The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

THE SENATE ON MR. FILLMORE.

A COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO ATTEND THE FUNERAL—THE FINANCIAL QUESTION AGAIN UP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Immediately after the meeting of the Senate to-day, Mr. Conkling offered a resolution, directing the President of the Senate to appoint a committee of three Senators to attend the funeral of Ex-President Fillmore, at Buffalo, on Thursday next. He prefaced his resolution with some appropriate and feeling remarks, referring especially to the propriety of the Senate taking action, as Mr. Fillmore had presided over that body before he was called to the chair of the President.

THE FINANCIAL DEBATE RESUMED IN THE SENATE.

The financial discussion, after a rest of two weeks, was resumed in the Senate to-day, Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, one of the strongest inflationists in that body, leading off in a carefully-prepared speech of three hours and a half. He will be followed to-morrow by Senator Logan on the same side. There seems to be a disposition now to let the subject go to the Finance Committee. A vote on the motion to refer, however, will not probably be reached before Friday. Upon members of the Senate who want to deliver prepared speeches the demand of the country for speedy action makes little impression. There is indeed little prospect of decisive action on this subject by both Houses for many weeks to come. There is some talk of an adjournment over from to-morrow evening to Friday morning in honor of the memory of Ex-President Fillmore, and if this be agreed upon, both Houses will probably hold a session on Saturday, as there is no disposition to take three days holiday in one week thus late in the session.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF MR. SUMNER.

Mr. Sumner was seized again to-night, about 11 o'clock, with another of the attacks which have prostrated him several times during the last two years, and at midnight is lying in a very low condition at his house in this city. He is surrounded by a few friends and his physicians. The attack is very severe, and his friends have great fear lest it may terminate fatally. They wait with great anxiety for the morrow.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION ACTUALLY BEGUN—MEMORIAL OF THE PETITIONERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The committee investigating the affairs of the District continued the inquiries to-day into the use of the school fund. Upon this subject some further testimony is yet to be taken. In the previous examination on this point it appeared to be shown that there had been paid for school purposes $173,000 more than the taxes received, which were specially applicable to that purpose. To-day the counsel for the memorialists attempted to show from the published documents, which are part of the case, that $215,000 had been paid by the new Government for the completion of contracts entered into by the old corporation, and that the new Government had been reimbursed this amount in the settlement of the old corporation indebtedness, which, if credited to the school fund, would show a sufficient balance on hand to pay the teachers to the 1st of the current month. The fact was admitted by the Controller of the District that this amount paid for the old corporation had been reimbursed, but not credited to the school fund. The complete explanation by the District Government of this matter is yet to be made. The memorialists claim, however, to have established the fact that $100,000 and upward has been really diverted from school purposes contrary to law. The Governor's answer to the inquiries of the committee has been printed and distributed to members of the committee and the counsel to-day. It makes a thick octavo volume. Mr. Boutwell, by reason of ill health, has been excused from service on the committee, and a new appointment to fill the vacancy will be made in a day or two. The memorialists filed their charges and specifications against the District Government to-day, and there seems to be no reason why the investigation should not advance rapidly. The opposition manifested in the Senate to the appropriation of $10,000 for expenses must not be taken as indicative of a desire to stifle the investigation, but as an attempt to comply with the demands of the times for economy. In some of the investigations in the District, heretofore, witnesses have been summoned and recalled from time to time, and not discharged until called for the last time, and have drawn the per diem of witnesses for a month, or in some cases, it is said, two or three months, when really they had appeared before the committee but three or four times. The committee has determined to cut off this abuse, and to pay witness fees only for those days that the witnesses are actually in attendance. If the $10,000 is needed to carry on the investigation, it will certainly be voted.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The District Investigating Committee has been engaged to-day in examining Wm. Dyphax, formerly Superintendent of colored schools of Washington, in regard to the condition of their affairs when he went out of office, July 1, 1871. He testified that at that date all the debts of the colored schools had been paid, and there was a balance of $2,700 to their credit in the Treasury. The counsel for the memorialists handed to the Chairman, Senator Thurman, a document which he said had been prepared in compliance with the order of the committee requiring the memorialists to present specific charges. The committee went into secret session at 1 o'clock to read and consider the memorialists' charges. When the doors were reopened at 3 o'clock, the acting Chairman, Mr. Thurman, announced that the committee would order the memorialists' charges to be printed, and before pursuing the investigation they would give the Board of Public Works an opportunity, if they so desired, to make a written reply to the specific charges. He further stated that the counsel for the memorialists had submitted a motion that the committee issue subpœnas *duces tecum* to compel the attendance of certain witnesses with various private papers. The committee had decided that prior to granting such motion it would be expedient to hear argument from the counsel as to the power and duty of the committee to compel the production of private papers, and expressly to hear argument as to what certainty of averment and description should be required as a condition precedent to granting such a motion, and how far the rules of evidence prevalent in courts should be applied to an investigating committee. He therefore announced that next Thursday would be assigned for hearing argument on the above questions, and he furthermore suggested that counsel should consent to the admission of certified copies of sundry hotel registers in Philadelphia and New-York, for the production of which subpœnas *duces tecum* were applied for, and thus save unnecessary expense. The specific charges were then read. They charge that on or about the 25th day of August, 1871, John O. Evans, Hallet Kilbourne, William S. Huntington, John L. Kidwell, Moses Kelley, Lewis Clephane, Samuel P. Brown, and Henry D. Cook, of the District of Columbia, and Lewis S. Filbert, of the City of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, together with divers other persons, to your memorialists unknown, did unlawfully conspire and confederate together to control, obtain, and secure certain contracts and money to be paid thereon, which contracts had been by the Board of Public Works of said District of Columbia, publicly advertised, to be by them let and awarded on, to wit, first day of the month of September of said year, said contracts being for the improvement of certain designated streets and avenues in the City of Washington, in said District; and your memorialists do further charge that said Board of Public Works did aid and assist said John O. Evans and his confederates aforesaid to carry out and successfully accomplish these purposes and objects of their said conspiracy and confederation, and did also let and award a large number of the most profitable of said contracts to said John O. Evans and his confederates aforesaid unlawfully, to the great loss and injury of said District of Columbia, and, likewise, to the great loss and injury of the Government of the United States.

In support of this charge the memorialists submit a great many statements, presenting with them the names of witnesses and references to public and private documents and books, by which they assert the truth of the charge can be established. The statement includes advertisements of the Board of Public Works containing proposals for paving or macadamizing carriage-ways, regarding which they allege the board refused to award contracts on bids or proposals of a large number of responsible persons who, in good faith and at great trouble and expense, had prepared and submitted the same according to the published advertisement of the board, before the hour of noon Sept. 1, 1871, at which hour bids were to be closed, but that on the contrary, the board, on the 14th day of said month, prepared and ordered to be delivered to a portion only of said persons a private contract, and that on the 15th of September, at the hour indicated, the board convened at their rooms, but peremptorily excluded therefrom during their session all persons who had not received invitations contained in the private contracts to be present, at which time, in disregard of their communication to the Council of this district, and of their plan for a general system of improvements, and in violation of their promises to the several parties who had submitted bids, did then and at various times thereafter privately and unlawfully let and award to the said John O. Evans, individually and as President of the Washington Asphalt Company; to Lewis Clephane, individually and as President of the Metropolis Paving Company, and to Lewis S. Filbert, of Philadelphia, fifty contracts, of which the following is presented as an exhibit: That the contracts let and awarded John O. Evans, as aforesaid, aggregated in estimated cost, $824,989 84. That the amounts paid to said John O. Evans, according to the reports of said board, amount to $863,716 53. To Lewis Clephane, estimated cost, $312,813 03; payments made to him, $408,492 87. To Lewis C. Filbert, estimated cost, $572,301 53; payments made to him, $495,177 53. Or to these three aggregated estimated cost $1,710,104 45; amounts paid, $1 767,386 99.

They further charge that the board allowed said Evans and his associates to use such old material as they might remove from the streets, which old material belonged to the Government of the United States and the citizens of the District of Columbia; that the board agreed to furnish costly machinery owned by the District to be used by said contractors in the prosecution of their work without charge therefor, and to have made such arrangements with said Evans and his associates as to enable them to prosecute the improvements without advancing any considerable capital, and further allowing them to receive pay in advance of any inspection or estimate of the work done, also permitting them to go as sureties for each other on bonds accompanying their contracts; that instead of enforcing the usual rule requiring contractors to keep improvements in repair during three years, the board only required said contractors to keep the improvements in repair one year; that, also, for the purpose of assisting them the board paid twenty-five cents per square yard for a wooden foundation for the Miller wooden pavement in excess of the original contract prices, and long after the time prescribed for the completion of said contracts had expired. These privileges and advantages the memorialists assert were granted to John O. Evans and his associates after the 1st of September, 1871, and withheld all knowledge of their intention to make these special arrangements from bidders outside, who were ignorant of the existence of the said confederation, although they were important elements to be considered in preparing their said bids or proposals. That the board did unlawfully enlarge and extend improvements to be made under said contracts, and without requiring any additional bonds; that the board did violate an express act of the Legislative Assembly in allowing additional compensation to that provided for in the contract with Lewis Clephane. The memorialists also charge that further aid and assistance was given to said contractors by the use of the influence of the board to obtain the passage of an act creating drainage and sewerage sections, whereby the property of certain parties was specially favored in the method of taxation. The memorialists claim that contracts for carriage-ways have been entered into long after experience has established their insufficiency in utility and want of durability, and, in conclusion, pray leave hereafter to make further charges and specifications of matters within the scope of inquiry prescribed.

THE ATTEMPTED ESCAPE FROM THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE PRISON.

BOSTON, March 10.—The plan of the four convicts to escape from the Massachusetts State Prison, which was discovered Monday afternoon, was more deeply laid than at first appeared. Last evening, after the men had been locked up, dense smoke was discovered in the west wing, and upon investigation it was found that a convict had set fire to some straw and rags, evidently intending to draw the attention of all the prison officials to that quarter, which would give the four convicts in the south wing a better opportunity of escaping. The plan had, however, been discovered two hours before, of which the confederate in the west wing was not aware. The fire was soon extinguished and quiet restored.

CATTLE-STEALING ON THE TEXAS FRONTIER.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, March 10.—A band of twelve well-armed Mexicans drove through a thickly-populated ranch about 200 head of cattle on the night of the 5th inst. Depredations of this sort since Cortina's reign at Matamoras are becoming more frequent than before. The United States troops are too few in number to protect persons and property.

THE CASE OF A DEFAULTING COLLECTOR.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 10.—The case of the United States against F. C. Barnes, Collector of Internal Revenue in the Ninth Kentucky District, was concluded yesterday in the United States District Court, and resulted in a verdict against Barnes and his sureties for $106,000—the amount due to the Government. William E. Withort, formerly a deputy Collector under Barnes, and his successor as Collector, was recently arrested by the United States Marshal.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

SARATOGA, N. Y., March 10.—Henry Smith, of Ypsilanti, Mich., while temporarily insane, attempted suicide here last night, and afterward disappeared mysteriously. He is a farmer, and fifty years old.

A BOSTON PRINTER MISSING.

BOSTON, March 10.—Moses Stevens, a well-known Boston job-printer, has been missing since Feb. 27. He had been on a visit to Maine, and left Portland on that date in the steamer for Boston. It is supposed he became sea-sick during the night and fell overboard.

THE SANBORN CONTRACTS.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

GEN. BUTLER'S CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE LAW—STATEMENTS OF MR. PHELPS, OF NEW-JERSEY, AND OTHERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The public and private discussion of the Sanborn contracts divides itself into three branches. First there is the question whether the original law was in accordance with sound public policy. Then there is the action of the officers of the Treasury Department in making the contracts in the form and manner in which they were made. After this comes the consideration of the operations of the contractors and their deputies and informers, in making the collections under the contracts. The policy of the original law is not defended by anybody, so far as now appears, except Gen. Butler. The action of the Secretary of the Treasury, in entering into the contracts, is severely criticised by the opposition press and the Democrats, but there is no ground whatever for the charges which have been made in some quarters of corrupt collusion on the part of Treasury officers with the contractors. But the operations of the contractors appear more outrageous the more discussion and facts independent of the record are brought to throw light upon the modes by which inoffensive citizens were visited, and by which the Government was cheated, for in no other way can that action by which Sanborn secured about $7,000 out of the residuary tax on the Phelps estate be characterized than as a cheat upon the Government.

Perhaps the most effective speech of the day against the operation of the law was the straightforward narrative given by William Walter Phelps, to whom Butler made direct reference, and whose name appears in the Sanborn correspondence as having paid a residuary tax as executor of his father's estate. He showed that in this case the payment was in anticipation of a tax not due, and not a dereliction, and he further showed that he had no knowledge that he was in communication with Sanborn, but supposed he had paid the tax through the regular channels of the Government. He thought it too bad, in these days of forced economy, "when," quoting Butler, "the poor women are taxed upon their tea," that $7,000 should have been taken from the Treasury, to go to Sanborn's pocket without service rendered. His case was one of record in the revenue office of his district. Part of the taxes had been paid, and the officers of the Government were looking after the collection of the remainder when it should become due, and still Sanborn had got half of it. To this statement Butler was wise enough to make no reply.

Gen. Butler rushed to the defense of the Sanborn business with more than his usual audacity. He not only defended the law and its execution, but attacked those who oppose the position which he assumed, and in a defiant and offensive manner threatened to expose members of the House who were delinquent with their taxes. To this threat Mr. Hale, of Maine, replied with vigor and proper spirit. Butler was driven from one position to another, shifting his line of argument with great ingenuity and unfairness, till finally he was compelled to abandon the field. His route was very complete, and the pursuit was merciless. He will not be able to carry a dozen votes against the bill reported from the committee repealing the Sanborn contract laws.

The debate on this subject to-day was unexpected and premature. Mr. Beck, in his speech upon the Legislative bill, incidentally remarked that the Sanborn contracts were revenue letters of marque. Upon these few words four hours of debate were hung. The report that the Committee on Ways and Means would recommend a repeal of the law is confirmed in the debate, members of the committee stating that such action had been agreed upon.

The Secretary of the Treasury has been faster even than the committee, and to-day suspended all operations under the Sanborn contracts and all pending moiety cases to await the action of Congress. No money has been received in the Treasury under these contracts for several weeks. The Sanborn contracts are suspended under this clause in the original contract with Sanborn: "This employment will terminate whenever, in my judgment, the interests of the United States may require it."

The incidents of the debate were interesting and exciting. Gen. Butler, taking upon himself the defense of the law, stood alone, and was again the central figure of a day's sensation. The argument in support of the law was chiefly this: The Statute of Limitations runs upon most of the cases in five years. That time expires the coming Summer. The internal revenue officers have not the information at hand to make collections before the limitation runs, hence the expediency of the law. The answer to this is sufficiently set forth in the debate. Butler thought it worthy of mention that his name was conspicuous for its absence from the Sanborn correspondence, which he could not say of all Congressmen. He was severe upon the Erie Railroad, which, with the wicked press, he knew was poisoning the minds of Congress against the Sanborn contracts. Butler grew warm when he threatened the House, and declared that since so many Representatives were anxious about the contracts he could show how much such Representatives were in arrears upon that list, and he added, *sotto voce*, "and they shall pay it too." Mr. Charles Foster, who had not expected to discuss the question until the committee had reported in favor of repealing the law, said that three-fourths of the collections reported by Sanborn have been made by internal revenue officers, and to show that the taxes had not been withheld he produced a letter of the Supervisor of Internal Revenue at Philadelphia, dated March 4, showing that all the facts there claimed to be in possession of Sanborn were within the knowledge and on the records of the internal revenue officers. Gen. Butler thought it unfair of Mr. Foster to attack Sanborn so severely in his absence, whereupon Mr. Foster replied the action could be justified, since the gentleman was present by attorney. Gen. Butler, livid with passion, denied that he was counsel for Sanborn, and referred Foster to the fate of Ananias, who told but half the truth.

SUPPOSED WIFE-MURDER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, March 10.—At an early hour this morning the body of a woman named Fitzpatrick was found lying dead on the floor of her shanty on Garden street, Peoria. Her little son was the first to make the discovery, and he immediately alarmed the neighbors, who, on entering the house and examining the body, found it covered with blood, which had issued from a wound in the head and from several other wounds in various parts of her body. Closer examination revealed the fact that her skull had been completely crushed in by a blow from some heavy instrument, leaving but little doubt that she had been murdered. The furniture in the room was in great confusion, and some of it was spotted with blood, while other blood stains were to be seen on the walls and floor in various parts of the room, showing that the woman had not met her death without a terrible struggle. The knowledge that herself and husband had not lived happily together, and that they were in the habit of frequently going on drunken sprees together, led suspicion to fasten upon him as the murderer. A messenger was at once sent for him to Wicker & O'Niel's distillery, where he was employed as a watchman, and on his arrival he was placed under arrest. He denies all knowledge of the murder, and says she was all right when he left home at 1 o'clock in the morning. This statement is not believed, and he is still held in custody.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS—CONDITION OF THE COMPANY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was held in this city to-day in Musical Fund Hall, the attendance being very large, and composed of many stockholders from different parts of the country, as well as those residing here. Mayor Stokley presided, and Joseph Lesley acted as Secretary. A stormy scene was anticipated, as it had been publicly rumored that a resolution would be pressed authorizing a full investigation into the affairs of the company. The reading of the annual report was the first business that came up. It was a very voluminous and interesting document, and may be summarized as follows: The revenues of the company from its several investments, up to Dec. 31, 1873, though curtailed to some extent by the financial panic, show a very satisfactory increase over those of the year preceding, exhibiting a surplus net profit from the main line between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, after deducting expenses, interest, tax, and two semi-annual dividends, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, of $2,198,767 14. The net earnings of the main line were $9,445,703 74. The number of passengers carried was 5,879,684, an increase over 1872 of 629,291. The whole tonnage of freight moved was 9,998,794 tons, an increase of 1,539,259 tons. The local receipts from the united railroads of New-Jersey and branches were $8,516,739 93. The expenses were $6,792,188 05; net earnings, $1,724,551 88. The whole number of passengers carried was 8,003,043, being an increase of 422,248. The number of tons of freight moved was 3,051,577, or an increase of 575,273 tons over the previous year. The earnings of the Delaware and Raritan Canal were $716,778 66, an increase over 1872 of $198,210 91. The operation of the Philadelphia and Erie Railway was shown to have resulted in a decrease of $138,685 67. In 1871 the capital stock was $34,000,000; in the three years last past it has reached $68,000,000. Last year it was increased $18,000,000, and the bonded debt has increased in the same time $10,000,000 or $11,000,000. All this increase was for the purpose of improving and extending the road. The report was accompanied by a series of resolutions, the most important being a recommendation for the appointment of a committee of the stockholders, to be named by Mayor Stokley, whose duty will be to make a thorough investigation into the affairs of the company. At the conclusion of the reading of the report an animated discussion ensued, which showed that a bitter opposition to the present management of the company was prevailing. A stockholder by the name of Stokes declared that the shareholders should take the matter of the investigation into their own hands, and said that there were two rival parties in the company—one the administration and the other opposition. The speaker then grew excited, and said the great mass of independent stockholders have no interest in the management of the company, and it is time that they take the management into their own hands and instruct their own agents. We have a great railroad from New-York to Chicago, of which we are in ignorance. We have a property such as is not possessed anywhere else on the globe. The speaker said he would venture to say that, taking the value of the road, with its two connections East and West, it will give an aggregate which will make the stock of the company worth $90 per share. Another large stockholder offered a series of resolutions, referring the report to a committee of five disinterested stockholders to ascertain the nature of the expenditures of the company, and whether any money has been loaned to any other company, and whether the amount charged to general expenses is sufficiently explicit, and whether any officers of the road are receiving salaries for more than one office; and also compelling the Board of Directors to submit propositions for the leasing of other roads, and other propositions to stated or special meetings of the stockholders; and further, that a general investigation of the management of the company be made. The resolutions were slaughtered. Col. Thomas A. Scott denied that he was receiving salaries from any of the connecting lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and defended the corporation from any charge of mismanagement. A vote was taken, and the resolutions as offered by the Board of Directors were adopted. The annual election for officers will be held at the office in this city on the 24th inst.

TERRIBLE DESTRUCTION BY A SUDDEN THAW.

A CANADIAN VILLAGE OVERWHELMED BY A SWOLLEN RIVER—DISTRESSING SCENES.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 10.—Immense damage was done in Sherbrooke, Guysborough County, about ninety miles from this place, by a freshet on Wednesday last. The St. Mary's River was swollen by the rain and thaw. A couple of miles above Sherbrooke there is a natural dam of rocks across the river, beyond which for several miles it is called Stillwater. The ice on this portion of the river broke up in consequence of the freshet and flooded the whole of the valley. On the left bank of the river where Sherbrooke is situated the scene was a fearful one. The flood brought down thousands of tons of ice and great numbers of logs. Whole trees were uprooted from the banks in the course of the torrent. The solid ice below the village remained firm, and the flats upon which Sherbrook stands, became a boiling sea. Boats and canoes were in demand. Every house was flooded. The cattle were driven out of twon by persons on horseback. The women, children, and aged people were taken away in boats. Many families abandoned their houses altogether, while others took refuge in the upper stories. Two bridges in the village, and a large bridge over the St. Mary's River, are gone. A new vessel nearly ready for launching, was destroyed, and much timber carried away. The day after the flood, the mountains of ice and the logs, trees, and other débris, became frozen solid, so that the village is now imbedded in a frozen sea. The ruin is indescribable; it extends a mile and a half in length by a mile in breadth. In the event of a sudden thaw the village will be quite destroyed.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE EMBEZZLEMENT BY AN EMPLOYE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., March 10.—Walter Emery, who has been toll-gate keeper for the Ulster and Delaware Plank-road Company for the past nine years, was arrested on the 9th inst., on an order of arrest granted by Judge T. R. Westbrook, on affidavit of Hiram Schoonmaker, one of the Directors of the road, claiming that Emery had appropriated over $10,000 collected by him. An action was commenced in the Supreme Court at the same time for that amount. Emery gave bail in the sum of $5,000.

A CASE OF JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 10.—While Mrs. Carpenter, a widow, living on the corner of Fifth and Kowa streets, in Leavenworth, Kan., was at work in her kitchen, yesterday, John White, of the Fifth Infantry Band, entered the room and locked the door. She ordered him to leave the premises, but he refused to go, and she then threatened to shoot him, to which he replied; "Shoot and be hanged." Whereupon she went into an adjoining room, returned with a pistol, and shot him through the head. A Coroner's jury pronounced the killing justifiable.

ALBANY.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 10.—Immediately after the reading of the journal in the Senate this morning Mr. Lowery rose to a question of privilege, and referring to an article recently published in the *Commercial Advertiser* of New-York, made the following remarks:

MR. PRESIDENT: I rise to a question of privilege. I have had my attention called to an article in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, which has doubtless attracted the attention of every Senator. If that article had gone forth to the world over the signature of its author I would not consider the matter of sufficient importance to justify an allusion to it upon the floor of the Senate. But, it having been copied by another journal, it becomes my unpleasant duty to reach down into the foul depths wherein he wallows and drag forth to the public gaze that familiar and offensive object, the decayed remnant of that which was once called the character of Hugh J. Hastings. Had the records of the last thirty years shown a change for the better, no provocation would induce me to bring forth from its hiding-place the document which I shall ask the Clerk to read. But, Sir, this man, during a life spent in the occupation of a most disgraceful and degraded legislative corruptionist, has fastened like a vampire upon those who have refused to be polluted by him. Thirty years ago he was a confessed and self-convicted libeler, and since then hardly a day has passed which has not witnessed the filth from his pen thrown upon the surface of some spotless reputation. Hugh J. Hastings having labeled himself a villain, I ask that the Clerk read his confession, which I now send to the desk.

The Clerk read the paper, which has been frequently published, and the matter was dropped without further remark.

SENATE NOTES.

The General Appropriation bill was again taken up in the Senate this morning, and again progressed without further amendment.

Senator Ledwith, being a policy-holder of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, was at his own request excused from serving on the Insurance Committee, which is to investigate the affairs of the company.

AMENDING THE PILOTAGE LAWS.

Senator Coe this morning presented a bill amending the act concerning the pilots of the East River or Hell Gate channel by providing that passenger steam-boats, plying on regular routes between New-York and Cape Cod, and also the vessels owned by citizens of the United States and sailing under a coasting license, shall be exempt from the compulsory Pilotage law. All foreign vessels shall be obliged to take on board the first pilot who shall tender his services, as is already provided for by statute.

WATER COMPANIES.

Senator Wood introduced a bill providing that any water company may increase or diminish its capital stock to any amount desired, by a vote of two-thirds of the stockholders at a meeting to be called for that purpose. Provided, that when it is proposed to decrease the capital, the debt of the corporation shall be reduced to an amount not exceeding the proposed amount of capital stock as reduced.

THE QUEENS COUNTY COURT-HOUSE AGAIN.

The old and threadbare fight about the Queens County Court-house is up again. For twenty years the contest between the eastern and western towns of the county for the location of the new Court-house has raged before every Legislature until 1872, when both parties agreed to submit the subject to the arbitration of the Supervisors, and pledged themselves to carry out the award. An act was accordingly passed, and the Supervisors gave the location to the western towns, and fixed the site at Long Island City. The sum of $150,000 was appropriated, and the Building Commissioners have proceeded with the erection of a Court-house, and have spent over two-thirds of the appropriation. It has since transpired that the compromise agreement on the part of the eastern towns was only a device for securing the Court-house to themselves, if possible, through the Supervisors, but that they never intended to abide the result if unsuccessful. They accordingly tried to reopen the controversy last Winter, but were exposed and defeated. They are now renewing the attempt, although the new building is far on toward completion, at an expense of over $100,000.

THE FACTORY BILL.

The Factory bill came up in the House again to-day on its third reading. The passage of the act was opposed by Mr. Alvord on the same ground as before, namely, that, so far as the country was concerned, there exists no need for such an enactment, rural parents and guardians being, according to him, in all cases paragons of kindness and tender-heartedness. Mr. Spencer made a telling speech in favor of the bill, which was finally progressed.

THE MARITIME ASSOCIATION BILL.

The bill introduced by Mr. Stephens, incorporating the Maritime Association of the Port of New-York, passed the Assembly to-day.

THE GAS BILL.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, this evening considered the bill introduced by Mr. McAfee to prevent extortion by gas companies in the City of New-York. Mr. McAfee made a good speech advocating the passage of the bill, and dwelt on the frauds of which the gas companies were frequently guilty toward their customers. He produced bills which showed on their face that some of the gas companies were in the habit of charging different prices to different customers. The Manhattan Gas Company, it appeared, was not among those included in the gentleman's remarks. The passage of the bill was recommended by an almost unanimous vote.

THE CONSOLIDATION BILL.

The bill for the consolidation of the City and County of New-York was before the Committee on Cities to-day. Mr. Strahan, who represents the Board of Supervisors, made an argument against the passage of the act in its present shape. The matter was finally referred to the New-York Representatives on the committee for their consideration and action.

A RAPID TRANSIT BILL OF THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.

Mr. Wagstaff introduced in the Assembly this evening a bill to provide rapid transit in New-York. It authorizes the New-York and Harlem Railroad to construct an elevated railroad commencing at Park row and running to Centre street, through Centre to Broome, through Broome to the Bowery, through the Bowery to Fourth avenue, and along the same to the present Thirty-fourth street tunnel, and through the tunnel to connect with the tracks in and beyond the Grand Central Depot; also a branch along the extension of Beekman street, through the City Hall Park, to the east line of Broadway. It further authorizes the company to issue $3,000,000 of capital stock for its construction. When the company deems it expedient they may connect with the Brooklyn Bridge. The general impression is that the bill, like that of which he procured the passage at a former session, is a device of Vanderbilt to head off the other projected rapid-transit schemes.

THE TAX BILL—CONTROLLER GREEN TO BE HEARD.

Controller Green arrived here to-day. The object of his visit is to procure some modification in the bill in regard to the collection of taxes in New-York City, and the payment of her portion of the State tax. The bill, if passed in its present shape, would necessitate the immediate raising of some $18,000,000 from the tax-payers of New-York. Mr. Green is sanguine of success in his mission, and thinks that he can have the bill so amended as to attain substantially the objects of its promoters, and at the same time relieve the tax-payers of New-York from the infliction of a burden which at the present moment they are so ill able to bear. The bill was recommitted to the Senate Finance Committee to-day to allow a hearing on it.

THE ERIE CLASSIFICATION BILL—ARGUMENT AGAINST IT BY MR. EVARTS.

William M. Evarts appeared before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate this evening, and, on behalf of the stockholders of the Erie Railroad, spoke against the Classification bill. He opposed the measure on the ground that it would be an undue interference on the part of the State with the private property of individuals, and would enable the board of directors of any railroad corporation to enter into conspiracy, and perpetuate themselves in power, contrary to the true interests of the corporation. Referring to the English laws which had been cited in favor of the present bill, he stated that the system of classification in that country was not applicable to this, because the shareholders there held frequent meetings during the year, at which they discussed the management of the road controlled by them, while in the United States such meetings were few and almost impossible, where the stock was owned all over the world, as was that of the Erie and other railroad companies. He also referred to the evil effects consequent upon the passage of the former Classification bill, and contended that the results which followed were sufficient evidence of the inexpediency of fresh legislation in the same direction. Mr. S. H. Stern, of New-York, followed on the same side. Those wishing to speak in favor of the bill will be heard to-morrow.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

THE CAUSE IN BOSTON—ANOTHER BLOW FROM THE CITY SOLICITOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, March 10.—The cause of the women on the Boston School Committee has received another blow. To-night the City Solicitor sent in an opinion at the meeting of the School Committee on the new aspect of the case as presented by the decision of the Supreme Court in their favor. Mr. Healy's decision is as follows: "In reply to the request of the School Committee upon the question whether, in view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court with regard to the right of women to hold seats on a school board, the city charter or the statutes of the Commonwealth prevent women from serving on this board, I beg leave to state that that opinion does not change or modify my opinion as expressed in the School Committee of last season, that women cannot be legally elected to or perform the duties of the office of School Committee. The exposition of the Supreme Court of the constitutional aspect of the case is in accord with the views of it I had previously taken and many times expressed, as some of your board know. If the inference was drawn that I supposed there was a constitutional barrier in the way because I referred to the opinion of the court on the right of women to hold the office of Justice of the Peace, and the opinion adverse to that right was founded in par on Constitutional objections, my purpose was misunderstood. The reference was made simply for the rule of interpretation involved. The court there in substance say that while the Constitution provides for the appointment of Justices of the Peace, and does not in terms exclude women from the appointment, nevertheless, they are ineligible to it, because 'the law of Massachusetts at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, the whole frame and purport of the instrument itself, and the universal understanding and unbroken practical construction for the greater part of a century afterward, all support this conclusion, and are inconsistent with any other.' My opinion was and is that the same rule of interpretation should be applied to the statutes, which include the city charter. If provision is made that a person shall be selected to fill an office, there is no obvious reason for saying that one description of person is intended if the provision is made by the Constitution, and another description if the provision is made by statute. It will be observed that the court, in the opinion given to the House of Representatives, confine themselves expressly to the question submitted to them, namely, whether the Constitution prohibits the serving of women on school committees, and say that they do not deal with any statutes. This seems to be an intimation that a proper construction of the statutes might lead to a different result."

The only course now left for the women is to get an enabling act from the Legislature. This their friends will no doubt proceed at once to obtain.

LABOR TROUBLES.

STRIKE IN A PHILADELPHIA NEWSPAPER OFFICE.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 10.—A strike occurred, yesterday, in the press-room of the *Evening Telegraph* by the press-feeders, who quit work about the hour when the first edition is usually issued. They demanded higher wages and wanted to control their hours of work. They were promptly discharged, and girls are now employed at the same wages as were given to the men.

A THREATENED STRIKE OF LEATHER-DRESSERS.

BOSTON, March 10.—The Morocco-dressers of Lynn, embracing some 400 hands, have lately become dissatisfied with their wages, and threatened a strike if an increase was not forthcoming. Meetings of both employers and employes have been held to consider the subject. The former resolving not to accede to the demands of the workmen, the latter are preparing to strike and quit work.

THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD STRIKE—A CARD.

WAVERLEY, N. Y., March 10.—The following has been issued here:

Whereas, Reports have been circulated that the citizens of Waverley are giving aid and comfort to the strikers on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and more particularly those concerned in the obstruction of said road at Waverley Junction, we, the undersigned, representing the principal business places and citizens of Waverley, deprecate the action of the strikers, and have not by word or act given them countenance in anything.

(Signed,)

M. Lyman, Jr., Homer Elmer, President First National Bank; T. Sawyer, H. E. Merriam, C. E. Merriam, J. N. Dexter, Waterous, Bros. & Co., Curtis Bros., George B. Van Velsor, Phillips & Curtis, S. Kirby, R. D. Van Dusen, Van Duser & Hallett, D. L. Clarke, R. G. Crans, H. J. Baldwin, Owen Spaulding, Barrager & Fessenden, D. C. Atwater, L. S. Richardson, S. Bennett, A. G. Courtney, W. B. Campbell, M. Sawyer, G. W. Chaffer, H. Payne, A. McDonald, Mack & Bergen, Mills & Hanna, S. H. Hayes, C. C. Brookes, W. W. Shepard, Smith & Bedford, Waldo & Tracy, S. B. Ross, Arthur Yates, W. E. Moore.

BILLIARDS.

TOURNAMENT IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, March 10.—The billiard tournament commenced last evening at Bumstead Hall. The first game was played by Ubassy and Daly, the former winning by 133 points. The second game was between Garnier and Joseph Dion, and resulted in the defeat of Dion by 78 points. It was long after midnight when the last game closed. In the first game Ubassy's average was 5 to Daly's $3\frac{1}{2}$. The time of the game was two hours and thirty-five minutes. Ubassy's highest run was 28 and Daly's 33. In the second game Garnier's average was $4\frac{3}{4}$ and Dion's $3\frac{5}{8}$. Garnier's highest run was 39 and Dion's 29. The playing was very poor.

SNOW-BOUND TRAINS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—Three passenger trains on the Central Pacific Railroad still remain at Alta, two at Reno, and one at Truckee. The one at Truckee should have arrived here on Sunday night last. It is possible that the trains may get through the snow blockade this afternoon.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 10.—No passenger train from the west has arrived at Ogden to-day.

THE STEAMER EDGAR STUART.

BALTIMORE, March 10.—The hands of the steamer Edgar Stuart were paid off to-day and the vessel released.

A SUSPECTED BANK ROBBER ARRESTED.

POTTSTOWN, Penn., March 10.—Franklin Fredericks has been arrested near here on the charge of being concerned in the attempted robbery of the Pottstown Bank. He was identified by the watchman of the bank, who was overpowered by the gang when the robbery was attempted. He was committed to jail in default of $5,000 bail.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

ASHANTEE.

DISPATCHES FROM GEN. WOLSELEY TO FEB. 16—THE KING PAYS THE FIRST INSTALLMENT OF AN INDEMNITY AND SUES FOR PEACE.

LONDON, March 10.—A dispatch received at the Colonial Office last night from Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley, dated Feb. 16, says:

"The King has sent me 1,000 ounces of gold as the first installment of the indemnity, with a request for peace.

I received his envoy at Fommanah, and sent the treaty to Coomassie for the King's signature.

An officer from Capt. Glover's force passed through Coomassie on the 10th inst. unmolested, though his escort consisted of only twenty men.

The last detachment of white troops will embark for home on the 22d inst.

The sick and wounded are doing well."

AFRICAN KINGS SUBMITTING TO THE BRITISH.

LONDON, March 10—Midnight.—Additional dispatches from the Gold Coast report that Gen. Wolseley recrossed the River Prah on Feb. 15.

Three of the six Kings tributary to King Koffee, have given in their submission to the British. The supremacy of the Ashantee throne is considered at an end, and the kingdom hopelessly broken up.

THE TREATY WITH THE ASHANTEES—HUMAN SACRIFICE TO BE ABOLISHED.

LONDON, March 11—5 A. M.—The *Daily News* and *Telegraph* announce that the King of Ashantee agrees to pay to Great Britain a war indemnity of 50,000 ounces of gold; renounces all claims to Adansi, Assin, Denkera, Akim, and Wassaw; withdraws his forces from parts of the coast belonging to or under the protectorate of Great Britain; undertakes to maintain a good road from Coomassie to the Brah River, and to protect merchandise transported over said road; will prohibit human sacrifices; and swears to a perpetual peace with England.

Gen. Wolseley does not expect that the entire amount of the indemnity will ever be paid, but regards the other stipulations of vastly greater importance, and more likely to be adhered to.

A garrison will be maintained by the British at Prahsu.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LONDON PRESS ON THE LATE MR. FILLMORE—THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT'S BROTHER.

LONDON, March 10.—The *Daily News* contains an appreciative obituary article on the late President Fillmore.

The *Daily Telegraph* publishes a long statement, signed by Charles Orton, in which the writer confesses that he recognized the Tichborne claimant as his brother the first time he saw him, and that silence on his part was bought with £5 paid monthly for a year, and the promise of a thousand or two additional at the conclusion of the trial.

SNOW-STORM IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 10.—A furious snow-storm prevails in England to-day. The ground is covered to the depth of three inches in Cornwall. In some places the storm is accompanied by lightning.

ARRIVAL OF THE WISCONSIN AT QUEENSTOWN.

QUEENSTOWN, March 10.—The Guion steam-ship Wisconsin, before reported partially disabled, arrived here at 6 to-night.

FRANCE.

M. OLLIVIER AND THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

PARIS, March 10.—M. Emile Ollivier will probably be admitted to the French Academy without a public reception.

MOVEMENT TOWARD THE IMPEACHMENT OF GAMBETTA.

PARIS, March 10.—In the Assembly yesterday M. De Kératry presented a petition in which M. Gambetta is accused of having sacrificed the national defense to political designs. The Deputies of the Right have resolved to demand the immediate consideration of the petition.

SPAIN.

RUMORED CHANGE IN THE CAPTAIN GENERALSHIP OF CUBA—CARLISTS EXPELLED FROM MADRID.

MADRID, March 10.—It is said Gen. Jose Concha is to succeed Jovellar as Captain General of the Island of Cuba.

By order of the Government several prominent Carlists have been expelled from Madrid.

VIRGINIA'S CREDIT.

A PROPOSITION FOR THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO RESTORE IT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., March 10.—The following was offered and referred in the Virginia Senate to-day:

Whereas, The State of Virginia, on account of the destruction and depreciation of much of her property, the disintegration of her territory and the emancipation of her slaves, has been unable to pay anything since the late civil war approximating the full interest upon that portion of the State debt assigned to her by the provision of what is known as the Funding bill; and,

Whereas, As the immense load of debt which hangs over her, together with her inability to meet even two-thirds of the interest due thereon, has impaired her credit, prostrated her agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing interests, impeded immigration, and destroyed confidence in the investment of capital within her borders; and,

Whereas, It is a matter of vital and transcendent interest to the people of the whole country, that the credit of Virginia shall be restored, and that capital and immigration shall penetrate her territory and fully develope her immense resources, and,

Whereas, It is believed that a just and equitable settlement of the debt of Virginia can be had with her creditors, so as to give them at least the market value of their bonds on the 1st of January, 1874, provided the United States will indorse $17,000,000 on bonds for her; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Senate, the House concurring, that our Senators be instructed, and our Representatives in Congress be requested, to obtain, if possible, the passage of a bill authorizing the proper officers of the United States Government to guarantee for the State of Virginia the payment of $17,000,000 of six per cent. semi-annual interest-bearing bonds, whenever the same are presented in pursuance of law by the proper officers of Virginia.

FATAL STABBING AFFRAY.

BOSTON, March 10.—Yesterday afternoon two Irishmen, strangers, entered the village of Bradford, Mass., and soon after got into a fight, during which the younger man fatally stabbed his companion in the abdomen. He then fled, but was soon arrested, and gave his name as Michael Haggerty and his age twenty-four years. The murdered man was about fifty. His name is unknown.

MURDERED WHILE PURSUING BURGLARS.

TORONTO, Ontario, March 10.—Burglars entered the house of Mr. Dain, at Yorkville, last night. He, hearing a noise, arose, and the burglars made a hasty retreat. While pursuing them one turned round and shot Dain in the abdomen, inflicting a wound from which he died this morning. No arrests have yet been made.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—March 10.

SENATE.

EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, said that yesterday morning's session of the Committee on the Judiciary was unavoidably prolonged five minutes beyond the hour at which the Senate meets. Thus detained, he was, to his regret, absent at the moment when allusion was made to the death of Millard Fillmore, and when the Senate immediately adjourned. Indeed, he had supposed the day of the funeral to be the day which the Senate would observe, in harmony with the customary action of the other departments, as indicated by the President in his feeling announcement. The death of Mr. Fillmore had been once brought to the notice of the Senate. He did not refer to it again merely to express his respect for his memory, or his sympathy for those who immediately mourn for him. Of the political conflicts in which he appeared, of the political measures he espoused, or of the part he played in the national drama, this is not the time to speak; but his long career, the exalted trusts he held, the urbanity and dignity of his bearing, and, above all, his blameless and spotless life, suggest thoughts on which we might dwell with propriety and profit. He would forbear, however, to attempt his eulogy, having risen for a different purpose. He asked the attention of the Senate to the action due to the occasion. Of usage and precedent we had none. We had no instance of a death in like circumstances, of one holding relations to the Senate like those of Mr. Fillmore. He was Vice President of the United States, and so President of the Senate, and in that character became Chief Magistrate of the Republic. His death, therefore, differed from all others in our history save one, and differed from that one in time and circumstances. Mr. Van Buren died on the 24th of July, 1862. Congress was not then in session. Mr. Pierce died on the 8th of October, 1869. Congress was absent on vacation. Mr. Buchanan died on the 1st of June, 1868, and his funeral occurred on the 4th. Congress was sitting, and the House of Representatives appointed a committee to attend the funeral. The Senate, on the day of the funeral, adjourned, there being no proceedings beyond the mention of the fact by Mr. Buckalew, and a motion to adjourn. Mr. Buchanan, however, though an Ex-President, had never been chief officer of the Senate. Mr. Tyler died in January, 1862. The Congress was in session, but civil war was flagrant, and the posture of Mr. Tyler, and the State whose citizen he was, forbade observance or action by Congress. The case of Mr. Tyler is the only instance of the death during the session of the Senate of a former President of the United States who had also presided here by the choice of the nation. It was known to the Senate that the House of Representatives had appointed a committee of its members to attend, on its behalf, the funeral of Mr. Fillmore, and it would, be thought, be agreeable to the Senate to evince its sympathy and respect in a like manner. He therefore offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with deep regret of the death of Millard Fillmore, formerly Chief Magistrate of the United States and Vice President, and that a committee of three Senators be appointed by the Chair to attend the funeral on behalf of the Senate.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, said he arose to second the resolution which his colleague had anticipated him in offering.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, said it was eminently proper that this body should pay some respect to Mr. Fillmore, as he had presided over the Senate, and he (Mr. Hamlin) was one of the very small number of members now here who occupied seats in the Senate when Mr. Fillmore presided over that body. He remembered the courtesy, urbanity and impartiality with which the duties of the Chair were always discharged, and he would bear testimony to the manner in which the rights of the minority were always protected. He thought the Senate would be derelict to its duty and to the country if it should do less than that proposed by the resolution.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, said, for reasons suggested to him by older Senators than himself, he thought it would not be proper for him to be absent from the sessions of the Senate during the next two or three days, should the Chair desire to appoint him a member of the committee to attend the funeral. He therefore suggested that his name should not be used in connection with the committee, but that of his colleague, if his engagements would permit it, be substituted.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, reported favorably on the bill appropriating $10,000 to defray the expenses of the committee investigating the District of Columbia affairs, and asked its present consideration.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, said the Committee on Transportation had been in session during the recess for weeks, visiting many States and traveling thousands of miles. The expenses of that committee, exclusive of the stenographers, were only about $5,000, yet here to-day, in the District investigation, before the memorialists had made a single charge or specification before the committee, Congress was called upon to appropriate $10,000. He would be glad to know before he voted for this sum that there was a necessity for it. He would vote for any appropriation readily to make the investigation thorough, but he wanted to guard against any pretended witnesses, anxious to get hold of this money, from besieging the committee with all kinds of testimony of no value.

Other Senators opposed and advocated the appropriation, and some objected to the high price paid to stenographers.

Mr. SARGENT said it had been alleged on the one hand that the improvements here cost twenty-five per cent. less than in Chicago and other cities, and on the other that they cost much more. The truth could only be determined by summoning witnesses here from Chicago, New-York, and other places. Although a similar investigation had taken place before the committee of the other House, charges of corruption against the District officials were still urged upon Congress, and he desired every means should be put in the hands of the committee to make a thorough investigation, so that Congress might know whether these assertions, which go out from here to newspapers in different parts of the country, are true; whether we have a Boss Tweed here. If these charges were slanders, let it be shown, and let the blush of shame be brought to the cheek of those uttering them. On the other hand, if they are true, and corruption does exist, let us know it, and these men be hurled out of office, as they should be if corrupt.

Pending discussion on Mr. Hamlin's amendment, the morning hour expired and the bill went over.

THE SUMNER BATTLE-FLAG.

Mr. BOUTWELL presented a letter of the Governor of Massachusetts and resolutions of the Legislature of that State rescinding and annulling the resolutions of 1872 censuring Mr. Sumner.

Mr. BOUTWELL said the state of his health was such that he must ask the Senate to excuse him from further service on the Joint Committee to Investigate District of Columbia Affairs. He was excused.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE CHAIR.

The Chair appointed, as a committee to attend the funeral of Ex-President Fillmore, Messrs. Fenton, Hamlin, and Bayard. He also appointed, as members of the Board of Visitors to the West Point Military Academy on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Howe and Dennis.

CLAIMS FOR INDIAN DEPREDATIONS IN OREGON.

Mr. INGALLS reported unfavorably on the bill to ascertain the losses sustained by the people of Northern California and Southern Oregon on account of Indian depredations, and it was indefinitely postponed.

THE COMMITTEE ON LABOR.

Mr. LOGAN made a motion, with the consent of the Chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, that an additional member be added to the committee. Agreed to.

The Chair appointed Mr. Pease, of Mississippi, as such member.

THE CALIFORNIA ELECTION OF SEPTEMBER.

Mr. HAGER, of California, presented resolutions of the California Legislature asking for a repeal of the law in regard to holding a Congressional election in that State in September, 1874, and asking that the time be fixed for September, 1875. Referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The bill to equalize the distribution of national bank currency was then taken up.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, who was entitled to the floor, yielded to Mr. Ferry, of Michigan.

Mr. FERRY argued in favor of free banking on the national banking system. He reiterated his preference for the whole volume of the currency to be issued by the Government. Its soundness had been thoroughly illustrated in the recent panic. He answered seriatim, the arguments of Mr. Schurz, Mr. Sherman, and others, and said those who acted upon theories as laid down in books were studying under the dim lamp of speculation instead of the American system under the sunlight of experience. He argued that the act of 1864, pledging the national faith that the currency should not exceed $400,000,000, was violated by itself, as a section therein provided for the issue of two hundred millions in Treasury notes, and made them legal tenders on their face, so that, instead of four hundred millions, as contemplated by that act, there were six hundred millions, and that the pledge was not warranted by the facts. He quoted from the speech of Mr. Sherman, made in 1866, in which he took the same view. The relic of industrial slavery bequeathed us by Great Britain had been blotted out by the war, and if it was now to be financial bondage, with New-England against the South and West, he was ready to meet it, believing that it would be as emphatically and effectually settled. He referred to the proposed plans for specie resumption now, and said such action would be injurious to nine-tenths of the people of the country, and would prostrate all kinds of industry. On the other hand, with a plentiful supply of currency enterprises would quicken and industries thrive. The per capita circulation of New-England, including the national bank currency and legal tenders, was about $33; in the Middle States, $26, in the South, $6, and in the West, $14. The per capita circulation of the whole country, on the basis of New-England, would require a volume of $2,400,000,000. The question here of more money, even if it should be decided adversely, had yet to pass the tribunal of public opinion, and the people would say the volume must be increased.

REPUDIATION IN LOUISIANA.

Mr. CONKLING presented a petition of Marion Griswold and other prominent citizens of New-York, holders of bonded indebtedness of the State of Louisiana, stating that the Legislature of that State is engaged in the process of repudiation, and praying Congress that the bill introduced by Senator Carpenter be passed, or some tantamount legislation be had to protect their rights. Referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. GORDON, went into executive session, and after a few minutes the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE VIRGINIA ANTE-WAR DEBT.

Mr. THOMAS, of Virginia, offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report what legislation is necessary to compel the State of West Virginia to assume and pay its proportion of the debt of the State of Virginia at the time of the separation and organization of West Virginia.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY AND THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

Mr. ELLIS H. ROBERTS, of New-York, a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, modified a statement which he had made in his speech last week, and in which he had been understood as asserting that the Secretary of the Treasury had recommended an increase of taxation to the amount of $42,000,000. He had merely meant to convey the idea that that was the inference which he had drawn from the Secretary's letter of December last to the Committee on Ways and Means. He made the explanation at the request of the Secretary.

Mr. DAWES, Chairman of the committee, asked Mr. Roberts whether he understood that the Secretary of the Treasury had at no time urged on the House the imposition of increased taxation, and whether he (Mr. Roberts) was authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to announce to the House and country that the Secretary no longer desired any additional taxes to be imposed.

Mr. ROBERTS said he was not authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to make any statement different from the letter which he had submitted to the Committee on Ways and Means in December.

Mr. DAWES said he did not want to stand before the House and country as undertaking to oppose the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury. He had endeavored to be entirely faithful to that officer, and whenever he had found it necessary to differ from him he had done it frankly and stated wherein that difference consisted. He (Mr. Dawes) had understood the Secretary of the Treasury not only to recommend the imposition of additional taxes, but to feel it his duty to press it on the consideration of the House. He should be exceedingly gratified if anything had occurred in the receipts of the Treasury, in the revival of industry, or from any other cause which had led the Secretary or any other officer of the Government to feel that there was less necessity now than seemed to be in December to urge increased taxation. His only solicitude was to ascertain if through some other organ the Secretary of the Treasury was desirous of saying to the House that after all he was not quite so anxious for taxation.

Mr. ROBERTS expressed the hope that the gentleman from Massachusetts would not assume from his (Mr. Roberts') modesty in correcting the use of words which the Secretary of the Treasury thought was not authorized by his letter, that the Secretary desired any other organ in the House than the distinguished leader of the House on whom the House was so much accustomed to rely.

THE JEFFERSON STATUE.

On motion of Mr. COX, of New-York, the Senate joint resolution with reference to the bronze statue of Jefferson was taken up and passed.

WANTON SLAUGHTER OF BUFFALO.

Mr. FORT, of Illinois, from the same committee, reported a bill to prevent the useless slaughter of buffaloes within the Territories, making it a punishable offense for any person not an Indian to kill, wound, or destroy any female buffalo of any age, or any number of male buffaloes than are needed for food or for the market. The bill gave rise to considerable discussion, which went into the question of the wanton destruction of these animals; of the policy of establishing Game laws for the advantage of the Indian; of the relation between the buffalo and the wild Indian, &c. The opinion of the Secretary of the Interior was quoted that the greatest obstacle to the civilization of the Indian was the abundance of buffaloes, but the sentiment was denounced by Mr. Eldridge as an atrocious one, which, if carried out to its logical conclusion, would justify the destruction of the fish in the rivers, the wild birds, the lizards and the grass-hoppers, and everything that goes to the subsistence of the Indian. Finally the discussion closed and the bill was passed.

THE FILLMORE FUNERAL COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Dawes and Cox were excused from serving on the committee to attend Mr. Fillmore's funeral, and Messrs. Swann, of Maryland, and Bass, of New-York, were appointed in their place.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS—THE SANBORN CONTRACTS.

The House then, at 1:45 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Woodford, of New-York in the Chair, on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, undertook to prove the correctness of an assertion which he had heretofore made, and which had been controverted by Mr. Garfield in regard to the estimates and appropriations for the current fiscal year. The point of it seemed to be that the appropriations were $319,000,000, to which was to be added the $4,000,000 extra for the navy, while the estimates only amounted to $308,000,000, so that the appropriations for the year were $15,000,000 more than the estimates. He also undertook to prove that the expenses of the current year were in excess of the preceding year. He asserted that the appropriations for 1871-2 were $301,000,000, including $154,000,000 for the sinking fund, for the interest on the public debt, and all other items, and that the appropriations for 1872-3 were $299,000,000, including $159,000,000 for the sinking fund, &c. This left $140,000,000 as the appropriations for the regular service of 1872-3, (excluding sinking fund, &c.) While the appropriations for the regular service 1873-4 (excluding the same items) were $172,000,000, or $32,000,000 more than 1872-3. He claimed to have demonstrated beyond the chance of a mistake that the Sinking Fund was included in all the figures given for the expenditures of every year since 1870, and he said that Mr. Dawes had done wrong in taking back at the request of Mr. Garfield what he had said in regard to the Sinking fund. He had no doubt that Mr. Dawes was glad to be relieved by Mr. Garfield in order to shield his party, and the newspapers had taken it up and shown how the gentleman from Massachusetts had been slandering his own party, and the gentleman from Ohio was again the hero of the hour, while the facts were and the books showed that the original statement of the gentleman from Massachusetts was true.

Mr. DAWES said that the gentleman from Kentucky did not quite do him justice. He (Dawes) had admitted on the floor of the House that the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Garfield) was correct. He had since examined the figures, and was still of the opinion that the gentleman from Ohio was correct, with this exception, that the gentleman from Ohio had accidentally stated the sinking fund to be $43,000,000, while it was only $29,000,000. He, therefore, was glad of the correction. He did not think, however that the gentleman from Ohio was correct in his other statement in regard to his comparison of the expenditures from year to year. The gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Beck) was correct in that respect, and while he (Dawes) should be glad to have it the other way, he insisted that the figures did not carry that gentleman out in regard to the sinking fund.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, asked Mr. Dawes how it was in reference to the statement in Mr. Dawes' speech, some weeks ago, about the Post Office doing an express business.

Mr. DAWES declined to get into any controversy with his colleague.

Mr. BECK proceeded with his speech, slashing around and hitting here and there, now denouncing the Sanborn contracts, the law for which, he said, had been engineered by Mr. Garfield, and then passing to the question of unexpended balances, and charging that officials were withholding the $72,000,000 of unexpended balances, and drawing upon them without the authority of Congress and against the law. He claimed that he had shown that $319,000,000 had been appropriated for the current fiscal year, and that that amount was an excess of $30,000,000 over the preceding year, and of a still larger sum over the year before that, and that the expenditures had been increasing every year from 1871 up.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, said that if he were convinced that the Secretary of the Treasury had allowed money to be drawn from the Treasury on these unexpended balances, in violation of law, he would introduce to-morrow a resolution for his impeachment. He went on, however, to explain the circumstances, and to argue that the law had not been violated. Reverting to Mr. Beck's intimation about the Sanborn contracts, he said he did not know who had engineered that bill. If it was the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Garfield,) that gentleman had not done badly in that respect. He had seen in the public prints that he (Mr. Butler) had engineered it. They did him honor overmuch. If he had engineered that bill in the interest of Sanborn he would have seen to it that Sanborn would have got the contract first. He had examined the voluminous correspondence sent to the House on the subject, and his own (Mr. Butler's) name was almost the only name of a member which did not appear in it. He had never recommended that Sanborn should have the contract, and did not know anything of it until after Sanborn had got it. If Mr. Sanborn had asked him about taking the contract he would have advised him against it, because there were envious men, malicious men, lying men, who would insist that he had done wrong; that he would be abused in the newspapers, and that if he was sensitive at all he would never get money enough to compensate him. But he had not asked his advice. The Administration had been attacked in this matter by a corrupt press, egged on and paid by the very men who had cheated the Government out of its taxes. He went on to give a history of the law, and the reasons for giving out such a contract. The object was to ascertain cases of delinquent taxes due from railroads, from whisky dealers, and from the heirs of rich successions. Among other things, the Erie Railroad had been brought to book for half a million of back taxes.

Mr. FOSTER, of Ohio, asked Mr. Butler how much had been collected from the Erie Railroad Company.

Mr. BUTLER replied that none of it had been collected yet, because the Erie Railroad Company had set the newspapers on Sanborn, in order to get the law repealed, and to get up a row in Congress over it till the time for collecting these delinquent taxes had run out.

Mr. BECK asked Mr. Butler whether he supposed that he, (Mr. Beck,) had referred to him in connection with the Sanborn contract.

Mr. BUTLER—By no means. On the contrary, I thank the gentleman from Kentucky for giving me the opportunity of stating what I could not otherwise have stated.

Mr. BECK—I certainly have never connected the gentleman from Massachusetts with such contracts. For, if there is anything on earth that is apparent, it is that these contracts, from their inception to the present time, are buoyant with corruption.

Mr. BUTLER—Precisely; as corrupt as I suppose the Secretary of the Treasury was fraudulent in spending these balances. It is easy to say "corrupt." If you show me anybody who has been called upon to pay taxes that he did not owe, I will beg his pardon, and beg pardon of the gentleman from Kentucky, and that will be hard enough. [Laughter.] I stand here not to be frightened by hard words on this matter. If any man can controvert one single word of what I have said, I will be ready to meet him anywhere, under any responsibility.

Mr. ELDREDGE, of Wisconsin, asked whether it would not have been more in consonance with republican institutions and a Republican Administration to have removed the officers who failed to do their duty, and put in their stead good men, who would have executed the law so as not to necessitate any such proceedings?

Mr. BUTLER replied that the question was, in effect, whether it would not be better for everybody to do his own duty. He agreed that it was. But these derelict taxes had been concealed, and never would have been collected but for the efforts of the contractor.

Mr. FOSTER, of Ohio, a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, said that he had offered the resolution under which the report about the Sanborn contract had been made. He was also authorized by the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill to repeal that law. He undertook to say that three-fourths of all the collections made under those contracts would have been made by the ordinary internal revenue officers.

Mr. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, related the case of George W. Williams & Co., of Hartford, Conn., who had, under pressure, paid back taxes under this Sanborn contract, although the Collector and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue had decided, both before and after, that they were not liable for those taxes. The law might be just, but the execution of it was infamous. It was blackmailing.

Mr. BUTLER was glad to have one case specified; and what was it? It was the case of a patent medicine vender who had not paid his taxes, but who, after having had time to take counsel, paid them under these contracts. It had not been charged that any penalties had been inflicted. Where was the infamy in that? He (Mr. Butler) failed to see it. If tax had been wrongfully paid it could have been returned by the Secretary of the Treasury, but this firm had never applied for it. He supposed they had not got over their scare yet.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, protested against this discussion now. (Voices, "Let it go on.")

Mr. FOSTER, of Ohio, said that the effect of the law had been that, instead of these contractors assisting the revenue officers in the discovery of back taxes, the revenue officer had been assisting them, for which they (the contractors) had received $213,000. A large amount of the taxes had been collected by two men, one of them Mr. Simmons, the then Supervisor for Massachusetts, and the other Mr. Hawley, of New-York. One of these gentlemen had been since indicted, and would probably go to the Penitentiary, while the other had been promoted to the Collectorship of Boston. [Laughter.]

Mr. BUTLER expressed the wish that five hundred Sanborns could be let out on the rascals who had been defrauding the Government, and then Congress would not be obliged to tax the poor man's tea and coffee and matches. There were still fifteen millions of these derelict taxes uncollected, and Sanborn only wanted to be let loose upon them.

Mr. FOSTER, of Ohio, made some further remarks, in which he alluded to Mr. Butler as an attorney for Sanborn.

Mr. BUTLER denied that he was Sanborn's attorney. He had never been retained in a case by him, but he had hoped to be, and he would give his best services very cheap in helping to get taxes out of these railroad companies. In retort to Mr. Foster's allusion, he said that at one time God came down from heaven to punish a misstatement, and that was not because a man had said what was not true, but only because he had kept back part of the truth.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, denounced the whole system of spies and informers and special agents. It looked to him as if the Treasury Department was run for their benefit instead of their acting for the benefit of the Treasury Department. He would bid the Committee on Ways and Means God-speed in their efforts to repeal the law.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, regarded the whole discussion as premature, and expressed his amazement that his colleague (Mr. Butler) had rushed into the debate, and had insisted on discussing the merits of the Sanborn contracts when his name had been in no manner connected with it, except by the public press; and as his colleague had proclaimed that he had no regard for the public press he supposed he would have been willing to wait till the matter came regularly before the House. He denounced the policy of farming out the revenues. The effect of it was corrupting.

Mr. ROBERTS, of New-York, another member of the Committee on Ways and Means, expressed himself to the same effect. The country, he said, did not want such "blood money."

Mr. PHELPS, of New-Jersey, detailed how, as an executor of an estate, he had been called upon to pay the tax on the residuary estate before the matter had been settled up, and how he had to estimate what the amount might be, (about $15,000,) under the anxiety of these contractors, (whose position he did not know at the time,) to collect the money in order to get fifty per cent.

Mr. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, denounced the Sanborn contracts as discreditable to the Government.

Mr. COX, of New-York—And to the Republican Party.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, said he had opposed the passage of the measure under which the Sanborn contracts were given, and would detail at the proper time some of its history. These officers had exercised their tyranny in Philadelphia in a manner that even the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) would hardly defend.

Mr. BUTLER—If it was bad I will not defend it.

Mr. PHELPS, of New-Jersey, said that on looking over the report of the Secretary on these Sanborn contracts he found, right below the item with which he had a personal connection, and which he had detailed to the House, similar items in regard to the estates of two other distinguished men in New-York—Mr. Wm. Curtis Noyes and Mr. Edmund Penfold—and he presumed that the circumstances in those cases were similar to the case that had occurred within his own experience.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, expressed his astonishment that Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, had connected his name as he had done with the Sanborn contracts, and he proceeded to give a history of the law under which the contracts were made. It was this: A proposition had been made to the Committee on Appropriations to add to the Legislative Appropriation bill a clause empowering the Secretary of the Treasury to make contracts for the collection of unpaid taxes. He had taken that clause himself to Mr. Boutwell and asked whether he desired to have it put into the law. Mr. Boutwell had dissented from it and expressed his disbelief in the policy of it. On reporting that fact to the committee the clause was unanimously rejected and the bill passed the House not containing it. The bill came back from the Senate with that clause in it, and the Committee on Appropriations recommended it to be struck out, and it was struck out. Subsequently, in the Conference Committee, the Senate conferees were strong and decided in their determination to keep that clause in. Finding that the Senate conferees would not yield, the House conferees had undertaken to obviate its objections by putting into the law that no contract should be given to collect taxes under that arrangement, unless a statement was first filed under oath setting forth exactly the companies, corporations, or individuals who owed the taxes, &c. That was the only condition on which the House conferees would agree to the clause. He knew of no act or part of an act that had been more persistently insisted on by one body and opposed by the other than that. It was, therefore, gross injustice to say that he had engineered the measure, or that any member of the Appropriation Committee had engineered it.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, asked him whether he had not urged the House to vote for the measure, and had not voted for it himself.

Mr. GARFIELD—Certainly I voted for the conference report, as did my friend from Maine, (Mr. Hale) who opposed that clause all the while, and the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Niblack) also signed the conference report, although he was as much opposed to it as I.

Mr. GARFIELD then proceeded to reply to Mr. Beck on the subject of estimates and appropriations, and as to whether the sinking fund was or was not included in certain figures, he asserting one position, and Mr. Beck insisting on the opposite position. Without the question being elucidated to the satisfaction of either gentleman, or being made very plain to the committee, the committee rose.

THE FILLMORE FUNERAL.

The Speaker announced that Messrs. Wheeler, of New-York, and Tyner, of Indiana, having asked to be excused from service on the committee, to attend the Fillmore obsequies, he had appointed in their places Messrs. MacDougal, of New-York, and Saylor, of Indiana, and that Mr. Bass, of New-York, whom he had appointed this morning in place of Mr. Cox, would act as Chairman of the committee, and that he had so notified him by telegraph.

The House then, at 5:30 adjourned.

HIGHWAYMEN ON LONG ISLAND.

The burglars and highway robbers who have been operating with success in various towns in Queens County, having become emboldened by their successes, commit depredations without their customary precaution. On Monday night, as John Leidienbeg, a German farmer, was returning in his wagon from Brooklyn, where he had disposed of a quantity of market produce, by way of the Grand street road, when about half of his journey was accomplished he was set upon by a party of men, who sprang up from the roadside, each wearing a mask. They demanded his money, threatening death if he refused. He declined, and the party then beat him unmercifully. Leidienbeg's cries for assistance attracted the attention of some laborers, who ran to his aid, and after a short struggle put the highwaymen to flight. The farmer had a considerable sum of money in his possession, and congratulates himself upon his narrow escape.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

The transfer-books of the New-York Central and Hudson River Company will be closed Saturday, 14th inst. The company has declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable April 15. At the Merchants' Sale-room, No. 3 Pine street, yesterday morning, $1,000,000 of second mortgage bonds of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Company were sold to Commodore Vanderbilt at ninety. Petitions to Congress, urging that the volume of currency be increased, especially legal tenders, are in circulation on Wall street and vicinity, and are being quite extensively signed.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD LAWS.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The report of the Senate Judiciary Committee to-day as to the proper construction of the Pacific Railroad laws was made in pursuance of a resolution offered by Mr. Conkling last Spring, directing the committee to inquire and report at the December session whether the Union Pacific Railroad Company or any company authorized to build a branch road to connect therewith, or any assignee of such company, will be entitled to lands or bonds for any road which such company may hereafter construct. Investigation disclosed the fact that the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad Company is the only one making such claim, and the committee, therefore, confined themselves to this claim. After giving an extended history of the claim, they speak of the suggestion which has been made that the Senate should not undertake to decide upon the questions involved, but should rather provide for leaving the whole matter to the courts. They reply that it is almost an every-day occurrence for Congress to declare the true intent of an existing statute, and they know of no higher duty devolving upon the law-making power. This claim, they say, has remained in all reason long enough a subject for examination and re-examination, for discussion and rediscussion, before the departments, and a theme for comments in the press and forum, and should be set at rest by the earliest and most authoritative action, and especially because the adverse claimant has vested rights, the declaration of Congress cannot interfere therewith, nor affect their standing before judicial tribunals. At the conclusion of a long argument, which is elaborated in the report, the committee express their unqualified belief that the claim of this company to be entitled to lands and subsidies for an extension of its road some 225 miles, to connect with the Union Pacific Railroad at or near the hundredth meridian, is not warranted by the law, and they therefore recommend the passage of a bill declaring that, by the Pacific Railroad acts of 1864 and 1866, lands and bonds were granted to said company for 100 miles next to the Missouri River, and no more. The bill thus reported is a copy of that introduced by Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, in the House of Representatives last December.

CONSCIENCE.

Representative Kelley to-day received a note from the Post Office Department informing him of a letter being there to his address, but held for postage. Sending a messenger with a three-cent stamp, the letter was delivered. On opening an outer envelope it was found that the letter to his address had been cut open, and inside of this was another letter, torn open and addressed to the United States Revenue Department, Washington, containing a $50 bill, with an anonymous note, dated 3d March, 1874, and saying: "Due the United States Revenue Department for an omitted account." Mr. Kelley is put to the further trouble of sending or delivering in person the note of the anonymous correspondent and the money to the Treasury because of the non-payment of postage by the individual, who has added $50 to the conscience fund, and who, perhaps, has not yet learned that letters are no longer transmitted free under the Franking law.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The House Committee on the Judiciary to-day directed Gen. Butler to report back the Bankrupt bill to the House, with the recommendation that the Senate amendments be non-concurred in, and that a committee of conference be asked. Mr. Butler is now prepared to make such report. The committee are nearly equally divided, but the majority are inclined to adhere to the House bill repealing the law.

THE ALLEGED LEACH LAKE TIMBER FRAUD.

Some time ago Commissioner Smith, of the Indian Bureau, was, by the Secretary of the Interior and Board of Indian Commissioners, acquitted of the charges of corruption against him and Mr. Wilder, of St. Paul, in connection with the sale of Leach Lake timber. Information has just been received here that a committee of the Minnesota Legislature, after a long investigation, have also come to the conclusion that there was no fraud in the transaction.

INDIANS AS LABORERS.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs have directed a bill to be reported carrying out the agreement concluded in November last with Bannock and other Indians in Southern Idaho by Gen. Shanks, a member of the Committee. This agreement requires that the Indians shall not have the privilege to hunt off the reservation without the written permission of the agent. It is especially agreed that no white persons shall be permitted to reside on the reservation, other than those under the employ and pay of the United States, or designated by the agent. The Indians are to be gathered at Fort Hall reservation, and every male Indian is to have a horse and a cow. It is a remarkable fact that thirty-seven Indian signers to the agreement call themselves laborers. Gen. Shanks says these Indians are always glad to obtain employment in that capacity, and in that way are improving their condition.

ACTION OF CONGRESS ON THE DEATH OF MR. BUCHANAN.

The adjournment of both branches of Congress yesterday, on the announcement of the death of Ex-President Fillmore, recalls the fact that when Ex-President Buchanan died, in June, 1868, a resolution was introduced by Representative Woodward, of Pennsylvania, in which appeared the words, "That whatever diversities of opinion have prevailed in respect of the Administration of Mr. Buchanan as President, the members of the House cordially unite in honoring the purity of his private character, the ability and patriotic motives which illustrated his long career of public service, and the dignity which marked the retirement of the latter years of his life." The House laid this resolution on the table, by 74 against 46 votes—sixty-nine members not voting. The vote was subsequently reconsidered, when, at the instance of Mr. Blaine, a substitute was adopted, declaring "that as a mark of respect to one who has held the eminent public station of President, the Speaker of the House is requested to appoint a committee of seven to attend the funeral." But the Senate, as a mark of respect to his memory, adjourned immediately after Senator Buckalew announced the death of the Ex-President.

THE LIGHTING OF THE DELAWARE RIVER.

The delegation from Philadelphia here to advocate the better lighting of the Delaware River had a hearing to-day before the Committee on Appropriations. Mr. William Bumm, James A. Wright, of Peter Wright & Sons, and Gen. Reynolds asked the committee to transfer the money appropriated to build a light-house on Bulk Head Shoals to an item providing for the erection of four range lights on the Delaware. They claimed that the erection of the range lights would be cheaper to the Government and more advantageous to commerce than the completion of the Bulk Head Shoals Light. These gentlemen also presented a petition to the Light-house Board asking it to recommend Congress to make an additional appropriation for the erection of light-houses on Ship John and Cross Sledge Shoals. The delegation left for Philadelphia to-night.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations: Cassius G. Foster, United States Judge for Kansas; M. P. Berry, Collector of Customs for Alaska; S. C. Moffatt, Register of the Land Office at Traverse City, Mich.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Master John Garvin has been ordered to the Shawmut; Commander R. F. Lewis has been detached as a member of the Board of Inspection, and placed on waiting orders; Lieut. H. G. O. Colby has been detached from the Wabash, and ordered to the Shenandoah; Lieut. James R. Selfridge has been detached from the Franklin, and ordered to the Wabash; Lieut. F. J. Drake has been detached from torpedo duty and ordered to the Portsmouth at Mare Island.

THE HOWARD COURT OF INQUIRY ORGANIZED.

The Howard Court of Inquiry assembled at noon to-day. All the members were present excepting Col. Getty, who will be here to-night. Gen. Howard was present with his counsel, Alexander P. Ketchum and George W. Dyer, of New-York. The court organized. The session was mainly devoted to hearing the correspondence of the War Department relating to the alleged irregularities.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $3,337,477; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $51,460,000; coin, $85,120,567; including coin certificates, $41,251,000; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Wm. H. Huse, Collector of Customs, Newburyport, Mass.; Thos. E. Burns, Collector of Internal Revenue, Fourth District, Kentucky; Cassius G. Foster, United States District Judge for Kansas; C. C. Vance, Receiver of Public Moneys at Cawker City, Kan.; Geo. P. White, Postmaster at Mount Vernon, Ohio; James Coey, Postmaster at San Francisco, Cal.

THE CABINET SESSION.

The Cabinet session to-day was very brief. The State Department was represented by Mr. Davis. Secretary Fish being afflicted with a severe cold. The Secretary of the Navy was not present.

A SON ON TRIAL FOR MURDERING HIS MOTHER.

The trial of Joseph W. Freeman for the murder of his mother in Jersey City, on the 14th of January last, was resumed yesterday morning in the Hudson County Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge Bedle presiding. District Attorney Garrettson opened for the State, and gave a brief résumé of the facts of the murder. Mrs. Mary Turner, a married sister of the prisoner, was the first witness called. Her testimony contained nothing of any particular interest up to the point at which she commenced to relate the particulars of the shooting. She said: I was sitting in the room with my mother and my sisters, Harriet and Myra, when Joseph entered and sat down in a chair. He said: "Mother, You know I am not going to stay here any longer. You don't any of you like me, nor is anything I do right. You know it is very unpleasant, indeed, for me to stay here in this way, and I should like to know what provision you intend making for me." Mother said she didn't know what he meant by making provision for him, when he said, "Well, I want you to give me $2,000." Some further conversation ensued, and mother finally said she would not give him the money. He asked my sister and myself what we thought about it; whether mother ought not give him the money. We both said no. After conversing a little while longer he said, "Well mother, I am going to shoot myself," at the same time rising slowly from the chair. My sisters screamed, and mother said "Joseph, don't." My sisters ran out of the room, and mother followed them. Joseph then took the pistol from his pocket, extended his hand toward mother, and I saw the pistol go off and mother fell across the threshold. At this point the witness was so overcome with emotion that she was unable to continue for some minutes. When she recovered her composure she gave an account of the occurrence after the shooting, as they have already been published. Witness seized her brother by the throat, with the intention of choking him, and said, "What have you done?" He exclaimed, "Oh, my God!" and talked in a very excited manner. Witness suggested to go for a doctor; that perhaps she was not dead yet. Her brother said he would get a doctor and then give himself up. He went out and came back for his hat. About a month previous Joseph asked his mother for $2,000, and witness thought she had heard him speak of it at other times. Mrs. Turner was cross-examined by Mr. Dixon. She said her brother's disposition was very gloomy, although he was sometimes cheerful. He took care of his room himself, swept it, and made the bed; he would not let any one do it for him. He seemed to be very much excited before the shooting, and acted in a nervous manner. Whenever any topic was discussed he would give evidence of great excitement by throwing his hands around wildly, jumping up from his chair and from the table sometimes, and screaming out what he had to say at the top of his voice. His usual tone of voice was soft and mild. Witness mentioned several peculiarities of the prisoner, such as mending his own clothing, and washing his own handkerchiefs and stockings, smoking in the cellar, walking up and down in the house with his hat and coat on saying that the air was just as good inside with the windows open as in the street. He imagined he was delicate and used to buy and take a great quantity of quack medicines. He would swallow all the medicine he could find around the house, no matter of what kind. He was in the habit of talking in his sleep. He would sometimes complain of his head and said it felt very strangely at times as though there was something buzzing in it.

Harriet Freeman, another sister of the prisoner, was the next witness called. She had related some of the particulars of the shooting, when the court adjourned until to-day.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

THE DUMPING NUISANCE—THE BOARD OF POLICE TO BE RESTRAINED BY AN INJUNCTION—VITAL STATISTICS.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, Prof. Chandler called the attention of the board to the fact that despite their repeated protests and several orders issued by the Board of Health, the Board of Police continued the dumping of ashes, garbage, and street dirt upon the lots at Ninety-sixth street and East River, which, if persisted in, would certainly produce sickness and death in the neighborhood. The board passed a resolution directing the attorney to take the speediest and most effective legal steps to effect a discontinuance of the nuisance. It is stated that the attorney will at once apply for an injunction to restrain the Board of Police from continuing the dumping, this being the only means left to the Board of Health to prevent a practice which they consider dangerous to life and detrimental to the health of the City.

Dr. Elisha Harris, Register of Records, presented the following report on the mortality for the past week: The total number of deaths in this City during the first week of March was 488. The number of deaths verified in the previous week was 483. The average number in the corresponding week for five previous years was 510. The death-rate in the City the past two weeks was equal to 24.15 per 1,000 annually upon estimated population, (1,040,000.) The number of deaths reported in the two newly-annexed wards in these weeks was 14.

The following is a comparative statement of contagious diseases for the two weeks ending March 7, 1874:

Week ending Feb. 28: Typhus fever, 3; typhoid fever, 9; scarlet fever, 112; measles, 89; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 3; diphtheria, 47; small-pox, 2. Week ending March 7: Typhus fever, 0; typhoid fever, 6; scarlet fever, 73; measles, 37; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 4; diphtheria, 44; small-pox, 4.

FALLING OFF IN THE SOUTHERN COASTWISE TRADE.

The decrease in the business of the various Southern steam-ship companies during the past few weeks, and, in fact, throughout the entire Winter, has begun to attract general attention in commercial circles. Within a day or two the Erie Basin Dry-dock Company have received applications for dock room for more steamers of these lines than they can accommodate. The Garrison's Savannah Line, No. 5 Bowling Green, have retired three of their fastest ships, the Gen. Barnes, the Livingstone, and the Magnolia. The Black Star Line have taken off the Huntsville, and the Quintard Charleston Line No. 177 West street, are retiring one boat per week. Geo. W. Clyde & Co. have taken off one of their Savannah boats, the Columbus; and other companies are preparing to follow their example. The uniform reason given is the prevailing stagnation in Southern trade caused by the late panic at the North, and the prevailing money famine at the South. Some of the lines are hardly paying seamen's wages, and others running their boats only because their contracts compel them to. The state of things in Mobile, New-Orleans, and Texas is fully as bad as along the Atlantic coast, though the dealers on both are profuse in promises of a lively season when Spring opens.

THE AMERICAN PILGRIMAGE.

A society called the Catholic Union has organized a pilgrimage from this country to the grotto of "Our Lady of Lourdes," and from thence to Rome. The band will be composed of gentlemen and ladies from the various States in the Union, and will leave New-York about the 16th of May. On arriving at Brest or Havre the pilgrims will proceed to the shrine at Lourdes, and after a stay of one or two days of devotion will proceed to Rome and pay homage to his Holiness Pius IX. After a sojourn of seven days in the Eternal City the pilgrimage will terminate. Each person, however, will be furnished by the Committee of Management with a first-class return ticket for home via Havre, Brest, or Liverpool. The cost of the journey, estimated at $350, gold, will, however, entirely depend on the number of devotees, and any balance remaining after payment of expenses will be distributed pro rata. The Committee of Management will bring with them a contribution, called "Peter's pence," from the Catholics of America to the Pope, and it is said that votive money offerings will be sent from the chief cities of the Union. At the meeting of the committee yesterday it was announced that the Bishop of Fort Wayne would accompany the pilgrims.

CRICKET NOTES.

The cricket clubs of this City are now busily engaged in making preparations for the coming season, which promises to be an unusually lively one with them. The St. George's Club will probably be first in the field. They will open the season with a match game on their private grounds at Hoboken, between "elevens" selected from members of the club, as soon as the grounds are in condition fit for play. The Manhattan Club will meet soon and arrange events to come off during the season. The Staten Island, Prospect Park, and Jersey City clubs are also making preparations, and will begin practice about May 1. Several important matches have been arranged with clubs from St. Louis, Philadelphia, and Boston, and it is expected that some of the more prominent Canadian clubs will visit this City this Summer.

THE GOODRICH MURDER.

The notorious Kate Stoddard, of many aliases, has made another "confession," purporting to give a solution of the mystery which hangs round the murder of Charles Goodrich. If any reliance can be placed upon this last "confession," it seems to indicate that Goodrich committed suicide. The woman positively denies that she ever made any statement or admission to Chief Campbell, and accuses that official of being too imaginative. It is very suggestive that the postscript attached to the "confession" states the document was written during the first month of her imprisonment.

SOME NOTED PRISONERS.

SIMMONS AND STOKES—THE LATTER SPECULATES IN STOCKS AND WANTS TO ESTABLISH A PRISON LIBRARY.

Simmons, the murderer of Duryea, is still lying in the hospital at Sing Sing, his broken leg not being yet cured. It is said that while on the way to prison he was perfectly cool and indifferent in his demeanor. When he was stripped of his citizen's clothing and was dressed in the coarse and striped garb of a convict he seemed to suddenly realize the depth of degradation into which he had fallen. His eyes were averted from those around him, and his face was flushed with shame. Although a gambler by profession, he has always had money at his command, and by means of it he has been enabled to surround himself with the luxuries enjoyed by one born to fortune. With fashionable clothing and a gentlemanly address he has gained entrance into respectable circles from which he would have been probably excluded had his real character been known. It is possible that he had at one time in his life been honest, and he had never, before the murder, been branded as a felon. He appeared to be glad when he was carried off to the hospital out of the sight of those who had witnessed his miserable transformation. People well acquainted with the character of the man believe that his comparatively short term of imprisonment and inadequate punishment will occasion him a vast deal more mental suffering & much longer imprisonment would cause ordinary criminals. Stokes has remained in the hospital, where he was placed on his arrival at Sing Sing, until a few days ago. While lying in hospital he had of course many comforts which well prisoners are denied. His friends had freer access to him than they will have now that he is forced to work with the other convicts. One who visited the prison recently, and who knew Stokes before he committed the terrible crime for which he is being punished, had a long conversation with him in the hospital. Stokes, as was his habit in the Tombs, conversed freely. He averred that he had made a good deal of money since his imprisonment, in Wall street stock speculations. These business ventures have been conducted by an agent, who had his (Stokes') money to operate with, and he thought that at least $30,000 had been realized. He evidently dreaded the necessity of leaving the hospital, and complained of being greatly prostrated by his illness. He expressed an opinion that the prisoners in correctional institutions should be supplied with plenty of good reading matter, and avowed that he was willing to donate $1,000 to found a "Stokes Library" at Sing Sing Prison. The visitor spoke of a new book entitled the *History of the Tombs*, containing sketches of criminals who have been incarcerated in the City Prison since it was built. In this book the visitor said there were full details of the Fisk murder, and a wood-cut portrait of the prisoner Stokes, who is eager to read everything published about him, and said that he wanted to get the book. He told the visitor that as soon as the first edition was published he would like to have 100 copies sent to him, and that he was willing to take 500 copies in all for circulation among the prisoners in the different prisons of the United States. When Stokes was taken out of the hospital and was placed among the other prisoners, he was made a clerk in one of the workshops, and instead of being satisfied, as one would suppose he would be under the circumstances, he laments his fate and pretends to believe that he is suffering under great injustice. He is now forced to march in line at "lock-step" with his brother convicts, and not being allowed to talk with, or to make signs to anybody, he is wretched, and begins to feel how disagreeable it is to be in State Prison.

THE GREAT CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH COUNCIL.

The questions of disputed Church discipline which have sprung up between Plymouth Church and the other Congregational Churches of Brooklyn are to be discussed at a grand council of the Congregational Church, to be held at Dr. Budington's Church on the 24th of this month. A full statement of all the matters to be discussed at the council has been prepared by the committees of the Pilgrims and Clinton Avenue Churches, and forwarded to the churches and ministers summoned to the council. There are seventy-nine of the former, and as each will send two delegates, the pastor and a layman, their representation will number 158. There are invited besides seventeen ministers unconnected with any church; so that the council will consist of 175 members. The following table shows the number summoned by States:

State.	No. of Churches.	Separate Ministers.	Whole Delegation.
Maine	6	1	13
New-Hampshire	3	1	7
Vermont	4	..	8
Massachusetts	20	3	43
Rhode Island	3	..	6
Connecticut	12	4	28
New-York	14	3	31
New-Jersey	6	..	12
District of Columbia	1	..	2
Ohio	2	2	6
Michigan	2	..	4
Illinois	4	1	9
Wisconsin	1	2	4
Missouri	1	..	2
Total	79	17	175

A WOMAN SUED FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

The Boston *Herald* says that the papers are on file in the Superior Court for Berkshire County, Massachusetts, though a trial will hardly be reached this session, in a somewhat singular suit for breach of promise. Geo. F. Butler, of Sandisfield, formerly of Lenox, is the plaintiff, and Mrs. Susan B. Richards, of Newton, formerly Miss Susan B. Chadwick, is the defendant. The damages claimed are $10,000. Mr. Butler alleges that he and Miss Chadwick mutually agreed to marry each other, and he has always been ready to marry her, but she refuses to perform her promise, and has married another man. The *Herald* gives the following sketch of the case: "It seems that a dozen years ago Mrs. Chadwick, a widow, and the defendant, her daughter, were Summer visitors at Lenox, and boarded with the plaintiff's mother, who was then entertaining guests at the 'Allen Comstock farm.' In this quiet and romantic place the acquaintance was formed between the parties, and they were companions to and from church, where a revival was in progress, in which she was much interested, being a pious and exemplary young lady. The acquaintance was renewed on succeeding seasons, as the Chadwicks visited the town, and was kept up when they occupied that delightful villa of Fanny Kemble's. Butler was an intelligent, interesting, and well-conducted companion, and they both enjoyed the friendship that grew up between them in those long, sweet Summers. She was a most estimable young woman, holding a place in the best social circles everywhere, possessed of large wealth, and, of course, well beloved by her mother. The latter seems to have had a higher ambition for her daughter than a union with a Lenox farmer's son, and whatever intimacy there was between them that was warmer than the merest friendship, she frowned upon. It is a good while since they made Lenox their Summer residence, and Butler has waited faithfully and patiently to claim his promised bride. But she was not so steadfast, and wedded Mr. Richards, a lawyer, who was in town last week to attend to his wife's interest in the case."

HOW A HUNDRED LIVES WERE SAVED.

The explosion at the west shaft of the Hoosac Tunnel on Friday was accompanied by a thrilling incident. John Greene, a blaster, left the office where Donnelly was engaged in charging the cartridges, not a minute before the explosion, with twenty-seven pounds of nitro-glycerine in a can, ready for charging the holes below. He had reached the cage, some fifty feet from the office, at the time of the explosion, and he realized that if he remained where he was, and a second explosion occurred, all the buildings would be demolished by the consequent explosion of the nitro-glycerine. Some told him to thrown the can down the shaft; others shouted, "Drop it and run!" but he did neither. Dashing through the back door of the cage, he rushed to an old building some distance from the machine shop, where he put down the can, and then returned to see what had become of his comrade Donnelly. He had just reached the machine-shop door, about 100 feet from the office, when the second explosion took place, but—thanks to his forethought—without exploding the glycerine. Greene was within a few feet of James Mullany when the piece of wood struck him with fatal effect, but he (Greene) escaped uninjured. By his remarkable presence of mind, Greene saved the lives of perhaps a hundred persons. The concussion wrenched doors from their hangings inside the dwellings near the office, both the doors and windows from the machine shop across the way, and tore the whole side of the compressor building and boiler-house, strewing the fragments for a long distance in every direction. Mullany, the blacksmith who was killed, was one of the best men on the work, and had been employed there for ten years. He was a sober, industrious man, much beloved by all who knew him. The whole works are stopped, and there is general mourning among the workmen at his loss. He was a member of the Charles D. Sanford post of the Grand Army, by whom he was buried. The Emmet Guards were also in the procession, and it was one of the largest funerals that has ever taken place in North Adams. Patrick Donnelly, who was badly injured by the explosion, is now considered out of danger, and has been removed to his boarding-house.

THE ROLLWAGEN WILL CASE.

The hearing of the Rollwagen will case was continued yesterday before Surrogate Hutchings. The entire day was spent in the cross-examination of Mr. Herman, the brother of the lady who claims to have been the last wife of the decedent, Frederick Rollwagen. He persisted in saying that Mr. Rollwagen was in a perfectly competent mental condition when he made the will now in dispute.

MODERN GREECE.

SYNOPSIS OF A PAPER BY HON. JOHN M. FRANCIS.

Hon. John M. Francis, late American Minister to Greece, read a paper before the American Geographical Society last evening at the hall of the society, corner of Second avenue and Eleventh street, on "Greece as It Is." Mr. J. W. Black, of Boston, presented stereopticon views of ancient and modern Greece, and the site of ancient Troy. Mr. Francis prefaced his paper by saying that he found that many of our scholars had very imperfect ideas of the living Greece. It stood on the map a little jagged kingdom, embracing mainland and isthmus and many islands, literally ribbed with mountains overlooking the sea. But circumscribed as it was in territorial area, it exercised sovereignty over what was in the past the most interesting part of the globe, over Thebes, Delphi, Ithaca, and many other localities wherein a wonderful history was wrought in the early ages. Modern Greece embraced an area of some 15,000 square miles. Its population numbered about 1,600,000 people. Forty-four years ago, at the close of the war of the revolution, the people were very poor. There was not a village of tolerable size in the Kingdom. Athens was reduced to a mere hamlet, containing less than 1,000 inhabitants. Now this charming capital had a population of more than 50,000. Its architecture would compare favorably with that of any other city of its size in Europe. The work of building and city improvement had kept pace with this growth and population. Among the important sea-port towns were Piraeus, near Athens, with a population of from 12,000 to 15,000; Syra, the commercial mart of the Cyclades, population, 25,000; Patras, seat of the currant trade of the Peloponnesus, population, 30,000; Zante, chief town of the lower group of Ionian Islands, population, 20,000; Corfu, of the upper group, and the former capital of these islands, now the Summer residence of the court, and contained over 20,000 inhabitants. Prior to the year 1841 there was no banking establishment in the country. Now there were four large banks at Athens, having branches in all the principal towns of the Kingdom, and a paid-up capital of some $12,000,000. The issuing of notes, however, was restricted to two banks—the National and the Ionian, their circulation being about $7,000,000. The banks of Greece were sound institutions, and specie payments had always been maintained by them. In addition to bank notes, there was a great deal of gold, silver, and copper money in circulation; the gold consisting of English sovereigns and French napoleons, with silver of coinage of nearly every country. The paid-up capital, with reserve, of the four principal insurance companies of Greece aggregate $1,656,000. The only steam navigation company in Greece, founded in 1857, had a paid-up capital of nearly $700,000. It owned ten steamers of an aggregate tonnage of 5,090, which plied exclusively in Greek waters. The mercantile marine of Greece was larger than that of any other country in the world in proportion to its population. It included 2,170 vessels of all kinds, with an aggregate tonnage of 431,054. There was but one passenger railway in the Kingdom, a short line of five miles, between Piraeus and Athens. The country needed railroad for further development and prosperity, and the work of supplying them had commenced. Another project of great importance to commerce, and for which Government concessions had been obtained, was the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Corinth. This would effect an immense saving of time and expense in the course of commerce between the East and West. Agriculture was generally pursued by the ancient methods of labor with rude implements. Threshing-machines were little known. Movements had recently been inaugurated for the improvement of the agricultural interest. A society of capitalists had been formed under a concession granted by the Government of a large area of arable land; agricultural schools were to be established, labor-saving implements employed, and the soil worked in accordance with the latest methods of farming. There were about 16,000,000 acres of arable land in the kingdom, but less than 6,000,000 under cultivation. Propositions and offers were pending for the draining of the celebrated Lake Copais, in Bœotia, which, if effected, would bring into use thousands of acres of fertile land, now to a large extent constituting an unhealthy marsh. Similar propositions were under consideration in regard to smaller lakes. Nearly all the known metals were to be found in Greece, but iron, argentiferous lead, and copper ores were very abundant, and appear to have been the metals most worked by the ancients. Chromium, magnesia, sulphur, and coal are also found in many parts of the Kingdom. There were many hot and cold mineral springs in Greece, the healing powers of which were largely commended. In Zante were several sources of petroleum, and a company had been formed to utilize them. The greatest point of interest connected with mining in Greece was the Laurium Mines, and the great works for the production of argentiferous lead at Ergastiria by the sea-side in that district. The location was in Attica. These mines were worked profitably long before the Christian era, and contributed largely to the treasure that enriched Greece. But nearly 2,000 years ago the working of them was abandoned as no longer profitable. Scientific exploration determined that there was value in the refuse left by the ancient miners. The result was a concession obtained from the Greek Government by a Franco-Italian company in 1861, assuring to the company the ownership of the scoria in that district where it was found in largest quantities, and also of the ancient mines within that boundary. The company established extensive works at Ergastiria, and commenced active operations in 1864. The enterprise resulted profitably. The Hellenic Mining Company was the only one that had made any earnings. Last year it declared a dividend of eight per cent. and possessed extensive mines in several parts of Greece. This company is now engaged in constructing works for smelting the superior iron-ore of the island of Seriphos. At present this ore was shipped in large quantities to Newcastle, England, and there smelted by the Royal Greek Iron Works. The average cotton crop of the country amounted to about 5,500,000 pounds annually. The principal cotton-producing district was included in Lebadea, Beotia, and Locris. Large works for weaving cotton cloth were in process of construction at the Piræus. There were eight silk manufactories in the country, whose united productions, a large proportion of which was exported, amounted to about $750,000. The vineyards in Greece covered about 500,000 acres. About 2,000,000 barrels of wine were expressed, and less than 100,000 barrels were exported, leaving the remainder for home consumption. The gross value of the total production was about $1,600,000. The public debt of Greece was about $40,000,000. The expenses of the Government averaged, perhaps, $6,800,000 annually. The old war debt of Greece, contracted in 1824-25, had not been recognized by the payment of either principal or interest, and now amounted to some $35,000,000. Greece stood next to Germany in educational enterprise. Attendance at the public schools embraced about three-fourths of the children between the ages of five and sixteen. The schools were practically free, no charges being exacted for the tuition of poor children. Those who were able paid a very small fee, which was accepted as a perquisite by the teacher. The University at Athens was entirely free, and the attendance of students numbered 1,200 to 1,500, of whom about three-fourths were registered in the departments of law and medicine. Excavations at Athens, near the columns of Jupiter, during the last season, brought to light a large bath, or series of baths. The different compartments covered a space of nearly two acres, and the main bath appeared as perfect as any of the ancient baths at Rome. The Greeks were ardent admirers of America and Americans. Visiting the country and mingling with the people, the traveler will frequently be told how much Greece is indebted to the people of the United States for sending them shiploads of provisions and clothing during their days of poverty in the revolution. An American was sure to meet with the most generous hospitality in every section of the Kingdom. The Greeks had about forty feast days during the year, when business and industrial operations were generally suspended. This involved a vast loss in labor production, and an immense loss to the country of gains that could only be wrought out by industry. The people were a proud people. They would almost deny themselves the necessaries of life in order to present a fine external appearance in the way of dress to set off and adorn their majestic bearing. They were jealous of their political rights. Their form of government was a constitutional monarchy, but was even more republican in its practical working than that of Great Britain or Belgium. Free suffrage prevailed, and the Deputies constituting the single legislative body of the Kingdom, were elected by the people. French was the recognized society language, though the modern Greek tongue was most in use outside of fashionable circles. The fashionable season began about the 1st of November, and continued about three months. The speaker, in conclusion, said he knew of no more attractive country for residence and study, none more inviting to the tourist and the scholar, during eight months of the year, commencing with October, than this sublime old country. Let our invocation be that its people may surmount all difficulties in well-doing under the guidance of wisdom and justice, never looking back save to gather inspiration from their glorious history.

PUBLIC CHARITIES OF BOSTON.

The Boston *Transcript* says: "The amount distributed each year in Boston by the overseers from State aid and soldiers' funds, by the St. Vincent De Paul, Provident, Howard, and similar societies, by the Odd-fellows, Freemasons, other mutual aid and national associations, and by the churches must exceed $400,000. What distress exists is generally among the recent immigrants with large families, poor health, and little skill or craft for a livelihood but the simplest manual labor. Insufficiently nourished and accustomed to beer or wine in their own country, they are peculiarly exposed to intemperance in our trying climate under circumstances necessarily depressing. To relieve them without rendering them permanent paupers, by not forcing them to become dependent principally or [illegible] on alms, public or private, is a difficult problem."

TERMINAL FACILITIES.

MEETING OF THE CHEAP TRANSPORTATION ASSOCIATION.

OPPOSITION TO THE CANAL FUNDING AMENDMENT—RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS AND MINORITY REPRESENTATION—WRONGS OF NEW-YORK MERCHANTS.

The regular monthly meeting of the Directors of the New-York Cheap Transportation Association was held at the rooms of the society, No. 110 Pearl street, yesterday afternoon, Mr. B. P. Baker in the chair. The minutes of the previous regular meeting were read and approved. The President, Mr. Baker, read the following address to the meeting, and the same was ordered to be spread on the minutes of the meeting:

GENTLEMEN: This association was established in September last, to obtain, preserve, and circulate valuable and useful information relating to transportation; to encourage the improvement and increase the capacity of our terminal facilities for the handling and storage of produce and merchandise; to facilitate the adjustment of differences, controversies, and misunderstandings between its members and transportation companies; to advocate the construction of new avenues for transportation and the improvement of those now existing; to devise, submit, and advocate plans of legislation, by which the defects and abuses of the present system may be remedied, and to advocate such other principles and projects in connection with the subject of transportation as will tend to advance the commercial prosperity of our City and country. That we have obtained and given circulation to some valuable information on the subject of our terminal facilities I do not doubt. We are awakening interest in the matter of our loss of trade, and our merchants are looking about already to see how best to remedy some of the evils we have pointed out. The newspapers have very generally taken up the subject, and in a just and vigorous manner shown up our wants as exhibited by our facts and figures. The people are astonished at what they learn, and many say, "What are you going to do about it?" Why don't your association get up some plan of legislation touching upon this subject of warehouses on the piers and bulk-heads of a railway around the City for freight purposes connected with them, &c.? As your presiding officer I may not be expected to introduce resolutions embracing legislative action, but perhaps I may be pardoned if I urge upon you to take this matter into immediate and earnest consideration. I would recommend that your Committee on Terminal Facilities be instructed to give their views on this subject more in detail than are found in their last report, and confer with the Committee on Legislation, and that they jointly at an early day prepare suitable bills for introduction into our Legislature, if they deem expedient, with a view of developing this system of cheap transportation around and across our City, and giving us suitable warehouse facilities on our water-front. I am fully aware that should we do anything but point out existing evils, the cry would be made that we were governed by interested motives, but no permanent good can be obtained unless our improvements are so comprehensive and radical as will provoke opposition from some one. This must not deter us from doing our duty in the matter. We must reform our plans that the City will be profited by the improvements and not taxed, which, if properly made, will confer a benefit upon every citizen, whether rich or poor. I beg to congratulate you on the success already attained, but to retain our commercial supremacy and compete even with our rivals, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Montreal, we must take active measures, devise great things, and help to do them.

Mr. James Haines Drake, of the Committee on Canal Transportation, offered the following preamble and resolution, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, By the last clause of bill for "funding the canal and general fund debts now charged on the canals," now before the Legislature of this State, the commercial interests of the City and State of New-York are placed in jeopardy; and

Whereas, The adoption of this clause would involve the surrender of the rights now guaranteed to the commercial interests of the State and City of New-York under the present Constitution, unless restored through the tedious and uncertain remedy of further amendments; and

Whereas, The large and rapidly-increasing amount of tonnage carried over the New-York Central and Erie Railways, the principal portion of which consists of through freight to and from the interior States, emphatically shows the necessity of reducing the cost of canal transportation by a proper enlargement of the locks of the canals, and that the real question now at issue is not the capacity of the canals to carry the freights, but its cost of transportation in vessels whose tonnage is limited and determined by the present dimensions of the locks; therefore,

Resolved, That the New-York Cheap Transportation Association respectfully and earnestly protest against the passage of the proposed amendment to the Constitution relative to funding the canal and general fund debts now charged on the canals.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolution be forwarded to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the Assembly, at Albany, with a request that the same be laid before their respective Houses.

Mr. Drake moved that a telegram giving the purport of the resolution be sent to the Joint Committee of the Legislature, forthwith, and that full copies of the resolution be sent by mail. Adopted.

Mr. J. F. Henry, of the Executive Committee, reported that the committee had successfully collected funds due the association. The Treasurer reported a balance of $2,416 in the Treasury.

Mr. C. E. Hill, of the Committee on Terminal Facilities, reported that the committee was in correspondence with railway companies on the subject of terminal facilities.

Mr. F. B. Thurber, of the Committee on Railway Transportation, read the following communication, received in relation to the subject under consideration:

F. B. Thurber, Esq., Chairman Railway Committee Cheap Transportation Association:

DEAR SIR: Several members of the Produce Exchange engaged in the receiving grain trade have been heard to bitterly complain of the unnecessary and most remarkable delay in the delivery of property consigned to them. Herewith I hand you a letter from a prominent house in the rail grain trade. Thirty-six days to transport five cars of corn from Toledo to New-York is a startling fact, but diligent inquiry among the receivers will satisfy you that each have a like grievance, if not so extreme as this case. Prominent parties have told me of corn twenty-two days by rail from Buffalo. I cannot understand the disinclination of parties so aggrieved to communicate the facts to the Cheap Transportation Association, nor, when they can be induced to give them, why it is they want their names withheld. I would respectfully suggest that the Committee on Railways and the Committee on Terminal Facilities each be requested to address a circular letter to the commission merchants of New-York, asking for communications to the association detailing such grievances as they have been subject to in the course of trade. I cannot think that the merchants are so apathetic as not to care for such grievances; nor do I want to believe that they fear the power of the railway lines and their lightermen. I have before me a letter addressed to Felt & Drake from a shipping house in Central Ohio. I quote as follows: "Car 32,785 was shipped Jan. 17 in a lot of five cars. The four cars you sold at 80 to 82c. How is it this car was sold one month after at 77c.? You say it is sometimes a week or more after lightermen receive the grain before it is delivered to you. This affords them a fine opportunity to use the grain, and, no doubt, is the cause of so much heavy shortage."

Referring to the books of Felt & Drake, I find that the car 32,785 was one of five cars shipped from Ohio Jan. 17; that it was reported to have arrived at Jersey City the 7th of February, and was reported afloat the 19th February, and was then sold at 77c. You can very readily understand the shipper's ground for complaint. I claim that this is not a rare exceptional case, and that if commission men would communicate the facts to you more light than you now possess would be thrown upon the causes which have diverted trade from New-York.

I am, dear sir, yours, sincerely,

JAMES HAINES DRAKE.

24TH FEBRUARY, 1874.

J. H. Drake, Esq., Director:

DEAR SIR: Great irregularity in receipts of grain that has been shipped all at one time, occasions much trouble to the receiver. Lots of five and ten cars shipped at one time come in one, two, and three cars at a time, with many days intervening. Considering the unobstructed railroad tracks during almost the entire Winter, the time shipments have been on the way has been unusual, and the breaking up of original shipments, started all at one time, is very discouraging to grain business by rail.

The delay in delivering grain already afloat in the harbor would be avoided in a measure should the railroads bring shipments through in unbroken lots.

Yours, respectfully, J. N. HALLADAY.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1874.

J. H. Drake, Esq., Director:

DEAR SIR: One of my correspondents shipped me from Toledo on 12th January (5) five cars corn; the railroad company reported it to me afloat ready for delivery on the 17th of February, making the time thirty-six days from Toledo, all rail. There are many instances of unreasonable delays in the delivery of property, which cause much trouble and loss to shippers.

Yours, truly, BLANK.

Mr. Franklin Edson, President of the New-York Produce Exchange, corroborated the statements made by many merchants as to the serious results to them of delays on the railroads. He instanced a case of his own in which a delay in the delivery of freight had caused a loss of $1,000 to the shipper. The daily complaints made were, he said, by no means exaggerated. Oftentimes there were cases of an aggravated nature, and the subject was one of great importance to New-York merchants. The remarks of Mr. Edson were strongly confirmatory of the report of the committee. Mr. Haines said that he was satisfied that the merchants of the City who were interested, would corroborate the statements made.

Mr. Thurber, of the Committee on Legislation, reported that the committee had prepared two bills, one creating a railway commission and regulating its powers, the other on the subject of minority representation. On motion of Mr. John F. Henry a committee of twelve members was appointed by the Chair to proceed to Albany and urge the passage of the bill constituting a railway commission. The committee is as follows: Messrs. Simon Sterne, B. B. Sherman, Franklin Edson, F. B. Thurber, John L. Macauley, H. B. Claflin, John F. Henry, E. R. Durkee, B. G. Arnold, W. S. Fairfield, George C. Collins, James S. Barron, Benj. P. Baker.

In preparing the act, the Committee on Legislation have not deemed it wise to endow the proposed commissioners with arbitrary powers to fix the rates of freight, as has been done in Illinois; but have made its provisions and powers almost precisely similar to the Massachusetts law from which the Commissioners of that State derive their powers. Although these are quite limited, yet they are sufficient for the purpose of obtaining information.

The Secretary reported the receipt of important documents on the terminal facilities of Boston, from Josiah Quincy, Jr.

Mr. John H. Keep offered a resolution recommending Congress to continue appropriations for the removal of Hell Gate obstructions; and that the members of Congress from the New-England States be requested to use their influence in favor of such appropriations. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Legislation.

Mr. John F. Henry moved that there be a conference of the Committees on Terminal Facilities and Legislation upon important matters connected with the association. The motion prevailed. On motion of Mr. G. A. Merwin, so much of the President's address as related to docks, wharves, and piers was referred to the consideration of this joint committee.

Mr. Theodore F. Lees, General Superintendent of the association, presented the following interesting facts in connection with the subject of terminal facilities and their value.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are facts in the history of great commercial cities so suggestive when considered in their bearing upon some of the questions which agitate the public mind to-day, questions which this association aims to solve, it cannot be otherwise than profitable to review them. The history of Venice extends over many centuries, and derives great interest from its intimate connection with many of the most important events of which Europe has been the theatre both in early and in modern times. From the twelfth to the fifteenth century the maritime commerce of Venice made her literally the queen of the seas. All nations paid her tribute. For two centuries she monopolized the trade of India by the Egyptian route, and, with a people skilled in trade and the industries, ruled the commerce of the world. Proud of her eminence, and believing her greatness established for all time, she singularly relaxed her vigilance. Her harbor, ample beyond any possible requirement, was neglected, and an obstruction permitted to form, which excluded the larger class of ships from her port. Simultaneously the route by the Cape of Good Hope was discovered; industry reviewed in England; a comprehensive system of dock and warehouse improvement was conceived and inaugurated in London, and within one generation the British metropolis became the great commercial centre of the world. Even the little town of Trieste (which, by the way, is no more removed from Venice than is Boston, or Baltimore, or even Philadelphia, from New-York,) by the improvement of her water front; the construction of a canal enabling vessels of large burden to receive and discharge cargoes directly at their doors, robbed Venice of her trade on the inland seas. By continued energy, encouraged by the enlightened policy of the Empress Maria Theresa in the last century, Trieste has risen from an insignificant town to what she is to-day—the principal port of the Austrian Empire. The City of Hamburg, in Germany, is destitute of a harbor, and of other natural advantages possessed by rival cities. But notwithstanding the great comparative disadvantage of her position in this respect, by establishing at an early day extensive means of communication with the interior, by the improvement of the River Elbe, enabling vessels drawing eighteen feet of water to penetrate the heart of the city and discharge and receive cargoes directly at their warehouses, Hamburg is to-day the greatest commercial port on the Continent of Europe. Havre, in France, maintains its eminent position as a seaport and the gate to Paris by means of two long jetties constructed in the narrow channel leading to its harbor. Without these jetties Havre would to-day be practically a closed port. There is now before Congress a measure proposing a similar work for the improvement of the Lower Mississippi River. The City of Antwerp, favored by the commodious docks and basins constructed at a cost of £2,000,000, became the great centre of European commerce in the sixteenth century, and, according to the testimony of different writers, 500 vessels daily entered her port. Upon the downfall of Bonaparte those improvements were demolished. As a result, her commerce declined rapidly, and in 1800 her population was only one-half what it was in the sixteenth century. During the last ten or fifteen years, by a practical restoration of the improvements so long in ruins, and aided by the admirable system of railways extending throughout Belgium, a new impetus has been given to her trade, and Antwerp seems to have partially recovered from Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and other cities, her lost laurels, while Belgium, through her almost perfect system of railways, bids fair to become the greatest land carrier in the world. I might continue to cite city after city, of past or present commercial distinction, whose histories illustrate the same inevitable relation of cause and effect that appears in the instances already mentioned. This line of research, continued indefinitely, reveals an unvarying truth; while cities may owe their origin to different causes; while they may for a time, for generations even, advance in greatness, it is only those most vigilant in developing and fostering their commercial facilities who gain a pre-eminent position and maintain it. The controlling influence of good transportation and terminal facilities, in shaping the destinies of cities and nationalities even, is unmistakable. With surprising unanimity these attributes of commerce, either in their absence or presence, have retarded or accelerated the tide of a people's prosperity. Through neglect of these important accessories of commerce, the great emporiums of a few generations past have declined to insignificance, while their ambitious neighbors, through superior wisdom, have superseded them, and continue to-day in the first rank of commercial cities. The facts that we live in a different age, in a different land, and are a different people, will not exempt us from the inexorable law of cause and effect. A more progressive age, and a land of unlimited resources, increase our responsibility as individuals and as a people, and demand increased vigilance in shaping and directing changes and diversions of commerce, which, owing to the times, are effected so rapidly. The deductions to be made from this review must be evident to you all. New-York, with incomparable natural advantages, is almost destitute of those improvements absolutely necessary to the maintainance of her prestige. Continued neglect in providing some such system of terminal facilities and improved means of communication with the interior, as this association is earnestly striving for, would result in misfortune to our City, as certainly as water runs down hill. But I do not apprehend such a result. The merchants of New-York have snuffed the battle, and are girding themselves up for the issue. With the proposed elevated railroad around our water front, connecting with numerous warehouses for receiving, handling, and shipping grain, cotton, and other merchandise; and with a double-track railroad to the interior exclusively for freight, we can do the importing and exporting business of the continent with greater ease, and at less cost, than is necessarily imposed on our present traffic. With American commerce as a lever, and Manhattan Island as a fulcrum, we can move the world.

A communication from S. O. Townsend, of Westchester County, relative to railway termini in New-York, was referred to the Committee on Terminal Facilities.

The meeting then adjourned.

PERILS OF THE DEEP.

The steam-ship Spain, Capt. Grace, of the National Line, reached her dock yesterday afternoon from Liverpool, with 172 passengers. She left Liverpool on the 25th February, and after being three days out met with very bad weather, on the fifth day she encountered a regular hurricane, carrying her boats from the davits, and smashing one of them, No. 10, so badly as to render it entirely useless. The seas swept the decks, yet, notwithstanding, the sailors worked heroically and secured the life-boats before they could be carried off. Both funnels were badly broken and the steam-pipes carried away. The funnel of the donkey engine was also swept away, but became entangled in the railings and so was kept from being carried overboard. The forward funnel was forced in just as if it were made of brown paper, and at one time it was feared the seas would force their way down to the furnaces and put out the fires. For four days the most fearful time was experienced. The windows of the cabins were forced in, and the carpenter of the ship and his assistants were kept busy repairing the damage. The pilot-house was in great risk at one time of being carried away, and the quartermaster states that notwithstanding everything was done to keep the water out, the foot-boards were floating on the water, which kept continually pouring in. At one time the forepart of the vessel was down in the sea, and her stern high up in the air for several minutes, and it was feared she was about to founder; but she righted again quite safely. All through the remainder of the voyage the weather was exceedingly rough, so that the sailors could scarcely walk the decks without the risk of being swept over. The passengers say they had a very narrow escape, and looked elated, as they came ashore, at their good luck. The Spain looks quite weather-beaten, and will be detained a few days, undergoing repairs. Mr. Williams, of the Italy, a sister ship of the Spain, says during the voyage across, such weather was never before encountered. The Captain said it was worse than any cyclone, and, having experienced all kinds of weather on the Atlantic for the last twenty-five years, yet he never witnessed such hurricanes as he did on this passage.

Much apprehension is felt for the safety of the steam-ship Trinacria, of the Anchor Line, which sailed from Glasgow on the 21st ult.; also, the Andes, which sailed from Cardiff on the 15th, and the Sidonia, on the 6th, from Gibraltar.

THE OYSTER BAY MURDER.

The examination of witnesses in the case of Thomas W. Jones, of South Oyster Bay, charged with the murder of his half-brother, Samuel J. Jones, was commenced yesterday before Justice Snedeker, at Jamaica. Jacob S. J. Jones, a full brother of the murdered man, was examined, but beyond the facts of the finding of the body and the appearance of the house after the murder, nothing of importance was elicited. The investigation will be resumed to-day.

UNLICENSED LIQUOR SELLING.

Michael Reimer, a liquor dealer, doing business at No. 37 Lewis street, was yesterday held for trial in $500 bail by United States Commissioner Shields. The charge was carrying on the retail liquor business without having paid license.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

Mr. Dorsey, of Miami, has introduced in the Ohio Constitutional Convention a proposition to submit to the people of that State for separate action, a plan providing for minority representation in the election of State Senators. The proposed plan is to divide the State into ten Senatorial districts, each district to have three Senators, and three to be chosen by the State at large. In voting for Senators each elector may cast as many votes for one candidate as there are Senators to be elected, or he may distribute his votes among the candidates as he sees fit, the candidates highest in votes being declared elected. The same system is to be adopted where there are more than two Representatives from a county.

THE ABATTOIR SYSTEM.

THE BUTCHERS AND THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

REMONSTRANCE AGAINST THE PROPOSED REMOVAL OF THE SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

The Board of Health gave a further hearing yesterday to the butchers and others interested in the matter of the proposed additional ordinance to the Sanitary Code, to the effect that on and after the 1st of June, 1874, the slaughtering and dressing of cattle, sheep, hogs, and calves shall not be permitted any place in the City of New-York south of One Hundred and Tenth street, except by a single abattoir or building, erected on certain conditions, which shall be approved of by the Board of Health, and of capacity sufficient to accommodate the entire business of slaughtering in the City. There was not so large an attendance of butchers and hog-slaughterers as on the preceding Tuesday, but the views of the body were strongly represented, and were embodied in a memorial which was presented to the board by Mr. Levi Samuels, President of the East-side Butchers' Association. The butchers of the west side were represented by Mr. Harry Carr, and the only other interest represented was the Roosevelt Hospital, which sent Mr. Louis Delafield to speak on behalf of the Trustees. The Commissioners in attendance were Prof. Chandler, Dr. Stephen Smith, and Dr. S. Oakley Vanderpool, Health Officer of the board.

Mr. Delafield first stated the views of the Trustees of the Roosevelt Hospital, who, he said, had heard with concern of the exception contained in the proposed ordinance, which was to the effect that no slaughtering would be permitted south of One Hundred and Tenth street, except in a single abattoir, in which the entire nuisance would be collected together. This exception, he said, would seriously affect the Roosevelt Hospital, as there was no other land along the whole of the North River available for the purpose of an abattoir, except in its immediate vicinity. The railway ring, Mr. Vanderbilt believed, had a very direct interest in the matter, and notwithstanding the protestations of the *Herald* to the contrary, there were those who knew better. The Trustees of the hospital protested against the proposed abattoir as a standing menace to the health of the City, and they believed that if the Board of Health were going to act at all in the matter, they should be ready to put the nuisance beyond the City's limits altogether. The hospital did not come before the board in the same capacity as a private citizen, asking that anything might be done to subserve its own particular interests; it came in the capacity of a great public body, charged with interests which were those of the community. It was practically a free hospital, as free almost as Bellevue, and if they did anything to injure it they would be injuring themselves. The Trustees had no individual interests in the matter, and they merely wished to present fairly the claims to the consideration of the board which the hospital possessed as a public institution. It had been built upon the pavilion system, the fundamental condition of which was that it should have as much fresh air as possible. That was one important advantage which they would lose if the exception to the proposed resolution was carried into effect. Mr. Delafield described all the nuisances which, he said, would result if the entire slaughtering of the City were brought within one building. The Board of Health had failed to abate these nuisances when they could deal with them in small proportions and scattered over the City, and yet they hoped to be able to effectually eradicate them when they were grouped into one system of immense magnitude. It was the first time he had ever heard of any one who could not break the single rod attempting to break the bundle of faggots. He had read the sanitary report of the board in which they stated that there were only two ways of remedying the evil of which they complained—first, the exclusion of the business from the City altogether, and next, the concentration of the nuisances into one abattoir. They favored the concentration scheme, however, believing that the business could be done out of the City. Why could it not be done out of the City, he asked, when the result would be that people could get their meat cheaper. They had abundant facilities in Communipaw, and every reason of political economy would suggest that they should go where the facilities were greatest, and where the slaughtering might be done with least expense to the City. The proposed ordinance was beautiful, but delusive, like many of the other ordinances which had been framed for the government of the City. Our laws were excellent, while our practice was abominable. Our streets were the dirtiest in the world, our markets were a disgrace to the City, and so through the entire range of the City Government. The difficulty was manifest as to the inforcement of those laws about which every one was agreed, and how then would it be about carrying into execution those sumptuary laws about which everybody differed? Referring to the system of abattoirs at Paris and Vienna, he denied that it could be carried out here in the same way, for there these matters were carried into force by the military and gen d'armerie, and in a way which would be considered an infringement upon the liberties of the people. Therefore, there was no analogy when the basis or condition of things was altered. Put an abattoir in the City, and it would become a pest house, and, besides this, it would get into the hands of a rich and powerful company, who would be able to buy off dishonest attacks and to resist honest ones, and who would have the support of that great monopolist who had one hand on the City's throat and the other upon its pocket. After some further remarks, Mr. Delafield concluded by again protesting on the part of the trustees of the hospital to the exception contained in the proposed ordinance.

Mr. Levi Samuels, on the part of the East-side Butchers' Association then presented the following memorial:

To the Honorable Commissioners of the Board of Health:

Your memorialists beg respectfully to address your honorable board on the proposed measure of sanitary reform comprised in the following draft of an additional ordinance to the Sanitary Code now under consideration, to wit: "Section —. That from and after the 1st day of July, 1874, the slaughtering or dressing of cattle, sheep, hogs, and calves, shall not be allowed or conducted at any place in the City of New-York south of One Hundred and Tenth street, except in a single abattoir, or building, of a plan approved by the Board of Health, and of capacity sufficient to accommodate the entire business of slaughtering in said City, and to admit of the yarding, use, and disposition of all the parts of the animals slaughtered or dressed, so as effectually to prevent all nuisance or offensive odors therefrom, and to secure the wholesomeness of the meat as human food." Without discussing other interests at stake, your memorialists—neat cattle butchers, doing business in the almost unpopulated district east of First avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-seventh streets, known as Kipp's Bay—would call attention to the fact that, in 1868, when slaughtering was promiscuously carried on all over the City of New-York, and notably in the Tenth, Eleventh, Fourteenth, and Seventeenth Wards, where blood from the shambles choked the gutters, and refuse matter was piled up in the streets, your memorialists were forced to choose the rocky, isolated, and uninhabited district which they now occupy, property which up to that period had a merely nominal value, but for which they were compelled to pay enormous prices as soon as it became known that this section had been designated by the former Board of Health for slaughtering purposes, and to erect thereon, under the supervision of the Board of Health, the officers of which examined and approved of the plans, suitable buildings for slaughtering, the sanitary arrangements being authorized by officers of the board. At that time Hon. C. F. Chandler, Drs. Stephen Smith, Elisha Harris, and E. H. Janes, and Col. Emmons Clark, identified with your honorable body, were active members of the Metropolitan Board of Health, and directed our undertaking. The report of the board for the year ending Oct. 31, 1868, states: "Acting upon the advice of counsel, the board consented to an arrangement with the butchers, whereby they agreed in writing to remove their business of slaughtering above Fortieth street before Jan. 1, 1868. It is believed that this agreement will be carried out in good faith, and that soon the offensive slaughter-pens of the lower wards of the City of New-York will have disappeared forever." The report adds: "The district about Kipp's Bay on the East River, between Fortieth and Forty-sixth streets, seems to be the best adapted for slaughtering of any below One Hundredth street, as it lies behind high ledges of rocks, and the shore is washed by a swift tidal current." The good faith on our part prophesied in the report has never been questioned, and we invested our capital and directed our action in deference to the high character for sanitary ability of the above-mentioned gentlemen, believing that they could not be capricious, and were men of honor. The district stands to-day without an equal for the carrying on of a business in which every inhabitant of this City is interested. As to sanitary requirements, your records show an absence of litigation, as far as we are concerned, for over five years. Our sewers have a pitch of one in seventeen feet, and our best interests demand that our places be kept clean and free from taint. Your inspectors have never found us unwilling to comply with all suggestions having in view the avoidance of giving offense to the community by sight or smell. Were we in the centre of a densely populated neighborhood, or contiguous to a great thoroughfare, knowing the power of your honorable board as regards obvious nuisances, and the sanitary requirements of this great City, and the age we live in, we would long ago have anticipated your action by the selection of other territory, remote from habitation, yet easy of access. As before stated, we are in a sparsely populated district, surrounded by water, lumber-yards, unpaved streets, and rocks. Those who now live near us moved with us in 1868 and 1869, and are dependent on our industry and, should blind principle and theory prevail against justice and honor, would move with us again, and we need hardly add that butchers are proverbially healthy. It is well known that your honorable body, in the honest discharge of its duty, disregards financial considerations when the interests of the community are believed to be at stake, but we have a capital of more than $1,000,000 invested in buildings, which cover real estate valued at $750,000, and we do an annual business of from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000, slaughtering upward of 233,000 cattle, 1,000,000 sheep and lambs, and 250,000 calves, being about one-third of all the animals slaughtered in and for the City of New-York. We employ directly 700 persons; over 3,000 persons are dependent upon us for their existence, and 500,000 persons daily eat the meats slaughtered by us. We court an inspection of the territory we occupy, both by the board and citizens at large, claiming that it will be many years before the march of improvement reaches our establishments. First avenue is not cut through from Thirty-ninth to Forty-fourth street; the east side of First avenue, from Thirtieth street upward, cannot be called an inhabited district; from Thirty-ninth to Forty-fifth street, west of First avenue, there are but few houses, and from Forty-second to Forty-seventh street, east of First avenue, there is positively not a single family unidentified with our industry; and as your honorable body has advertised our business as one of a nature to be districted, building speculators will operate around us at their own risk. Those who know your honorable body will repel any insinuations that its members are interested in any scheme to enrich themselves or others, but public opinion will not acquit them of being, directly or indirectly, coerced by persons having a plan to create a monopoly, and public opinion will not sustain arbitrary ordinances worthy of the Old World, which apparently stultify the action and virtually impeach the honor, not only of prominent members of your present board, but of eminent sanitarians who were formerly intrusted with the care of the community, and the firm but just supervision of industries which, without such supervision, would become offensive. We respectfully ask to be shown the manner of our offending. We are not scientists, but have done all that scientists have directed us to do. If there has been any breach of faith on our part we are ignorant of it. Your honorable board may rest assured that any suggestions from the Health Department will be cheerfully carried out. We exercise a surveillance over each other, for our mutual benefit, being aware that one offender brings all of us into disrepute; and in the same spirit, we would cheerfully comply with the suggestions of those who are appointed to see that we do our business without being obnoxious to the community. We consider our establishments, abattoirs, as well suited to their purpose as any edifice that could be erected, at no matter what cost, and far more practicable than the idea entertained in the report of your Sanitary Committee; and to show the fallacy and impracticability of this scheme we quote, from reliable sources, the following: "In Paris, where the abattoir originated, by a decree of Emperor Napoleon I., in 1809, the present population of 2,000,000 souls consume 800,000,000 pounds of beef, veal, mutton and pork. No slaughtering for the purpose of packing is done. Our population of 1,000,000 souls consume quite as much meat as the inhabitants of Paris, and an extensive business is done in the way of packing beef and pork; in other words, the slaughtering in New-York is at the lowest estimate by fifty per cent. larger than that in Paris. By the decree of Napoleon I., above referred to, it was ordained that instead of the many slaughter-houses scattered all over the city, five large abattoirs for the killing and dressing of cattle, calves, sheep, and lambs should be erected in the suburbs, and three additional ones on the outskirts of the city for the killing and dressing of hogs. These eight abattoirs were commenced in 1809 and completed in 1818 at a cost of 16,518,000 francs, or about $3,500,000 currency, not including the ground on which they were located. To make up for the insufficient capacity of these eight Parisian abattoirs, on April, 1858, the butchers' trade was thrown open, and on the payment of a duty the country butchers now bring meats to the markets of Paris. It would require at least twelve abattoirs of the greatest capacity to supply the present population of Paris with the meat consumed by them, and it would require a still larger number of the same size for the City of New-York. The eight abattoirs of Paris occupy over sixty acres of ground, including the stables and yards for the animals. The largest embraces over eleven acres, and the smallest about six acres, and if all the slaughtering would still be carried on within the limits of the City of Paris no less than 100 acres of ground would be occupied. Applying these relations to New-York, the area required here would be still greater. But managing to get along with half or less than half the ground used in Paris, it would never be less after the breaking up of the present slaughtering establishments, cattle-yards, hog-pens, &c. It would necessitate the acquirement and adaptation of a plot of ground nowhere to be had on this island, and if it were, it could only be had at the sacrifice of millions of dollars for the necessary land alone. To show the capacity of one of the largest of the Parisian abattoirs, namely, the "Abattoir de Popincourt, or Menilmontant," we further quote from reliable sources the following: "It covers an area of not quite nine acres, has twenty-three piles of buildings, and two pavilions, containing the Bureau of Administration and one *Octroi* office. The slaughter-houses for the use of the butchers are sixty in number, comprising four rows of immense buildings, and behind these are two ranges of sheds for sheep-pens and eight stables for 400 oxen. Large pens for cattle and a watering place are likewise attached. The drying of skins and the preparing of tallow are done in the spacious attics of the slaughter-houses. The melting-houses are near the walled inclosure. For the curing of hides and the cleaning and boiling of tripe and feet are also separate buildings erected, with cellars underneath." The slaughtering in this, one of the eight Parisian abattoirs, and not the largest, is as follows: 800 oxen, 300 cows, 600 calves, and 3,000 sheep per week, or not much more than some of the largest establishments we represent slaughter within the same time, showing conclusively that we individually carry on slaughtering already on a scale approximating to the capacity of one of the celebrated Parisian abattoirs, and that it would be an absolutely futile attempt to imitate the grand creation of the first Napoleon, though in itself no longer adequate for the wants of the great City of Paris. By forcing the butchers of this City, with all their auxiliary branches into one vast abattoir, as the proposed ordinance intends, the sanitary condition of the City or the convenience or comfort of its residents would, in our humble opinion, be not only not improved, but greatly jeopardized, and the evil effect of such action on the part of your honorable body would, without benefiting the community at large, greatly injure your memorialists, as well as all others engaged in the business, and only assist in the creation of one or more smaller or greater monopolies, at the expense of our rights as traders, of our equal rights as citizens, not to say at the expense of our monetary interests. Submitting this argument in behalf of the undisturbed continuance of our business in its present location, and respectfully remonstrating against the adoption of the proposed ordinance by your honorable body, we have the honor to remain, your very respectful servants,

THE EAST-SIDE BUTCHERS' ASSOCIATION.
LEVI SAMUELS, President.

After some supplementary remarks by Mr. Samuels, Mr. Henry Carr addressed the board on the part of the butchers generally, but more especially on behalf of those on the west side, denying that the existing abattoirs were any nuisance to the City, urging that they might be permitted to remain in their present position, and representing the injustice which would accrue from carrying out the proposed ordinance. He also presented petitions from individual members of the body, showing the pecuniary loss they would sustain by its enforcement, and from property-owners representing that their property did not suffer in the slightest degree by the proximity of the slaughter-house.

The Commissioners then, at the request of Mr. Samuels, who promised to bring forward some important testimony in the matter, adjourned until next Tuesday at 2 o'clock.

THE HARRIS FAMILY AGAIN.

ARREST OF THE NOTORIOUS AUGUSTA HARRIS—SHE IS DISCHARGED BY JUSTICE BIXBY.

It would seem that some protecting influence watches over the notorious "Harris" family, for although constantly arrested for receiving stolen goods, they are never even brought to trial. The history of this family is, in a word, the history of New-York crime. They have, in conjunction with their relatives, the Grenthals, and the Mendelbaum family, been known for the last twenty years as the largest receivers of stolen goods in the City. The family consists of Harris Grenthal, better known as Hirsch Harris; his wife, Henrietta Harris, and his daughters, Augusta and Molly Harris. Augusta is the wife of the noted Charles Pere, alias "French Charley," a burglar. Molly was also the fiancée of a noted burglar named McCormack, now serving a term of thirty years' imprisonment for a series of burglaries committed in Brooklyn. All the members of the family have been arrested on numerous occasions. During the reign of Tammany, when the District Attorney's office was at the disposal of the Ring, indictments against the Harrises were pigeon-holed and destroyed at the request of the Tammany stable gang, who had an interest in the Harris family. Hirsch Harris was arrested by Capt. Kennedy, of the Sixth Precinct, and taken to Newark to answer a charge of buying jewelry stolen from Krement's jewelry store in Newark. He obtained his liberty, however, by paying $7,000 for it. Augusta Harris is the smartest member of the family and the business partner in the concern. She was arrested about eight months ago by Capt. Clinchy, of the Fourteenth Precinct, who, on searching her house at No. 387 Broome street, found a quantity of stolen property, which was at once identified by the complainant, Mr. Marcus Rich, an importer, of No. 283 Broadway. An officer testified that he saw Augusta and her mother roll the case of stolen goods into the house. A clear case was established, and Augusta was held for trial at the Tombs by Justice Bixby, on bail, which was promptly furnished by George W. Butts, the livery-stable man, of Bayard street, and a member of the "stable gang." Miss Harris declared that she would "beat the case," and, although the papers were sent to District Attorney Phelps' office, the case, for some unexplained reason, has never been called to trial. Yesterday Miss Harris was again arraigned at the Tombs, and discharged under the following circumstances: On the evening of the 4th of March the residence of Mr. Edward Lewis, of No. 675 Second avenue, was entered by burglars, who unfastened the catch of the parlor window, and entering the house, stole jewelry and clothing valued at $250. The case was placed in the hands of Detectives Keirns and Selleck, of the Central Office, who arrested a young man named James Kennedy, of No. 210 East Fifty-fourth street, in whose possession some of the stolen property was found, and who confessed his guilt. Kennedy said that a young man named George Hickey, residing at No. 5 East Fourth street, was with him at the time of the robbery, and remained on the opposite side of the street, while he entered the house and robbed it. Hickey, on being arrested, said he was there, showing that Kennedy was telling the truth. Kennedy then said that he had sold part of the stolen property to Augusta Harris, at No. 13 Second street, to which place the Harris family have migrated from Broome street. The detectives arrested her, but failed, of course, to find any of the stolen property. On being arraigned at the Tombs she was discharged by Justice Bixby, while Kennedy and Hickey were committed for trial.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The Produce Exchange has been presented by Hon. Wm. R. Roberts with about forty volumes of Congressional documents, comprising therein valuable reports and statistics. By means of similarly thoughtful contributions, the Exchange has accumulated during the past year quite a library, and more cases are required to properly preserve the books. The Secretary has just received copies of the sixteenth annual report of the Chicago Board of Trade, and the nineteenth annual report of the Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange. The Committee on Amendments, of which Mr. S. D. Harrison is Chairman, will meet at 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow, and any suggestions from members as to the proposed amendments to the by-laws relating to the maturing of contracts, should be submitted before that time. A fine specimen of the South Carolina pine-tree, from which turpentine is obtained, was exhibited on 'Change yesterday by Messrs. Tolar & Hart, No. 152 Front street.

TRIAL OF JAMES C. KING.

THE EVIDENCE CLOSED ON BOTH SIDES.

MR. BEACH SUMS UP ON BEHALF OF THE PRISONER—MEDICAL TESTIMONY ON THE PLEA OF INSANITY.

The trial of James C. King, for the murder of Anthony F. O'Neil, was resumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Brady. The evidence concluded on both sides, and Mr. Beach proceeded to sum up on the part of the prisoner, but had not concluded when the court rose. The case will be submitted to the jury at an early hour this afternoon.

The first witness called was Mr. J. B. White, but he knew nothing of the facts of the case, and was excused. Mr. B. Robinson, a lawyer, stated a transaction he had with the prisoner in the Fall of 1872, and he then appeared to be perfectly sane and rational.

Wm. J. Marrin, an attorney, testified that he accompanied a Mrs. Royston to the Tombs on the Wednesday after the homicide. Prisoner came in smoking. She expressed her regret at what had happened, and he said it was too late now, and he directed her to call in eight days, as he was then in trouble. They called in eight days, and she asked him for money which he owed her for board, and he said he had a claim against her for services.

James C. Denny testified that in November, 1872, the prisoner went bail in the District Attorney's office for a man named Townly, who was indicted for grand larceny. King offered to give either real estate or personal bail. He was directed to give real estate.

The District Attorney read the affidavit then made by King to the effect that he owned real estate worth $17,000.

The witness continued to say that on the occasion in question King was quiet, and stylish in his appearance.

Wm. J. Sterling and Charles Pease were examined, but their testimony was not material.

Wm. R. De Witt, who lives at Turner's Station, testified that when O'Neil was arrested on the instigation of King for seduction, he went his bail. King tried to dissuade him from doing so, and subsequently he asked him to surrender up O'Neil, as he was about to leave the country. About six weeks before the homicide the prisoner requested him to wait on Mrs. King and endeavor to reconcile them. He saw Mrs. King, who said that there could be no reconciliation between them, and she added that she would sooner see her children shot than live with him again. The witness informed the prisoner of the matter, and he said she was crazy. Subsequently he met the prisoner, who had two revolvers in his coat pockets. King said on that occasion, "Billy, do you see these pistols? They are for my enemies."

Ex-Superintendent Kelso stated that the prisoner called at the Central Office when his wife left him, and he appeared very much excited. He did not interfere in the matter, as it was simply a domestic quarrel.

To Mr. Beach—The prisoner was no more agitated in appearance than a man would be who lost his wife and two children. [Laughter.]

Dr. John C. Gray, physician in charge of the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, testified that since the year 1854 he occupied his present position, and has had about 9,000 cases of lunacy under his charge. At the request of the District Attorney, in March, 1873, he visited the prisoner at the Tombs, and examined him with a view to obtain an idea of his mental condition. He found the prisoner suffering from a slight attack of bronchitis, coupled with evidences of an old constitutional disease. He looked pale, had a slight twitching of the left eye, and complained that he had been treated for nervous paralysis. No reference was made to the homicide. From the examination he arrived at the conclusion that the prisoner was sane. He did not feign insanity, and gave the history of his life with frankness. He was present in court on the previous day, when, on presentation of the entire facts of the case, evidence was given of the insanity of the prisoner at the time he killed O'Neil. On the same condition of facts now presented to him, he should say that at the time of the homicide King was not insane.

Cross-examined by Mr. Beach: In forming my opinion I assume that he had an epileptic seizure in San Francisco, as he told me, and one in 1870. I also assume that he inherits a constitution which predisposes him to epileptic attacks. Epilepsy affects the brain, and violent emotions engender insanity. In a living patient we judge by the manifestations of the disease and his general history. I cannot say but Mr. King may have an abcess in the brain, which we could not determine until after death. Sudden and profound impressions may produce it in the brain, by lowering the circulation and draining the blood-vessels, but the normal condition of the brain might be restored in some hours without insanity ensuing. There is no fixed time in which insanity may ensue. Jealousy is given as one of the causes of insanity; brooding over the loss of a wife and children might well produce it, and it would depend in a great measure on the affection of the man for his wife and children, and his sense of shame.

Question—If a man of lively, genial disposition falls into the belief that his wife is unfaithful, and going home one day finds that she has deserted him, and he then becomes changed, wild, and excited, and finds the supposed seducer actively engaged in association with his wife, she boarding in the same house with him, and he appeals vainly for reconciliation on any terms for the sake of their children, and suppose him to have a hereditary taint, and to have an epileptic fit, what would be your opinion? A.—If that case was brought to me I would infer the possibility of melancholia, which is a form of insanity.

Q.—Might not the recovery be immediate? A.—No; melancholia, like every other disease, is subject to a certain law. Insanity does not consist in the destruction of the tissue. There are cases on record of sudden insanity from shock, but I should be sorry to accept them as opposed to my experience and observation. Lunatics reason, and are sometimes acute in their logical power. I had instances in which it seemed that the powers of the mind were increased by the presence of disease. Memory is not impaired by melancholia. The emotions and susceptibilities are not destroyed by lunacy. A lunatic may remember a wrong, and it is not uncommon to hear him utter threats against a supposed enemy. I cannot say, from looking at Mr. King there, when he might have had an epileptic seizure. I cannot tell but that he may have had an epileptic seizure in November, 1872. Fifteen or twenty such seizures would not produce insanity. I judge from my observation that he was not insane. I saw no change of his facial lines; found no delusions and no symptoms. If my judgment was ever mistaken that mistake was never discovered.

To the District Attorney—Epilepsy is not insanity but may lead to it. I saw no signs of melancholia in the prisoner.

The case here rested on both sides.

Mr. Beach then proceeded to sum up the case on the part of the prisoner. "I need not," he said, "portray to you the horrors of the scaffold. I am not sure I should rather come to the conclusion, judging from appearances, that it will but little affect the prisoner. Surrounded by the terrors of the law and pursued by a prosecution—I say it without offense—of unusual vindictiveness, there is no pallor on his face, and he sits there the most indifferent of spectators. It is only a little while ago he was a prosperous merchant, genial and happy in the midst of his family. But reverses came. He struggled with an honorable and honest manhood to retrieve his fortune, and he was happy still. The sky was clouded, but the earth was yet beautiful, for there was yet remaining to him a blessed and happy home, children whom he adored, and a wife whom he loved and honored. But a change came. The tempter, the serpent, entered his Eden. He was a changed man; changed in temperament, in disposition, and in conduct, if this evidence is to be believed. It all culminates in that simple story of the genial companion crushing his hat over his face and reeling through the streets like a drunken man. Connect that with his running through the streets in search of his wife and captured children. Think of him for months coming to his dismantled home and hearing from his menials the sad tale of his wife's suspected dishonor, seeing her who had given herself to him in her youthful loveliness parading the public streets with the man he believed to be her seducer. Think of his agony as he remembered the faces of the young children he loved and imagined what would be their fate. Can you imagine a fate more desperate and despairing, with lawsuit after lawsuit complicating his difficulties? and no wonder if that stricken man sits there the most unmoved of all spectators. But one tie binds him to earth, the love of his little ones, and I believe the one hope in his heart is that his blasted life may yet be spared for their welfare. It is not often that any counselor in this court finds it necessary to differ with the District Attorney as to the manner of conducting a criminal prosecution. Accomplished and able, and of an honorable and upright nature, he usually conducts prosecutions with uprightness and candor, and it is only from justice to my client that I venture to express the opinion that in this case he has forgotten his usual fairness. What interest has he except that which belongs to the ordinary citizen, and the interest he feels in his official duty, in hounding this prisoner to the scaffold? He is the representative of the people whose interest it is that the accusation should be investigated with due regard to the life of another citizen whose interests are as dear to the State as those of the other who slumbers in a bloody grave. In my judgment the opening address of the District Attorney was unfair and inflammatory. What right had he to say that this stood the first in a long list of murders demanding judgment? He had no knowledge but that communicated by the press, which was nothing more than the ignorance of the crowd who pressed on the heels of the prisoner and calling out to lynch him. What right had he to make the infamous attempt to fasten on the prisoner crimes which had no foundation in fact? The District Attorney had a serpent at his elbow, and if the defendant has sinned, I will say let him that is without sin cast the first stone. He may have been guilty of all these things charged, but what bearing have they on his mental condition?" Counsel proceeded to narrate the principal features of the homicide, adverting to the infamous calumnies made by O'Neil against him. He discharged his pistol; every one called out "murder." The crowd who would have lynched him called it murder, but any reflecting mind would see that behind it there was a mystery which required explanation, and, seeing him sullen and silent during the examination, he would at once say there was something strange beneath the surface. Mr. Beach proceeded to show that the defense of insanity was a just one. The prisoner did a bloody and desperate thing. If conscious of his act when the prisoner shot O'Neil, he would unite with the District Attorney in regarding it as a cowardly assassination. He fired at the man's back, gave him no chance of life, and did not act as a brave enemy, and if he knew what he was about it was a shameful act. But if through physical disease he was unconscious of the true nature of his act, and if the hand of God, acting through these causes, so influenced that brain and soul, it was not for human justice to condemn him. He implored them from all considerations of humanity to approach the consideration of this case in a spirit of mercy. Dr. Gray was undoubtedly one of the most eminent scientists in the country, but after all his opinion was but an opinion, and was distinctly at variance with Dr. Goulding, an eminent physician from abroad. The science of mental disease was the most complicated known, and when doctors differed as in this case why should the prisoner suffer in consequence? He asked only for the right guaranteed every prisoner under the law, and that right necessitated their attaching no importance to this testimony. At this point of Mr. Beach's address the court adjourned.

THE ELECTION INVESTIGATION.

The investigation into the alleged irregularities committed by Police Commissioner Oliver Charlick in the appointment of inspectors of election in November last, was continued before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday afternoon. Richard Croker, in response to questions by Mr. Wingate, counsel for the tax-payers in the proceeding, testified that he asked Charlick on election day why the Tammany inspectors had been removed, and the latter replied that it was on account of charges made against them. Charlick, at the same time, promised that the Tammany Committee should fill the vacancies thus created; the address of one whom it was desired on the part of Tammany to appoint was given, but Charlick said afterward that he could not find his address. Mr. Croker hunted up the man and brought him to Head-quarters, when Charlick told the man to sit down and wait. The man did sit down, and continued to wait all day, but received no appointment. In the same manner was treated Mr. Walsh, a Tammany inspector, who had been removed. Most of the inspectors appointed more unworthy to serve in the position. On the night of election he saw the inspectors removing the boxes, and when a watcher attempted to enter within the railing he was ordered out by John E. Murphy, an inspector, who called the Police to enforce his order. He (witness) was a watcher, but could not see the polls from where he was compelled to stand.

John Leary, who was also a watcher, testified that in the Fifth Election District of the Eighth Assembly District, he was the only Democrat within the railing; he saw ballot-box stuffing. While the Tammany inspector was outside the railing, he saw a United States Marshal back up to the box and hand a bundle of tickets to Samuel M. Cox, who was in charge of the polls. He saw through the glass the tickets drop into the box.

T. M. Donohoe, who was an inspector in the Eighth Election District of the Second Assembly District, testified that the returns in his district were signed on the morning of the election in blank. This, he was told, was to save time in the evening. Several fraudulent votes were cast, and there was no count of the ballots, all of them being laid on the table and swept on the floor before he could count them. The only ballots he counted were a portion of those on the general ticket. The watcher was not allowed inside the railing.

John W. Crowley said he had been appointed an inspector, but was removed on the morning of election on an affidavit charging him with having endeavored to make a bargain with a man named Woodhull to make a fraudulent count of the ballots. Woodhull subsequently told him, (Crowley,) in the presence of a witness, that he had never made such an affidavit. There were 138 defective ballots on the State ticket, to his knowledge, in his district. He was turned out of the room, and only three persons were permitted to remain there, although the law provided for six.

John Kelly, Ex-Sheriff, and one of the leading parties in prosecuting the investigation, testified that in September he had a conversation with Charlick about the lists of inspectors presented for appointment. Charlick told him that several lists had been offered by Tammany Hall, Apollo Hall, and all the other halls, but that he was not going to be governed by any of the halls. Charlick said he wanted a union of the Democratic Party, and seemed to think he could accomplish such union by the appointment of inspectors. Witness asked him if he did not know that he would be violating the law if he did not appoint the inspectors presented by Tammany Hall, that being a part of the State organization; but he replied that he did not think he would; he should appoint men who voted the State ticket. Charlick's language all the time was, "*I* will appoint," or "*I* will not appoint." On the morning of election witness had a conversation with Commissioner Duryee, and the latter informed him that he was not permitted to take any part in the appointments; that he did not know who were appointed, and was not, in fact, consulted at all. Charlick was changing inspectors continually, and such changes were always against Tammany Hall. When witness learned of the removals in the Eighteenth District he went to head-quarters and asked Charlick the cause, and the latter answered it was because of affidavits against them. Mr. Kelly asked to see the affidavits, and Charlick produced some made by Apollo Hall men. Charlick said it was a shame to have Walsh removed as inspector, and would see about it, and went into Commissioner Smith's room muttering in a maudlin way, but nothing was seen about it, so far as witness knew. Saw Charlick himself make two appointments on election day. John Quinn was one of them; he was appointed in the Seventeenth District. Charlick asked Strauss, the clerk, if there was a vacancy in that district, and was answered "No," but that there was in the Twenty-first. Charlick thereupon gave the inspector his papers for the latter district, and told him to be off, and away he went. The same happened in reference to the Seventh District, Charlick asking witness if the applicant did not look like the right kind of man, and being answered in the affirmative, appointed him on the spot.

August Wollenberger testified to having seen an inspector named Strauss, in one of the districts, change the tickets which had been handed in.

At this point the investigation was adjourned to to-morrow at 3 P. M.

THE CHALLIS-WOODHULL LIBEL.

The protracted trial of Victoria C. Woodhull, Tennie C. Claflin, and James H. Blood, charged with libeling Luther C. Challis, was resumed before Judge Sutherland, yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions. The court-room was filled to inconvenience, among the audience being several ladies. On the opening of court, Mr. Charles W. Brooke, counsel for the defense, offered in evidence the testimony of James E. Maxwell, taken at the preliminary examination, and sworn to by him, the court officers having testified that their repeated efforts to discover Maxwell had been unsuccessful, the gentleman having evidently kept out of the way. At the suggestion of Judge Sutherland, the offer of counsel was deferred to a subsequent stage of the case, when it was reversed. The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision. The testimony of Mrs. Woodhull at the preliminary examination was also excluded. The cross-examination of Mr. Challis, in rebuttal, was resumed. He testified in substance that he had been urgently requested by the sister, mother, and father of the defendants to visit them while under arrest at Ludlow Street Jail. Alexander D. Barker, of Oil City, Penn., was recalled, in rebuttal, and testified to the scenes at the Academy of Music. Algernon S. Sullivan, Ex-Assistant District Attorney, Justice Fowler, and Geo. H. Moulton, stenographer, were examined and testified that at the preliminary examination at Jefferson Market Mrs. Woodhull had not stated that she had witnessed any of the scenes at the Academy of Music, or that she had been asked any questions relating to the matter, but had conversed with Mr. Challis on the subject. James McDermott, a journalist, testified that he had heard Mr. Challis threaten to "send up" the prisoners, and Miss Anna Ballard, a reporter, stated that she had been sent for by Mr. Challis at Jefferson Market, and that he had requested her to report the proceedings favorably to him, the request being understood by her as a bribe. Tennie C. Claflin then took the stand and admitted having written a letter to Mr. Challis requesting the sum of $200 toward the expenses of her début as a lecturer, but denied having sent him a slip of the alleged libelous article or the letter accompanying it. Miss Claflin, in cross-examination by Mr. Knox, admitted that she had practiced clairvoyance and medicine in Chicago, and had been divorced from her husband, whose name was Bartel. Mrs. Miles, sister of the Claflin sisters, testified that Mr. Challis frequently visited her sisters and had had frequent conversations with Mrs. Woodhull. This concluded the evidence, and the court adjourned until to-day, when counsel will address the jury.

FUNERAL OF A DISTINGUISHED LADY.

The funeral of Mrs. Annie Judson, widow of Don Manuel Carvallo, (late Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from the Republic of Chili to France, England, and Belgium, and formerly Minister from Chili to the United States,) took place yesterday, from Trinity Chapel, Twenty-sixth street and Broadway. There was a large attendance of sympathizing friends desirous of paying a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased. The funeral cortége arrived at the chapel at 1 o'clock, where the coffin was borne up the central aisle, the pall-bearers being Dr. E. Vanderpoel, Dr. Rogers, E. De Greene, F. Vicuria, W. W. Evans, Dr. J. P. Root, Henry Martin, M. A. Ferguson. Rev. Dr. Wilson read the burial service, at the conclusion of which the remains were removed to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

ABUSES AT THE CITY HALL.

THE BUREAU OF PERMITS.

SIGMUND WISE, ITS CHIEF, ACCUSED OF MALPRACTICE—CHARGES OF ILLITERACY AND EXTORTION.

Sigmund Wise is Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Permits in the City of New-York, its recognized executive head in the Mayor's Office, in fact. He, on behalf of the Mayor, audits applications and grants them, or, more properly speaking, signs the permits and collects the fees. He has not given satisfaction to the citizens, and that this is true will hardly be doubted when it is alleged that some hundreds of respectable commercial people denounce his official acts as extortionate in many instances and offensive to all. Charges of gross illiteracy and incompetency are made against him by those intimately acquainted with him, and these charges are attested by his own handwriting, where it appears upon receipts and permits filled out by him. For example, this "Chief Clerk," in a permit made out on behalf of a firm on the west side of the City, says that permission is granted unto so and so "*for to exhibit goods, consisting of Hay & Strow and floir.*" Further on he announces that "*This permit will be revoced if any jiest coas of complaint shall be decided to exist.*" Signed, "Sigmund Wise." On the receipts given to different parties in acknowledgment of the payment of their fees, Sigmund spells the numeric amounts with the most delightful disregard of uniform orthography. He writes $25 thus: "Twenty-five," and "Twantee-five." Twelve he writes variously, as the notion struck him, "Twolf" and "Twelf;" fifteen, "Fefteen," and fourteen, "Forteen." These are mild examples of Mr. Wise's ignorance of the English language compared with some that can be produced. In extenuation of these linguistic blemishes the gentleman's well-known German extraction may be urged. But in rebuttal there are old acquaintances of his who are prepared to swear that he cannot read or write the language of his fathers much better.

Mr. Wise's illiteracy is undoubtedly due to a want of early training, but the other shortcomings with which he is charged must be peculiarly his own. He is openly accused by many with having willfully violated the ordinances he is bound to see observed. Indeed, his denouncers go the length of saying that on many occasions he was guilty of falsehood, dissimulation, and abuse toward reputable business people, whom he wanted to pay for the exercise of privileges that were and still are positively prohibited by law, for permits to do things which the law gives citizens the right do without let or hinderance, for a consideration. He is likewise accused of having extorted fees out of helpless or ignorant people in direct violation of the ordinances made and provided in each case. Sad stories of gross insult offered to respectable citizens, who had the temerity to differ with him in his own office, are related. It is specifically urged against him that he has called men "liars" and "thieves" simply because they protested against what they deemed extorbitant charges for street privileges.

Of these amiable traits peculiar to Mr. Wise, his Honor, Mayor Havemeyer, it is stated, has been apprised, and also Mr. David S. Wendell, the Mayor's Chief Clerk, it is said, received intimations of their subordinate's defects. These communications were made last year, and only called forth a friendly act toward his appointee by the Mayor. Wise's salary was raised from $2,500 to $3,000, and to cover his ignorance of the written language a secretary, with a salary of $1,200 a year, was given him. For his magnificent benefice he receives, counts, and returns the proceeds of the Permit Bureau daily to the Chief Clerk.

It would be well in this connection to specify a few instances in which the laws and ordinances relative to obstructions and incumbrances of streets and sidewalks were violated and the storekeepers oppressed if not actually swindled. In the first place, the total number of merchants and traders considered by Wise as subject to permits, and who have been notified under threats of prosecution to come forward and pay up, has been calculated by an expert to be nearly or about 20,000. Of these about 8,000 have obeyed and paid—nearly all of them under protest. The remaining 12,000 have been, or are to be, reported to the Corporation Attorney. The total amount collected for permits since 1873, May 1st, at an average of $7 62 for each permit, will foot up at $61,000. The same expert places the number of permits that have been issued for receiving, delivering, and temporarily placing goods on the sidewalk at about 2,500, for which, at $10 each, $25,000 have been collected. These permits have been pronounced illegal by every civil Judge who has had anything to do with cases in which they were concerned, and the Corporation Attorney has told Wise that they are worthless. Still the latter issued them daily, it is alleged, to merchants who were not aware of their deceptive character, and who had rather pay than go to law about the question.

About 2,000 permits, it is further stated, have been issued for "receiving, delivering and exhibiting goods inside the stoop line." Although there is a positive ordinance against this, Wise, it is avowed, gives permits at $10 apiece, whereby he has collected $20,000. Again, 200 permits were issued for canvas signs to be stretched across the sidewalk, to the ends of awnings. These are nothing more, in most instances, than printed letters on the border, which Mr. Wise calls signs, that he may charge for them. For these he has collected, it is said, about $1,000. Section 22 of the laws and ordinances prohibits any part of any awning for hanging loosely over the sidewalk or foot-path, under the penalty of $5 a day for each offense. Yet Mr. Wise grants permits, it is said, to persons to violate the law. In like manner permits have been granted by this official to do things strictly prohibited by sections 12, 14, 23, 27, and 29 of the ordinances. So that the Corporation Attorney often prosecutes persons for violation of law when they actually hold permits empowering them to do so. Striking examples of this are found in cases reported for "exhibiting" goods on the sidewalks, stoops, &c. He always gets judgment against the defendant, it is said, whether the latter hold a permit or not.

It is reported, too, that Wise issued 200 permits for signs on awnings, along the curb-stone, and outside the stoop lines, for which there is no provision of law, and which in many cases the law absolutely prohibits. In summing up, the same expert states that the total number of illegal permits issued is about 4,900, for which were received $47,000. The legal issues are said to have been about 3,100, for which were received $14,000.

The most singular part of this remarkable affair is Wise's motive. He is not accused of pocketing any of the money; but he is charged with a mania for deriving a large revenue for the City from his department. He is said to glory in the thought of "squeezing," as he calls it, the merchants, who, he thinks, should be made to pay freely for their street privileges. Underlying this seemingly unselfish motive is, it is believed, a desire to make for himself a reputation for being a remunerative servant to the City by "robbing Peter to pay Paul." He has made himself very obnoxious, however, and those whom he has oppressed are endeavoring to effect his removal.

SPORTING TOPICS.

The Schuylkill Navy have decided to hold a regatta at Philadelphia in June, open to all amateurs in the United States and Canada. The prizes will be for four-oared, pair-oared and double and single scull shells. Commodore Ferguson has been authorized to invite the rowing associations of England and France to participate.

Another prize-fight is to be arranged between Arthur Chambers, of Philadelphia, and Tim Collins, of this City. The latter has issued a challenge and posted $100 forfeit to fight Chambers or any man in America at 124 pounds, according to the rules of the London Prize Ring, for $1,000 a side. Sporting men of this City and Philadelphia intend to accept Collins' challenge, and a match will be arranged at an early date.

The American Jockey Club propose to assume the management and control the race meetings at Monmouth Park, so as to consolidate into one board of direction the races at Jerome and Monmouth Parks.

Eph. Morris, the Pittsburg oarsman, recently sent on a challenge to a sporting journal in this City, and a deposit of $100, to row Ellis Ward a three-mile race. The latter refused to row Morris on account of ill health. Morris then issued a challenge to row John Biglin, of this City, a five-mile race for $1,000 a side, to take place on the Schuylkill River, Philadelphia. Bernard Biglen intends to accept the challenge on behalf of his brother John.

After the recent billiard contest between Maurice Daly and Cyrille Dion, the latter, smarting over his defeat, challenged Daly to play him another game for $500. The amount Daly thought was too small and he refused to play for less than $1,000 or upward. Subsequently the parties who backed Daly offered to back his late antagonist against him. Dion now stands ready to play Daly next week for $2,000 or $5,000 a side.

The Saratoga Rowing Association have offered a valuable prize, emblematic of the single scull championship of New-York State, to be rowed for at the International Regatta of said organization, which will be held on Saratoga Lake in August.

On April 16 Joseph H. Sadler and Robert Bagnall are to row over the Thames championship course from Putney to Mortlake for £400 and the championship of England. These celebrated oarsmen rowed at Saratoga in 1870. The contest is creating unusual interest among boating men on both sides of the Atlantic.

THE VACANCY IN THE POLICE BOARD.

The requisite number of names have not yet been signed to the call for a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen to take action on the nomination of Mr. Andrews for Police Commissioner, but this is perhaps owing to the fact that very few members of the board were at the City Hall yesterday. Aldermen Falconer and Gilon, who had signed the call, have erased their names, but it is probable that the full number will be attached to the paper to-day.

The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MARTHA (Italian Opera)—Mme. Christine Nilsson, Miss A. L. Cary, M. Victor Capoul, Signor Del Puente.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE HEIR AT LAW—Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. John Brougham, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—JACK HARKAWAY AT SEA—VARIETIES—Mr. G. L. Fox, Wilson Brothers.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT, (Opera Bouffe)—Mme. Marie Aimée.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—CHARITY—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Frank Hardenberg, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—MEDEA—Mme. Fanny Janauschek, Mr. Milnes Levick.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—DAVY CROCKETT—Mr. Frank Mayo, Miss Rosa Rand.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY MOONLIGHT—MUSIC, &c.—Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LECTURE by Rev. Charles Kingsley, D. D.—"Westminster Abbey."

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

[illegible]AIN HALL.—THE PILGRIM, (Allegory.)

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New-York City.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

Yesterday, Mr. MOULTON, of the New-York house of WOODRUFF, ROBINSON & CO., placed the following strange and interesting narrative before the committee now inquiring into the Revenue laws:

"The proof-slip of an article prepared for a New-York paper was sent to him before it was published. He therein discovered it was said he had instructed a young man in the establishment to make entries in the cash-book for the purpose of defrauding the revenue and entering them as incidental expenses, but that the conscience of the young man would not permit him to remain in their employ. He had additional reasons for the discharge of the clerk. It was supposed the public press protects the merchants, no matter how much the Government and special agents oppress them. In the presence of two editors of the papers, he called attention to the falsehoods in the article. One of them said it was news and should be published. The other was a different sort of man, and said it should not be published. Mr. MOULTON took the paper to the special agent with the request that he investigate the facts, which he did. Mr. MOULTON never knew who furnished the article for publication, but in the course of the investigation he received anonymous communications on the subject. He alluded to those things to show how editors may enter into collusion with lawyers to obtain a schedule of irregularities for the purpose of levying black-mail."

The whole of this statement is, we believe, strictly true. Would it not, however, have been much better if Mr. MOULTON had named the "editors" with whom he had the alleged conference? We shall supplement his information by stating that he refers to one of the editors of the *Tribune*. It was the said editor of the *Tribune*, who, in reply to Mr. MOULTON'S proofs of the falsehood of the article in question, replied, "It is news," and insisted on publishing it—an act of grievous injustice. The article was shown to us, and we declined to publish it. Indeed, the only paper in which the story actually appeared was the *Tribune*, a paper which is now trying to make a little capital out of "Custom-house abuses" for the benefit of the "Democratic Republicans." The spirit in which it has treated the merchants is well illustrated in its method of dealing with Mr. MOULTON. It is simply taking up the question now as a means of striking a feeble blow at the Republican Party, just as the *Post* makes it the means of airing its tiresome crotchets about free trade.

Perhaps of these two journals, the evening one is doing the merchants the most harm. In the first place, it insists upon dragging in that everlasting free-trade craze, and it thus manages most unnecessarily to excite the opposition of all the Protectionist members of Congress. There is no necessity to provoke enmity to any reform which one desires to carry out—but the *Post* is bent on repeating its old speech on free trade, no matter what harm may be done. If the present system is not altered this session, the merchants will chiefly have to thank the blundering of the *Evening Post* for the failure. It would ride its hobby over its own grandmother's grave. Then again, the exaggerations of the *Post* are injuring the cause it perhaps really means to serve—for instance, it compares the proceedings of the Custom-house officials with those of EMPSON and DUDLEY in the reign of HENRY VIII., and says, "it is some comfort to read that EMPSON and DUDLEY, notorious instruments of HENRY'S avarice, dearly purchased a brief hour of favor by an ignominious death and perpetual infamy." Can any one suppose that this kind of abuse will assist the case of the merchants? We are quite sure that very few merchants would consent to have it employed, if they could help it.

Again, the *Post* declares that the "consciences" of the Collector and other officials have been "turned" by the moiety system—a coarse slander on gentlemen whose sense of honor is quite as high as that of any men in the community. Yesterday a series of still greater calumnies was brought forward; it was insinuated that the Collector connived at "frauds on the revenue for the sake of the reward which he may obtain by their detection"—which is simply a base slander. Ignorance, stupidity, and malice enter in about equal proportions into the discussion as carried on in the *Post*. It says that "the Collector hears in the first instance all complaints touching frauds on the revenue. *He exercises the function of a Magistrate.*" A statement more utterly destitute of foundation it would be impossible to imagine. The Collector is simply powerless when a case of alleged fraud is reported to him; it is his duty to send it to the District Attorney; he has no power to settle it, none to compromise it, none to deal with it in any way or shape. Surely every merchant in the City of New-York must know this. Yet the *Post*, which assumes to speak for the merchants, says that the Collector exercises the function of a Magistrate in all cases of reported fraud. Such advocacy as this is more ruinous than any opposition. We should like to see the present system changed in some fair way, but there is little hope of getting it changed while foolish newspapers are howling that it is all a question of free trade, and that all Government officers are rogues and villains. Many a good cause has been shipwrecked by intemperate, reckless, and crazy advocates.

The Board of Supervisors has appeared at Albany in the person of its counsel, Mr. STRAHAN, to resist the passage of the City and County Consolidation act. This is a somewhat extraordinary proceeding on the part of the members of that board, whose chief interest in the bill referred to is its interference with their enjoyment of a salary which they do not earn. The members of the Board of Aldermen are exceedingly well paid with $4,000 a year, and to take $2,000 a year more for holding a few extra meetings under the title of Supervisors, smacks strongly of the methods of the Ring Board, for whose benefit that salary was invented. In the matter of salaries alone, the bill will save the City from $30,000 to $40,000 a year, besides removing a standing obstacle to simplicity and economy of administration. It is rather cool on the part of the Supervisors to take the people's money to pay counsel at Albany to labor for the defeat of a measure which is contrived solely for the benefit of the people. The New-York delegation, to whom the Committee on Cities has referred the bill, will incur a good deal of deserved odium if they stand in the way of carrying out a reform so greatly needed and so generally approved.

Mr. EVARTS yesterday presented the protest of Erie stockholders against the Classification bill. The ground of the opposition is very simple; it is, that the bill takes the road out of the hands of the stockholders and makes it impossible at any election to definitively change the management. Mr. EVARTS pointed out the worthlessness of English practice as a precedent in this country, from the fact that there the shareholders continually exercise supervision and control over the Directors, while in the United States the reverse is only too often the case.

THE "DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS."

The other day it was announced in the little that remains of the New-York *Tribune* that the Republican Party was stone dead, or lost—which comes, as it said yesterday, to the same thing. It now announces that a successor to the Republican Party has been "agreed upon," and that it is to be known as the "Democratic Republican" Party. The latter organization, it is privately stated, will go into the field under the joint leadership of Professor WHITELAW REID and FERNANDO WOOD.

The only queer thing about this "news" is that it should be announced as news at all. Was not the very same announcement made two years ago? To be sure, the leaders are changed, and not for the better. Mr. HORACE GREELEY was a greater man than his successor—at least everybody but the successor thinks he was. The great combination has certainly nothing new in or about it. In 1872, the "Liberals" and the "Democrats" shook hands "over the bloody chasm," to use the language in which they described the operation. They went to battle confident of victory. All through the Summer, they announced that the Republican Party was safely under the turf, and that the Democratic Republicans were gaining ground in all directions. Ex-Gov. CURTIN settled the issue, so far as the State of Pennsylvania was concerned — Senator SCHURZ in Missouri—Senator FENTON in New-York, and so on throughout the Union. "We are on the homestretch," shrieked the Professor day after day—and so, indeed, they were, though not exactly in the way they wanted to be. The "two-term party" was contemptuously dismissed. The people put a different face on all those calculations when they came to vote, but everybody knows that the election was won by "corruption and fraud."

After all was over, the Democrats could not conceal their disgust, and they made haste to repudiate any further connection with their allies, the "Liberal Republicans." The *World* ate humble pie, a dish to which it ought to be pretty well accustomed by this time, although it does not seem to thrive to any great extent upon it. By what authority, then, is it stated that the Democrats have consented to get into the same crazy old boat again with FENTON, COCHRANE & CO.? We, for our own parts, should like well enough to see them there, for it is convenient to have our antagonists all in a corner. But we can scarcely hope for such good luck again. The Democrats received a severe lesson in 1872—one they are never likely to forget. Their so-called Republican allies could not help them then, even with all the unknown possibilities in their favor, and with the prestige of GREELEY, SCHURZ, SUMNER, and many powerful newspapers at their backs. It is not within the range of probability that the alliance would fare better now. Indeed, the whole scheme is so wild that it could only have originated in the eccentric brain of a more than usually eccentric Professor.

The Republican Party is still strong in the estimation of the people, although mistakes in various quarters have been made within the past six months. No party goes on forever without mistakes. Yet these mistakes have nowhere been so promptly pointed out as by Republican men and journals, and we have endeavored to do our parts of the duty, as Congressman PLATT and others freely and very kindly acknowledge. The errors of the leaders of the party can be set right *inside* the party—there is no necessity to ask such a mongrel body as the "Democratic Republicans" to undertake the task. No doubt the work of objecting to any detail of the leadership is an ungracious one—the Platts of the day would lead any party to ruin by silencing the warnings of friends, and by compelling newspapers to exist solely for the purpose of registering their decrees. They are foolish enough to believe that all the world is as blind as themselves—that if they only keep quiet about their blunders, no one will detect them. They resent anything approaching to criticism. As for a newspaper, its sole function is to publish what PLATT and his kind order one day, and what BUTLER and *his* kind may order another.

This has never been a portion of our "mission," and never will be. In years gone by, we have always expressed our opinions on public affairs in a perfectly unfettered way—praising what we believed to be good, condemning what we believed to be bad. Sometimes we have offended party leaders, sometimes we have pleased them—but we have never thought it our duty to support a measure simply because party leaders wanted it to be supported. This is what we understand by true independence—to work within the party for the good of the party, fearlessly and honestly, according to the best of our information and ability. In fact, straightforward criticism has always been one of the safeguards of the Republican Party, because it convinces the country that although the leaders may be in the wrong on some given question, the bulk of the party is sound, and means to act in good faith. To-day the Republican Party is firm in the confidence of the people, but it would not be so if an occasional error of its leaders were to be received by the rank and file with the same acclamations as their good deeds. There is much hard work to be done, and our party is the only one that can do it. The Democrats cannot, for their first aim, after recovering power, would be to reverse the proceedings of their predecessors. Moreover, they are not agreed upon any great question now before the country, and surely it cannot be said that their leaders are better than ours. We hope to win in the great elections to be held this year—in such side issues as go on in New-Hampshire, success is never certain, especially in years such as the present. But if we win, it will be because the errors of leaders are pointed out in time to avert the consequences which would inevitably result from an obstinate persistence in them.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

Political contests in New-Hampshire derive their chief interest from the even division of parties. Usually it is safe to assume that the Republicans will carry the State, but their margin is so small that there is always danger that comparatively trivial causes may deprive them of victory. The largest majority cast in the State since 1852 was that of 9,115 given Mr. LINCOLN in 1860, and it is a striking proof of the uncertain character of the politics of New-Hampshire that in the next year the Republican candidate for Governor had only 4,015 majority in a larger total vote. In more recent years this uncertainty of party strength has been even more marked. In 1869 the Republican majority was 3,773, and the next year it dropped to 1,353, while in 1871 the Democrats, for the second time in nearly twenty years, carried the State over the Republicans, having a plurality of 807. The next year the Republicans had a clear majority of 1,149 on Governor, and in the Fall gave Gen. GRANT 5,443 majority. But last year the majority dwindled to 228, which was the smallest margin by which the Republicans had ever elected a Governor on the popular vote.

These figures prove that while New-Hampshire has been pretty steadily Republican, there has always been a fair chance of its becoming Democratic. This fact has incited the Democrats to increased exertion at each election. Having the possibility of success before them, they have used all available means to secure it. They have always made the most of local feuds and personal preferences. Their opponents have, to a large extent, employed the same tactics, and therefore the Spring elections in New-Hampshire have not, as a general rule, turned upon the national policy of either party. Since 1870 there has been an additional perplexity in the politics of the State in the Labor Reform, Temperance, and Liberal vote. The first, which disappeared after 1872, was chiefly drawn from the Democrats, but from the two latter the Republicans have almost exclusively suffered. Last year the Temperance vote was the largest, with one exception, ever cast, being 1,078; and the Liberal vote was 687, making a total of 1,765. That the result of the election has largely depended on the Temperance vote can be seen from the fact that in the previous year, when the Temperance and Labor Reform vote together was only 1,019, the Republican majority was 1,149.

So far as the incomplete returns of the election yesterday indicate, the relative strength of the two parties in the State remains substantially unchanged. It is certain that the Republicans have done as well as they did in 1871; it is quite probable they have done but little worse than last year. If the party were in the desperate strait generally which the Democrats have pretended, this could not be the case. If the party had wholly lost its prestige in the nation, as the Democrats have of late so often declared, it could not have maintained its ground in New-Hampshire this Spring so well as it has apparently done.

The returns received last night show that if a Governor were elected at all by the people it was by a very small majority. The Legislature appears to be Republican. This is not a very conclusive result, but it is no worse than that of 1871, which was a forerunner of the grandest political triumph ever achieved by the Republican Party. It is a gratifying fact in yesterday's election that the Republicans gain in the country districts. It shows that the farmers, who have always been the chief support of the Republican Party, still sustain it. If the question of turning over the nation to Democratic control had been before the people of that State, or of doing anything to aid in bringing such a misfortune upon the country, there can be no question that the Republican majority would have been counted by thousands. But the questions involved being chiefly local, and there being no general disaffection in the party on national issues, the Republicans have about held their own. They have done nearly as well as was expected by their friends, and better than the Democrats said they could do.

A POINT OF BEGINNING.

Among the papers recently submitted to the House Committee on Banking and Currency, in response to their invitation to eminent bankers and merchants, was one that has not yet been published, from a banker of the interior of this State, whose views have always commanded great respect. The suggestions made by him were practical and comprehensive. He expressed the strongest conviction that it was the duty of Congress to make some provision for honoring the now irredeemable promissory notes of the Government. He pointed out some of the evils which came from the failure to make this provision. He recognized, however, the danger of moving rashly and too rapidly in the direction of any measure that would effect great changes of values, and suggested a method by which the Government could avoid a good many of the difficulties by which specie payments are surrounded. It was, that Congress should require of the national banks and of the Treasury Department to gradually retire the bank notes and the legal tenders respectively, below the value of $10. Beginning with the fractional currency, the correspondent of the committee recommended that it should be exchanged, as fast as it came into the hands of the Government and the supply of coin allowed, for silver. This would in time dispose of $46,000,000 of the Government promises to pay, and would secure a like amount of specie in actual use among the people. The next step would be the withdrawal of the one-dollar notes, and then of the two-dollar notes, and this, which could properly occupy at least two years of time, would get rid of all the paper used in ordinary exchanges below the value of $5. The withdrawal of the $5 notes would do away with everything below $10, and, specie being substituted, there would be established a very large fund of coin in actual use as currency.

The banker to whom we have referred believes in free banking, with proper regulations as to security and redemption of circulation. But he is not blind, as no intelligent observer can be, to the extreme delicacy and intricacy of any system of banking which undertakes to mediate in the exchanges of a country like the United States, holding so large a share in the credits of the world. When specie payments are resumed, the banks of the City of New-York, with the Bank of England, will, until the Bank of France resumes, hold the principal stock of specie for the vast transactions of modern commerce. This fact will give to New-York great advantages, and will make it, far more than it now is, the centre of profitable and extended business. But it will also subject it to sudden and extreme demands upon its resources, and will tax to the utmost the skill, foresight, and energy of its financiers. The reserve which New-York bankers will have to keep will then be determined by a good many considerations not easily understood by the general public, and the temptation for banks to reduce their reserve will be very great. Under these circumstances, when they shall arise, it is the opinion of the correspondent of the Banking Committee, whose suggestions we have cited, that the existence of a mass of coin equal in amount to the fractional currency and to the notes of the national banks and of the Government below $10, and employed as this smaller currency now is, would be a great safeguard to the commerce of the country. It would be in the pockets of the community, and not very liable to be hoarded, because needed for the transactions of daily life. It would form, therefore, a sort of reserve back of the bank reserve, which would prevent the country from being suddenly drained of its coin.

The suggestion is one that is worth considering. That it has a certain practical value few will be inclined to question, but the extent of its value in practice could only be determined by experiment. It is encouraging, however, to know that the Banking Committee are considering, not only the general problem that is before them, but also the details of its practical solution. We are confident that these will not offer any serious obstacle when once the principle of specie payment is resolved upon. The old maxim, that it is the first step that costs, is quite applicable to this case. But it will be found, also, that the first step pays. Let it be distinctly provided by law that the country shall enter squarely upon the pathway of resumption, and it will, we think, be seen that it is surrounded by fewer difficulties than are supposed.

NAPOLEON IV.

In a few days more, another pretender will have been added to the list of those waiting for thrones, with which Europe is so plentifully supplied. Spain has its "Charles VII.," whose authority never gets beyond the mountains of Biscay. France has its "Henry V.," who, in virtue of a certain high-principled obstinacy, cuts a somewhat heroic figure among the Kings out of business, and not to mention the expectant heir of the house of Orleans, and the supposititious Dauphin, who was lately non-suited in the courts. France will, on and after Monday next, be invited to recognize the fact that the son of the hero of Sedan has attained his majority and takes rank as the fourth of her Emperors. The imperial Constitution fixes his nineteenth birthday as the date on which the Prince Imperial comes of age, and, as the Duc DE BROGLIE has been good enough to remind Frenchmen, the preparations for a pilgrimage to Chiselhurst on that day present "an indirect recognition of the right of the Prince Imperial to reign over France in virtue of that Constitution and a protest against the contrary decisions of the National Assembly."

In any other country but France a political creed associated with so many memories of defeat, corruption and shame as is imperialism, would be considered dead beyond all possibility of resurrection. But neither the experience of the past nor the temper of the present debars the possibility of an imperial restoration. It is just a third of a century since LOUIS BONAPARTE landed at Boulogne with a tame eagle and a handful of penniless adventurers. That little episode sent him, amid the laughter of Europe, to the seclusion of the Fort of Ham, yet the political charlatan who crossed the Channel to represent "a principle, a cause, and a defeat" lived to be Emperor of the French, and his chief confidant lived to be Duke DE PERSIGNY and the husband of a Princess. That was a more startling romance than would be the return to France of LOUIS BONAPARTE'S son as Napoleon IV. The principle that the father claimed to represent was the sovereignty of the people; the cause was that of the Empire, (subsequently defined to be the hierarchy in democracy,) and the defeat was Waterloo. The declaration is still capable of being made to do a good service, as it did before LOUIS PHILIPPE'S Chamber of Peers—making, say, the slight change of Sedan or Metz for Waterloo, which by this time is a little musty.

But, to do the Prince Imperial justice, he promises fairly to be able to do his political phrasing for himself. The youth already appears to be somewhat nettled that the authorship of all his speeches should be attributed to M. ROUHER, and he lately stated, in order to correct this impression: "In all that I say and do I derive my inspiration solely from the books which I have read, and from the conversations I have had with my father." He inherits also his father's power of waiting. He differs from most of his friends in declining to believe that the time for the re-establishment of the Empire is near at hand, and professes himself not all impatient for the inevitable coming round of that event. This time, it appears, it is to be a question of flags, and the Prince says that "when only two shall remain—the flag of anarchy and the standard of the Empire—France will not hesitate in her choice." Add to these indications of political sagacity the fact that the Prince is unalterably opposed to *coups d'état*, and insists on being recalled by a popular vote, and it will be seen that the new pretender is rather a promising addition to the list. If the seedy and middle-aged politicians who live at cheap restaurants and stick violets in their button-holes, could as readily afford to wait as Napoleon IV. that is to be, the prospects of the Empire would, however, be decidedly brighter.

FOOLISH WAGERS.

The disposition to make foolish wagers is always very strongly manifested in this country on the eve of a general election. Carried away by the enthusiasm of the moment, men—so-called solid men—have been found agreeing to perform feats, in the event of the failure of their candidates, that would better accord with the character of the clown in the circus. Wheeling an opponent in a barrow through a public thoroughfare, to the intense admiration of the small boys, as a penalty of ill-success, has met with considerable favor. Riding the loser of a wager round a bar-room on "all fours," like a donkey, has also been much approved of; and we have occasionally heard of cases in which bachelors, without any well-defined notions of the duties and responsibilities of married life, have agreed, if not released from the obligation by the success of their nominees, to go into other districts than those in which they resided, call at each house, ask if it contained marriageable ladies, and if so, whether they would be willing to unite in wedlock with the persons seeking the information. Now, these several forms of wagers, while they tend to place young and old men in very ridiculous positions, are, at the same time, not calculated to be fatal to those indulging them. They have, however, the effect of making foolish persons more foolish, and in this way lead to deplorable results. Not long ago there was reported the case of a coal-miner who had made a wager with a friend that he would walk six miles, after a day's work, and drink half a gallon of whisky before going to bed. The unfortunate man drank the whisky, and was found dead on the following morning. A case similar in its nature occurred at a hat factory in Orange, N. J., a few days ago. One of the employes, a man forty-five years of age and the father of a family, made a wager with his employer that he would drink a pint of whisky and a half gallon of lager-beer within an hour. He drank the whisky and beer, started for home immediately afterward, and appeared before his family in good condition. At 6 o'clock next morning he was dead. The owner of the factory, of course, had no idea that what he esteemed as a first-rate joke would end so miserably. And thus it was with the coal-miner's "friend," and with all who have been concerned in wagers that have had a like termination. If men who spend time in arranging the preliminaries for such foolish experiments would only pause for a moment and think of the possible consequences, we can hardly believe that they would consent to run the risks they do.

BRITISH REVENUE FRAUDS.

It is not true, as has been stated in Washington before the Ways and Means Committee, that in England the system of rewards to Customs officers, and to informers, has been abandoned in the administration of the Customs revenue. The amounts to be distributed for such services are not defined by statute, as in this country, but the system of making such rewards is maintained, both in cases of smuggling, and of undervaluation or misdescription in the entry. The Customs laws of Great Britain were consolidated in 1853, and all of the isolated statutes, more numerous far than ours are to-day, were then gathered, amended, and put into one enactment of nearly 400 sections. Subject to the Lords of the Treasury, the administration of the imperial tariff is confided to the Commissioners of Customs in London, and to the latter is given great discretionary power. In cases of smuggling, the Commissioners can give to one who detains a smuggler, afterward criminally convicted, any reward not over £20; out of a penalty or compromise, the Commissioners can give any reward they see fit to those by whose aid it was recovered, and, out of an actual seizure of goods, any reward they please, not above the value of the thing seized. These rewards may, therefore, be larger than any permitted by our laws.

In respect to undervaluation, or misdescription in the entry, which is not technically smuggling, the British statute of 1853, like ours, prescribes the form of an entry, and then declares, in the fifty-seventh section, that if, upon the examination of any goods subject to ad valorem duty it shall appear they are not truly valued, it shall be lawful for the Customs officers to detain them, giving notice in writing of such detention to the person making entry, and the Commissioners of Customs shall, within seven days after such detention, determine either to deliver the goods to the owner or retain them for the use of the crown, in which latter case they shall cause the value at which the goods were so entered, together with the addition of five per cent., and the duties already paid on entry, to be paid to the person entering the merchandise in full satisfaction therefor, or the Commissioners may permit such person, on his application, to amend such entry on such terms as the Commissioners direct. And if the Commissioners retain such goods they are to be disposed of for the benefit of the crown, and if the proceeds, arising from the sale, shall exceed the sums paid and the charges incurred by the crown, one moiety thereof shall be paid to a separate fund at the disposal of the Commissioners, to be distributed by them to such meritorious officers as the Commissioners of Customs shall elect as most deserving, and the other moiety is paid over to the Government. Here, it will be seen, one-half of this result of the forfeiture is reserved as a reward to the persons who discover it or promote the discovery.

As a rule, the Commissioners of Customs permit a merchant to make an amended entry on payment of a penalty. When the Commissioners desire to give the whole penalty to the person reporting the misdescription, or undervaluation, it is imposed as a "satisfaction," and, in such case, all of it goes to the officer. If, however, only a portion is to be given to the officer, the penalty is inflicted as "a fine."

Of course, no such large sums are realized in England, either by informers or Customs officers, from the results of forfeitures, as have been received in this country during a series of years. The system of rewarding persons who are vigilant in the prevention or detection of frauds is, however, similar in principle in the two countries. But, while with us there is an arbitrary, unchanging statute of distribution, in England discretion is left with the Commissioners of Customs to pay such sums to informers, or seizing officers, as, in their judgment, are right and proper.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

SEIZURES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

THE TIMES cannot understand why Phelps, Dodge & Co. should pay what they did not owe. Allow me to tell a little story: A friend of mine in business in New-York City, some time since, sold a bottle of perfumery to a gentleman; in two hours after the same gentleman appeared with an officer, and demanded $25. My friend, thunder-struck, wanted to know what for. "Selling perfumery without a stamp." "Impossible, every bottle stamped in the store." "No, here is one I bought a couple of hours since." The stamp was subsequently found in the glass-case whence the bottle had been taken—it had rubbed off. No use, the law allowed the officer to close the store, arrest the owner, turn out the clerks, and throw the owner into jail until the court decided the case. The penalty being $50, the officer thought it very reasonable to accept $25 and compromise the case. My friend resisted, went to court, was discharged because "intent" was not proven. Yet, he said if such a thing should occur again, he would rather rather pay than have his business so interrupted. Now, Mr. Editor, what would THE TIMES pay before it would consent to being shut up even one day, not to speak of the law's delay.

I am a Republican, and have read THE TIMES from its first number, except three years spent in the war: but it makes me blush to hear of things being done in this "great Republic" that even the most "effete aristocracy" of Europe would not dare to do at this age of the world. CHEMIST.

YONKERS, Monday, March 9, 1874.

A TRANSPARENT ROGUE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me to use a small space in your columns to warn the public against an impostor? Yesterday morning, March 2, a man called at the house, desiring to see me specially, sending up the name of a gentleman with whose family I am acquainted. As I was dressing at the time, I desired the servant to say that I was unable to see him, and to request him to write on a card what he wished to say. She returned with a small box of perfumes, very much soiled, which I sent back directly, not desiring to purchase. After he had left it was discovered that he had almost entirely cleared the card-receivers in the drawing-room. As he will probably use my name in gaining an entrance into many houses, and as his object cannot be honorable, I will be exceedingly obliged by your insertion of this article. He was described to me as quite gentlemanly in manner, speaking broken English, with a dark beard around his face, and dark hair and complexion. TENTH STREET.

THE PENNSYLVANIA'S VOYAGE.

A HEAVY GALE ENCOUNTERED — THREE OFFICERS WASHED OVERBOARD—HOW THE VESSEL WAS SAVED.

The arrival of the steam-ship Pennsylvania, of the American Steam-ship Line, at Philadelphia, was reported in the telegrams published in yesterday morning's TIMES. The following account of her perilous voyage, &c., is taken from last evening's Philadelphia *Bulletin*:

She left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 21st of February. Shortly after starting she had to lie to in the English Channel for some hours, on account of the heavy gales, and from that time encountered a succession of westerly winds until the seventh night out, when she was overtaken by a terrific hurricane, blowing from south-west to north-west, and at midnight, as the watch was being changed, a tremendous sea swept over the vessel. Capt. Bradburn, First Mate Sweetman, and Second Mate James Ross, who were on the bridge, were washed overboard and lost, as well as two seamen who were at the wheel. Four of the life-boats and all the life-rafts were swept away, the ventilators unshipped, and the railings and stanchions broken. The mates' house and the wheel-house were also wrecked and carried off. The water poured into the saloons until they were about one-fourth full, and confusion reigned for a time, but after ascertaining the damage done, a meeting of the remaining officers was held, and it was decided to place the vessel in charge of Mr. C. L. Brady, a passenger, who was third officer on board the Atlantic when she was wrecked off Halifax, some time ago. He was the officer who swam on shore with a line on that occasion, and thus was the means of saving many lives. Brady accepted the responsibility, and succeeded in bringing the Pennsylvania into port without further damage, although in a very battered condition. Upon the arrival of the vessel Capt. Brady reported the disaster to Messrs. Peter Wright & Sons, the agents of the line. He is a man of few words and did not enter into details. He presented the log of the vessel, and said that it contained a statement of the facts. The following is a copy of the log:

"Steam-ship Pennsylvania, Brady, from Liverpool Feb. 21, with merchandise to Peter Wright & Sons. Cabin passenger, Mr. Charles Walton, of London, and twelve in the steerage.

The Pennsylvania encountered a succession of heavy westerly gales, with high cross seas; Feb. 27, latitude 46° 37' north, longitude 31° 48' west, encountered a violent hurricane from south-west to north-west, barometer standing [illegible] with high confused sea running.

Feb. 27, midnight, shipped a tremendous sea, sweeping forward-deck of everything movable, washing away forward house and a portion of the forward wheel, and carrying overboard Capt. Bradburn, Mr. Sweetland, first officer, Mr. Ross, second officer, and two seamen, all of whom are lost. Capt. C. L. Brady, an experienced officer in the North Atlantic trade, who has been in the employ of the Liverpool agency of the line for eleven years, was on board, and, by request of the remaining officers, took command of the ship. From the Banks took a southerly course, and experienced strong south-west winds, with thick and unsettled weather. Used the after steering apparatus.

Feb. 28, (no latitude, &c.,) spoke ship Charles A. Farwell, bound east; March 6, latitude 40° 25' north, longitude 62° 1' west, exchanged signals with ship Cornelius Grinnell, bound east. The Pennsylvania anchored off Brandywine Light at 10 P. M., 8th inst. The hull, engines, and spars of the ship are all sound."

THE LATE EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE.

ARRANGEMENTS BEING MADE FOR THE FUNERAL.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 10.—In addition to other marks of respect to the memory of Ex-President Fillmore, the Board of Trade, members of the Bar, and the Historical Society met to-day and took appropriate action. The only positive arrangement for the funeral yet determined upon is that the body will be conveyed to St. Paul's Cathedral early on Thursday morning, where it will lie in state, with a guard of honor from the United States troops at Fort Porter, and the public will be allowed to view the remains. Hon. Lyman K. Bass, member of Congress from this city, who was here at Mr. Fillmore's death, has received a telegram from Speaker Blaine that he has been appointed Chairman of the committee of the House of Representatives appointed to attend the funeral. A telegram has been dispatched to Ex-President Andrew Johnson, soliciting his attendance.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE ON MR. FILLMORE'S DEATH.

BOSTON, March 10.—The following are the resolutions adopted in the Massachusetts Legislature to-day on the death of Ex-President Fillmore:

Resolved, That the Legislature of Massachusetts receives with profound sensibility and regret the information of the death of Millard Fillmore, the thirteenth President of the United States.

Resolved, That as the representatives of the people of the State we deem it to be our duty to express in their name their regard for the various important public services, in the humblest as in the most exalted official positions, which distinguished his official life, and to mark with appropriate honors the purity of his character, the integrity of his administration, his firm adherence to his convictions of duty, and the calm Christian dignity that attended the close of his earthly career, which entitle him to the affectionate remembrance of the American people and an honorable place in the long line of their illustrious public servants.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing resolutions to the family of the late President Fillmore and to the Senators and Representatives of Massachusetts in the Congress of the United States.

LAST HOURS OF THE EX-PRESIDENT.

The Buffalo *Express* of Monday says: "At 11:10 o'clock last night Millard Fillmore breathed his last. Throughout the day and evening he lay as if in a profound slumber, and when the hour of death came his spirit passed quietly and peacefully away. During the latter part of last week Mr. Fillmore's condition was regarded as a little better than on the previous three or four days. He seemed to feel easier, and hopes were entertained that he would gradually gain strength, but Saturday evening he passed a very restless night, and yesterday morning the indications were plain that he was failing. Dr. White called at the house about 9 o'clock, and after regarding his distinguished patient attentively, announced, in response to the anxious inquiries of the attendants, that he was flagging. Mr. Fillmore talked but little during the day, remaining in the same drowsy condition that has characterized his condition throughout. He lay with closed eyes, and seemed to be in a profound slumber. In the afternoon, however, he spoke briefly with his wife and son, and toward evening inquired if Judge Hall was coming to see him. After 8 o'clock he declined most rapidly, and, although evincing no symptoms of restlessness or pain, it was apparent to those about him that the end was fast approaching. Dr. White remained with him up to the time of his death. Around the bed of the dying man were gathered his wife, his son, M. Powers Fillmore, his brother and sister-in-law, who arrived from the West Saturday night, and Dr. White. There were also in the room those who have attended him during his illness, Charles E. Newton, who has been with him by permission of the Police Commissioners, Amos Sarsnett, and William Crawley. The last hours of Mr. Fillmore were unmarked by any expression in words."

THE INDIANS.

EVIDENCE THAT THE INDIANS RAID INTO TEXAS.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 10.—Lieut. Gen. Sheridan is in receipt of dispatches from Lieut. Col. Davidson, commanding at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, giving information from the Kiowa and Comanche Agency in Texas to the 19th of February. Capt. Howarth, with a party of young men, had just returned from the Comanche camps where they had been counting the people, and reported that, on a recent raid a number of Indians had been killed, variously reported at from twelve to twenty-two. But one or two of the raiding party escaped. "This shows," says Col. Davidson, "that the reservation Indians, in spite of their promises before the Council last October, have not ceased to raid into Texas."

SIOUX ON THE WAR-PATH—THE SALE OF AMMUNITION STOPPED.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The following has been received here:

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, VIA FORT SULLY, March 9.

Hon. Edw. P. Smith, Commissioner Indian Affairs:

Five runners have arrived from the hostile camp. They report 700 lodges near the north terminus of the Black Hills, consisting of Minneconjous, Sans-Arcs, and other bands of Sioux Indians who are on the war-path, and that they were sent here to get permission to trade robes for ammunition.

I have stopped the sale of ammunition to all Indians. It is rumored that they want war, and that they have plenty of robes to trade for ammunition. Our Indians here say they want peace, and will not join the hostile bands; and, also, that war, being declared by the hostile Indians, cannot be avoided.

All is quiet here.

(Signed,) HENRY W. BRIGHAM,
United States Indian Agent.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day telegraphed to Gov. Potts, of Montana, instructing him to prevent the departure of the proposed wagon-road and prospecting expedition into the Black Hills of Dakota.

A LOUISVILLE MYSTERY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 10.—Adolph Rammens, Tax Receiver of this city, died suddenly yesterday. His life was insured, chiefly in Eastern companies, for about $150,000, of which amount $90,000 of insurance was obtained within the last eight weeks. The insurance agents here procured a post-mortem examination of the body, and the stomach was sealed up for chemical analysis to determine the cause of death, which the family physicians certify was congestion of the brain. A rumor is current on the streets that Rammens was behind-hand in his accounts with the city, though no evidence of such a character has yet been developed. Rammens was to have met the Finance Committee of the City Council yesterday afternoon for a final settlement of his accounts.

SEIZURE OF THE EDGAR STUART.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 10.—The steamer Edgar Stuart was seized by the United States Marshal yesterday upon a libel for seamen's wages. The Captain claims that $200 is due him, and smaller amounts to several seamen.

MARSHAL AND MME. BAZAINE.

The *Petit Marseillais* relates in these terms the arrival of Mme. Bazaine at Cannes: "The lady reached her destination by the 5:30 fast train from Paris. She was accompanied by her two children, one of her relatives, and two waiting-maids. Very few persons knew of her coming, but the Special Commissary of the Nice Railway was waiting for her at the Cannes station. After alighting, Mme. Bazaine and her party immediately got into a carriage and drove to the Croisette, where two boats conveyed them to the Island of Sainte-Marguerite. As to the Ex-Marshal, he only goes out for two hours in the day, walking in the court belonging to his prison, under the surveillance of two keepers. His meals are furnished by the boatman of the island, who is at the same time sutler of the troops. His guard is composed of ninety soldiers of the line and five jailers."

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

THE RESULT DOUBTFUL.

PROBABLY NO CHOICE FOR GOVERNOR BY THE PEOPLE—THE LEGISLATURE CLAIMED BY THE REPUBLICANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., March 10.—The returns are coming in rapidly from different sections of the State, and show considerable changes, Democratic gains preponderating in the cities and large towns, and Republican gains in the country districts. The Republicans are very generally conceding that an election of Governor by the people is at least doubtful, but they are still confident of the Legislature. They feel positive that they will elect nine Senators and have a reduced majority in the House, which will insure the Governor in June.

The two Representatives in Lancaster have been lost to the Republicans. In Manchester twenty-one of the twenty-five Representatives are Republicans, four Democrats having been chosen in the Fifth Ward, which is peopled by Irish. Keene elects Republican Representatives, seven in number.

THE RETURNS.

CONCORD, N. H., March 10.—The New-Hampshire State election took place to-day. The candidates for Governor were Gen. McCutchins, Republican; Ex-Gov. Weston, Democrat; and Dr. Blackmer, Prohibitionist. The weather was cold and boisterous, with thick snow-squalls, which reduced the anticipated aggregate vote. Up to 10 o'clock we have returns from fifty-two towns, which give McCutchins 7,781; Weston, 8,013; Blackmer, 275. Last year the same towns gave Straw 7,688; Weston, 7,368; Blackmer and scattering, 295. The Democratic net gain in fifty-two towns is 512. If the remaining towns come in on the same ratio of Republican loss, Weston will be elected by the popular vote. The Legislature will probably be Republican, but by a close vote.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CONCORD, N. H., March 10.—Returns from 104 towns give McCutchins 16,971; Weston, 17,487, and Blackmer, 896.

The same towns last year gave Straw 16,997; Weston, 16,616; Blackmer and scattering, 825.

Republican loss in 104 towns, 968.

THIRD DISPATCH.

CONCORD, N. H., March 10.—Dover gives McCutchins 572; Weston, 881; Blackmer, 95. Last year—Straw, 878; Weston, 678; Blackmer, 106.

Manchester gives McCutchins 1,871; Weston, 2,081; Blackmer, 91. Last year—Straw, 1,887; Weston, 1,546; Blackmer, 38.

Nashua gives McCutchins 848; Weston, 1,096; Blackmer, 142. Last year—Straw, 949; Weston, 862; Blackmer, 104.

Portsmouth gives McCutchins 1,236; Weston, 844; Blackmer, 41. Last year—Straw, 1,108; Weston, 855; Blackmer, 43.

Frank W. Miller, Rep., was elected Mayor of Portsmouth by 386 plurality over Marcy, Dem., and Robinson, Prohibitionist.

Concord gives McCutchins 1,414; Weston, 1,033; Blackmer, 58. Last year—Straw, 1,517; Weston, 1,150; Blackmer, 56.

Claremont gives McCutchins 520; Weston, 327; Blackmer, 52. Last year—Straw, 575; Weston, 296; Blackmer, 63.

Franklin gives McCutchins 328; Weston, 356; Blackmer, 7. Last year—Straw, 344; Weston, 304; Blackmer, 17.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

CONCORD, N. H., March 10.—Returns from 131 towns give an aggregate vote of 46,711. Of this vote McCutchins has 22,321; Weston, 23,193; Blackmer, 1,297.

The same towns last year gave Straw 22,169; Weston, 21,301; Blackmer and scattering, 1,112.

Republican loss in 131 towns, 1,925.

FIFTH DISPATCH.

CONCORD, N. H., March 10.—One hundred and forty-three towns show an aggregate vote of 50,325. Of this vote McCutchins has 24,100; Weston, 24,851; Blackmer, 1,374. The same towns last year gave Straw 23,992; Weston, 22,839; Blackmer and scattering, 1,196.

Republican loss in 143 towns, 1,992.

RETURNS FROM 169 TOWNS—NOTHING DECISIVE.

CONCORD, N. H., March 10.—Returns from 127 towns give an aggregate vote of 54,551. Of this vote McCutchins has 26,345, Weston 26,685, and Blackmer 1,521. The same towns last year gave Straw 26,154, Weston 24,501. Blackmer, and scattering, 1,356. Republican net loss, 2,158.

There may be no choice for Governor by the people. It is impossible at this hour to state what will be the status of the Legislature.

DEMOCRATS REJOICING.

NASHUA, N. H., March 10.—The Democrats are holding a glorification meeting, claiming the Governor and House of Representatives, with possibly the Senate.

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 10.—The Democrats are jubilant to-night over the result of the election in this city and State. As soon as the result was known a meeting was held at the City Hall, at which Gov. Weston and Mr. Chandler, the successful candidate for Senator from this district, made speeches. The Democrats elect their candidate for Senator in the Third District by about 50 majority.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 11—1 A. M.—Partly cloudy weather, and brisk to high north-west winds have prevailed over the Middle States and lower lake region, with light snow over New-York, and Lake Ontario; cloudy weather, light snow, and fresh to very brisk north-west winds over New-England; cloudy werther from Missouri and Tennessee southward over the interior of the Gulf States, with rain. The barometer has risen over the north-west, with partly cloudy weather, northerly winds, falling temperature, and in Minnesota, light snow. The rivers have risen at Dubuque, St. Louis, and Cincinnati, but fallen at Davenport, Pittsburg, and Nashville.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, brisk and occasionally light north to west winds, low temperature, partly cloudy weather, and occasionally light snow will prevail.

For the Middle States and lower lake region, fresh to very brisk north-west to north-east winds and partly cloudy weather, with increasing cloudiness in the Middle Atlantic States.

For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, cloudy and rainy weather.

For the upper lake region and south over the Ohio Valley and Missouri, clear weather, low temperature, and fresh to brisk north-west to north-east winds.

The Ohio and Cumberland Rivers will fall.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	32°	22°	3:30 P. M.	42°	31°
6 A. M.	29°	21°	6 P. M.	39°	30°
9 A. M.	29°	23°	9 P. M.	35°	30°
12 M.	35°	26°	12 P. M.	34°	30°

Average temperature yesterday........26⅝°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year........34⅜°

RECKLESS PISTOL PRACTICE FROM A HOTEL WINDOW.

Alexander Warnick, a native of Scotland, arrived in this City about two weeks ago from South America, and engaged a room at the Metropolitan Hotel. On Monday, it is stated, that he drank to excess, and on that evening, while under the influence of stimulants, he amused himself by firing his revolver out of the window of his room, which is situated in the rear of the hotel on Crosby street. At the corner of Prince and Crosby streets is the liquor store of Power & Kerns, and Warnick, it appears made this store the objective point of his fusilade. He fired a number of shots at the store, and six of the bullets took effect on the windows of the store. One bullet passed through the plate-glass window and struck the bar, doing no further damage. Patrolman Gallagher, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was attracted to the spot by the firing, and while [illegible] fired, and this led to the discovery of where the shots came from. The officers entered the hotel and arrested Mr. Warwick on the complaint of Mr. Power, one of the proprietors of the store, who was in his place of business when the firing occurred. Warwick was taken to the station-house and locked up. His friends, however, induced the complainant to withdraw the complaint, and when the prisoner was arraigned before Justice Bixby, at the Tombs, Mr. Power did not appear, and Warwick was discharged.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

A large audience enjoyed the very varied entertainment arranged for the benefit-night of M. Maurel. M. Maurel is one of the most gifted and thorough artists ever listened to in this country, and the tribute paid him by the presence of a numerous gathering yesterday, was but a fitting reward for his labors this season. The part of the performance which pleased us most was the third act of "Ernani." The pictorial impressiveness of M. Maurel's *Carlo Quinto*, the expressiveness and effectiveness of the music allotted to him, and the completeness of the episode brought before the public were the chief points in its favor. To our thinking, the *bénéficiaire's* singing and acting in "Ernani" are simply perfection, and the third act being the most impressive of the opera, its interest was exceptional. M. Maurel was in fine voice last night, and hence his work was at all points satisfactory. In tender pathos nothing could surpass the opening bars of the air, "Oh! de' verd' anni miei," while the delivery of the lines prefatory to the finale ("Oh, sommo Carlo") gave speech within its narrow limits, to the wrath of the offended sovereign, to the struggle between their desire for revenge and a growing sense of the grandeur of clemency, and, at last, to the noble resolve to emulate the virtues of the monarch whose tomb is a solemn reminder of the fleeting character of worldly honors. A spirited recital of *Ernani's* music by M. Capoul, (Mlle. Torriani being, as usual, the *Elvira*,) and the co-operation of the well-trained chorus and orchestra, under the bâton of Mr. Behrens, elicited an enthusiastic encore, and, subsequently, the reappearance before the curtain of the principal performers. A brief concert followed, M. Wieniawski playing deliciously his fantasia on "Faust" and his "Russian Airs," and Mme. Nilsson singing with extreme delicacy of coloring "Assisa al piè d' un salice," Rossini's setting of Shakespeare's "Willow Song," and a composition worthy of its theme. Mme. Nilsson had to come forth again after her air, and thereupon she gracefully added to the bill Gounod's "Ave Maria," the spirit of which she certainly did not catch, although quite a loud demonstration of delight may be thought to have proved the contrary. During the concert, Signor Scolara, in female attire, figured in an Italian comic *scena*. The third act of "Rigoletto" was next, M. Maurel personating *Rigoletto* and Mlle. Torriani *Gilda*. The act loses much by separation from the opera, and on this account we cannot form an opinion of what M. Maurel's complete picture of the jester may be. A master of recitative no less than *cantabile*, and an actor of intelligence, experience, and unflagging earnestness, his *Rigoletto* must be possessed of rare merits. As hinted at, however, *ex pede Herculem* is inapplicable to the present case. Nevertheless the interview with the courtiers was very touching, the contrast of anger and grief in the duet with *Gilda* very well defined, and the gradations up to "Vendetta, tremenda vendetta!"—which passage was declaimed with a concentrated power, the genuineness of which was not to be mistaken—were treated with the nicest art. The representation terminated with "Les Deux Aveugles," a tiny operette by Offenbach. There is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous, and that one step, when causing harmless merriment was in view, was almost pardonable and especially on a benefit night, when the house is supposed to be tenanted mainly by the friends of the actors. These words are not superfluous by way of introduction to a record of the fact that M. Capoul acted *Girafier*, and M. Maurel, *Patachon*. Twenty minutes of hearty laughter were the result of the efforts of the two performers. Their "make up" as sham blind men was marvelous, that of M. Capoul being notably elaborate. M. Maurel and his associate were once more summoned before the footlights, and then the assemblage dispersed. This evening, Mme. Nilsson, Miss Cary, M. Capoul, and Signor Del Puente may be heard in "Marta."

SPAIN.

MOVEMENTS OF SERRANO AND GEN. DOMINGUEZ.

LONDON, March 11.—A special dispatch to the *Standard* from Spain says Marshal Serrano and Gen. Dominguez are at Castro-Urdiales, twenty-five miles east of Santander, on the Bay of Biscay. They are daily receiving reinforcements.

Don Carlos has ordered siege operations against Irun and Bidassoa.

SENATOR SUMNER.

Senator Sumner has had two attacks of angina pectoris this evening, and his friends have been greatly alarmed. After repeated subcutaneous injections of morphine at this hour, however, (1:30 A. M.,) he is sleeping quietly. The physicians do not now anticipate serious results. This new development of his disease has been induced by the centennial debate and the Simmons excitement.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE NORTH-WEST COUNTRY.

TORONTO, Ontario, March 10.—A dispatch from Fort Garry, dated the 9th inst., says the Hudson's Bay Company's half-yearly packet has arrived, bringing news from all parts of the North-west territory. The Indians are reported to be generally quiet, though in some places they are suffering from want. Buffalo are plentiful.

ACCIDENT TO MME. URSO.

BOSTON, March 10.—Mme. Camilla Urso, the violinist, was severely burned on the hand and arm to-day, at her rooms on Beacon street, by the explosion of a bottle of kerosoline standing in too close proximity to a lighted candle. A seamstress in the apartment had presence of mind to envelope Mme. Urso with a blanket and extinguish the flames, and thus doubtless saved her life.

RISE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 10.—It has been raining here all day. The river is rising steadily, and is now within fifteen inches of high water mark, and running over everywhere except the highest points. The Hush Pinckney levee, near Sunflower landing, is broken, and the water rushing through into the Sunflower and Yazoo bottoms. A great deal of damage has already been done and more is expected.

ESCAPE FROM PRISON.

LARAMIE, Wyoming, March 10.—Last night about 8 o'clock three prisoners in the Penitentiary here surprised and overpowered the guard, took the keys, opened the cell doors of several others, and nine of them escaped, taking three horses with them. Officers and soldiers are in pursuit, but up to noon to-day none of them had been recaptured.

THE CAMDEN ELECTION.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 10.—Up to to-night only 1,700 votes out of the 6,000 polled had been returned, and John H. Jones, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, was 112 ahead. It looks as if the vote would be a close one. The count will not be concluded before to-morrow morning.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $90,000.

Stephen Harris, a civil engineer, and a prominent citizen of Scottsville, Penn., fell under a coal train and was instantly killed yesterday.

The reports that the First National Bank of Washington is about to pay another dividend are without authority from the Receiver.

A man has been arrested at Manli, Utah, who is said to be the old man Bender, the Kansas murderer. He will be held for identification.

Robert H. Miller, a prominent citizen and President of the Citizens' National Bank, Alexandria, Va., died yesterday, aged seventy-six years.

At the Commencement of the Philadelphia Homeopathic College, yesterday morning, twenty-nine degrees of M. D. were conferred on twenty-nine graduates.

THE MOIETIES QUESTION.

CASE OF WOODRUFF ROBINSON.

SINGULAR CONDUCT OF A NEW-YORK JOURNAL—MR. JAYNE ON MORAL DEPRAVITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Mr. F. D. Moulton, of the firm of Woodruff & Robinson, of New-York, occupied an hour and a half before the Committee on Ways and Means this morning, in explanation of the connection of his firm with Customs seizures. In the course of his speech he made the very singular statement that the first information that he had of the liability of his firm was the receipt of a newspaper slip containing certain items of information relative to his firm, together with the statement that the slip would soon be published in a New-York morning newspaper. Mr. Moulton immediately proceeded, with a friend to the office of that newspaper, when one of the editors assured him that the information contained in the slip was legitimate news matter, and should be published, while another editor assured him that it should not be published. Mr. Moulton left the office in the belief, as he said, that the article would not be published. Mr. Moulton also stated that an employe of that newspaper, the informer, and the informer's attorney, were to have a share in the penalty. The information in question was soon after published, possibly the next day, in the New-York *Tribune*.

Mr. Jayne commenced a general statement concerning the Customs laws. He prefaced his statement with what seemed to the committee a very curious generalization upon the moral depravity of the day. Mr. Jayne thought that the existing and the growing corruption were a natural outgrowth of the war, and he recommended to the committee whatever changes in the law might seem to them necessary to assist in the reformation of public morals. In these wholesome recommendations the committee, without dissent, concurred.

He appeared before the committee again to-night, and produced a record in which he had kept an account of all the cases in which he had been employed. He made a detailed statement in regard to each, suppressing only the names. This statement was somewhat remarkable in character, and if it had been made when Mr. Jayne first appeared before the committee in the same form as it was detailed to-night, it would have had great weight. After the evidence that has already been received from the other side, and the impression that the merchants have made, the explanation was regarded rather as a matter of curiosity than otherwise. Mr. Jayne made the astounding exhibit that, out of sixty-one cases with which he had been connected more than fifty involved collusion on the part of Custom-house officials. He said that he had reported all these facts to the Treasury Department, and when pressed by Mr. Beck to know whether any removals had been made, he said that there had been, but few removed. Mr. Jayne then remarked that the business in which he had been engaged had now become such a system of legalized highway robbery, that he had abandoned it. Jayne also testified to several instances in which Gen. Butler had been his counsel, retained for considerable sums. The indications now are that Gen. Butler is abandoning his proposed advocacy of the moiety system and attempting to shift the responsibilities in all the notable cases from the merchants to the Custom-house people. Jayne seems now to be very anxious to involve the Customs officers in whatever judgment may come upon himself. The case of the merchants, it is expected, will be fully concluded by to-morrow noon.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—In the Committee on Ways and Means, this morning, a telegram addressed to Representative Sheldon, from the Collector at New-Orleans, was read, asking the committee to summon Mr. Kinsella and Special Agent Lobdell, who are the best posted men in the country on Customs matters.

F. B. Moulton, of the New-York house of Woodruff, Robinson & Co., made a statement saying that during the latter part of September he discharged a clerk from their concern, and immediately thereafter a rumor was started that they were guilty of irregularities against the Government. He went to see Jayne, and asked him to have the matter thoroughly examined. He wanted an investigation concerning their integrity, as their house was the largest of the kind in the country. He procured from Jayne a list of such books as he wanted and furnished them. He did not seek to know of any charge of the Government or to see the affidavit, if there was one. The proof-slip of an article prepared for a New-York paper was sent to him before it was published. He therein discovered it was said he had instructed a young man in the establishment to make entries in the cash-book for the purpose of defrauding the revenue, and entering them as incidental expenses, but that the conscience of the young man would not permit him to remain in their employ. He had additional reasons for the discharge of the clerk. It was supposed the public press protects the merchants, no matter how much the Government and special agents oppress them. In the presence of two editors of the papers he called attention to the falsehoods in the article. One of them said that it was news and should be published. The other was a different sort of man and said it should not be published. The article was, however, published. Mr. Moulton took the paper to the special agent with the request that he investigate the facts, which he did. Mr. Moulton never knew who furnished the article for publication, but in the course of the investigation he received anonymous communications on the subject. He alluded to these things to show how editors may enter into collusions with lawyers to obtain a schedule of irregularities for the purpose of levying black mail. The other day he happened to be at the Treasury Department with a newspaper man from New-York, when the Treasury agent present said he had never been censured by his superior officer. Mr. Moulton then spoke of the warehousing system, and, in this connection, alluded to the salt case as connected with his house, arguing that intent should be considered in an allegation of fraud. He had not an exalted opinion of spies and informers; they reminded him of a scene he witnessed in Florida—a flock of buzzards in a tree, waiting the decomposition of an alligator, so they might pounce upon it. He shuddered when he thought of the present system of moities, and believed the civilization of the world represented something better than buzzards and alligators. It had been stated that he came here at the instance of Gen. Butler. There was some truth in that. He saw Gen. Butler several weeks ago, and said to him that this was a hard case, and he wanted to get out of it. Gen. Butler replied: "Come before the Committee on Ways and Means, and show them how hard it is." Their difficulty was not with the Treasury Department; it was outside. His house had been proven not guilty of any intentional fraud in delivering salt without a Custom-house permit. During one year the House itself lost $16,000 by the mismanagement of labor, but the system had been entirely altered. The amount due for the irregularities of delivery in advance of the permit was not more than $4,000 or $5,000, but the forfeiture involved $5,000,000. The House paid $50,000 in settlement, as the easiest way to settle the controversy.

Mr. Kelley said the case of the petitioners had never been closed, and recalled B. G. Jayne, who explained the laws in relation to invoices, and the required oath of the actual cost and the marked value. The laws require verity and nothing more. There is no right to alter the invoices, but addition must be made to the entry to make the market value. The goods must be invoiced as purchased. Duties must be assessed on the actual value, notwithstanding the goods are purchased below the market value. He said: "Gentlemen here ask the repeal of the second section of the act of 1867, which authorizes the seizure of books and papers on the warrant of the District Judge, and also the repeal of the provisions giving moieties to officers and informers, the repeal of all penalties for violations of the law after the delivery of goods, and that the decision of officers at the time of importation be conclusive for and against the importer and the Government, and that the penalty should be commensurate with the offense, and the forfeit of goods be limited to the goods not properly invoiced. These provisions were opposed for the reasons that the law is unconstitutional because it is contrary to the spirit of the age and unnecessarily severe and oppressive because in its operation it has been found subject to abuses, and further that its tendency is to drive commerce out of American to foreign hands. Mr. Jayne briefly argued the constitutional point in support of seizures of books and papers, remarking that there is a natural aversion to paying the exactions of the Government. He believed they were now on the homestretch of old times. The effects of the demoralization growing out of the war were more serious than the loss of life and blood. We are in a day of wild and extravagant speculation, and there is more evident disposition to avoid taxation than at any other time. He believed that frauds against the Government are lessening, and that there is no improvement in political and social morals. If laws are necessary at all, they are necessary to protect the revenue of the United States and to protect honest merchants. The law is not too severe if properly administered. It was the duty of a Treasury agent to perform the duties of his office in the detection of frauds on the revenue, and they are subject to fines and penalties if they are unfaithful. He knew nothing of the business of professional informers. The books and papers of a house are taken on the warrant of a district Judge, it first being necessary to show that there is probable cause. If otherwise, the aggrieved party has the right to redress. A firm in New-York did bring suit in such a case, and did recover. The committee had been told that all the books and papers of merchants were taken away without the required legal identification. This was not his experience. So far as he knew, the opposite was the fact. In his entire practice he knew of only one warrant that was not served, and that was in the case of Phelps, Dodge & Co. The District Attorney, Noah Davis, took the responsibility of having the service of the warrant waived. Something had been said here about his testimony before the Senate Special Committee, which sat in New-York investigating the Custom-house frauds in that City. This committee was told something about handcuffs, but he would say here, as he said before that Special Committee, that he was compelled to give direct answers to direct questions, and therefore had no opportunity to explain. He was on that occasion asked if there were handcuffs in his office. He replied that a pair was left there by an officer of the Eastern District by accident. They had been hanging up in a closet until now. After the investigation he resolved to keep them, owing to their historic value. One of the wristlets was locked and the other unlocked. He never saw the key. He would repeat here that never an unkind word passed between him and an importer.

It now being 12 o'clock, it was agreed by the committee that there should be an adjourned meeting of the committee this afternoon, provided the House take up the transportation question before 3 o'clock, but if it should not, the adjourned meeting should be held at 7:30 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Jayne resumed his statement before the Committee on Ways and Means this evening. He had not come here to defend any outrage that has been committed in the name of the law, or under the law. The committee had been told that books and papers had been kept out of the hands of merchants, so that they were prevented from settling their accounts or transacting their current business. He knew of no cases where parties have not been admitted at all times to see their books or take any data from them they may choose. Every possible facility is given to them. If wrongs are committed, the courts are open at all times to hear grievances, and if any order has been disobeyed, the remedy is with the courts. The committee had been told by a gentleman now present (Mr. Schultz) that he had been going around among merchants, and feeling the pulse of various patients. He had all respect for the honesty of purpose of that gentleman, but if you were to array all the convicts of all the penitentiaries in a row and ask them "Are you guilty?" there would be one universal "No." If it be true that abuses exist under the law and men have been mulct for technical errors, there should be such legislation as would do away with such abuses. The arguments that the present system would drive trade from American into foreign hands are not sound and just. He then referred to various cases of frauds and how frauds are committed. Such frauds as have been called "technical errors." Obtaining a clue to frauds he traced them to the end, and made the wrongdoers tell the truth. He produced indictments against certain men, but they had to be *nolle prossed* because their books could not be used in criminal prosecutions. Their letters instructed their agents in Boston, New-Orleans, and elsewhere, how to act, in order to carry out their collusions for defrauding the revenue. He referred to a large manuscript book, which he had brought with him, to show from it numerous cases where frauds had been committed in the method described. It had been said some Yankee has invented a process by which blood can be squeezed from a turnip, but Jayne said, "We don't know how that is done, bad as we are." The Government now loses fifteen per cent. of the revenue, notwithstanding all the inducements to prevent fraud. If the law is wrong and oppressive, repeal or revise it, but when you attempt to act for the good of the entire people, first inquire what kind of a law is necessary to protect the Government and the honest merchant. If the keeper of a mere corner grocery can be punished for a violation of the law, how much more should high American merchants be punished—men who have intelligence, and have a clear understanding of the law? It had been said he had made much money. But he could have made more by a single transaction, namely, by taking a check for a large sum of money to leave the city where he was not popular among those whose frauds he undertook to detect. There are but few men who have a correct idea of the extent of the business of New-York. Sixty-nine per cent. of the Customs revenues is collected in that city.

Mr. Roberts, of the committee, asked Jayne whether he in any case had taken from the merchants any books other than those bearing on the charges of fraud.

Mr. Jayne replied that it was the intention in every case to confine the act of seizure to the commercial books of the house. Books had occasionally been taken other than those required, but not intentionally. He further said that he had never opposed the settlement of cases. He made recommendations only when the Secretary asked for them. He never employed counsel but once in a case before the Secretary, and that was to prevent a man from consummating a dishonorable scheme.

Mr. Foster inquired whom he employed as counsel.

Mr. Jayne replied: Gen. Butler. On questions of law which he did not understand he had consulted that gentleman. He paid him $1,500, besides the fee in the Phelps and Dodge case. He had consulted Gen. Butler in three or four other cases.

Mr. Foster asked the witness questions with regard to the case of Woodruff, Robinson & Co., and Mr. Jayne said he thought the amount they paid—$50,000—was in excess. The information on which they were required to pay that amount originally came from a man named Hayes, formerly in their employment. In answer to another question, he said the money had not yet been distributed, and that $8,000 was more than Hayes ought to receive.

Mr. Jayne, in reply to questions by Mr. Beck, of the committee, said in sixty-one cases in his charge fifty-two or fifty-three were in consequence of collusion with Custom-house officers. He reported them to the Secretary of the Treasury. Some of those officers are now out of place, but others are still in office. He reported the facts to the Secretary. It was no part of the functions of the Special Agent to do anything more than report the facts. He thought, however, these men ought not to be in office.

Mr. Beck—You do not think it safe to carry on business where such men are kept in office?

Mr. Jayne—While thieves are in office, I look on the seizure of books and papers as no better than highway robbery, and so I have quit. [Laughter.]

Mr. Niblack asked Jayne to explain the discrepency between the actual sums paid and the sums reported in the seizure cases.

Mr. JAYNE explained that it was owing to deductions for the payment of expenses.

Mr. NIBLACK said there was a rumor to the prejudice of an officer in the Treasury Department, namely, that Jayne had divided a portion of the moiety with a subordinate in that department, whose hostility he did not care to incur.

Mr. Jayne replied that it was not true, but a gentleman there had information like himself concerning the same house. The information was discovered from the importers' books. He said to him, (Jayne,) "Let the case appear in your name." This was done, and they divided the money.

The committee adjourned till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Henry [illegible], of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, was present among other merchants to-night.

THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE

PENNSYLVANIA.

FIRST MEETING IN HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 10.—The first meeting of the friends of temperance was held in the First Baptist Church this afternoon. Quite a large number was present, composed of many of the most respectable ladies. They decided to hold meetings every afternoon. No plan of operations has as yet been adopted. The liquor men are to be heard in the House of Representatives to-morrow evening, and will present their arguments in favor of the repeal of the Local Option law. The ladies adopted a resolution to be present at this meeting.

THE CAUSE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—The temperance poeple have been working in this city very earnestly for the past few days. The women's temperance praying-band has just completed the formation of several auxiliary organizations in various sections of the city. This evening an immense union meeting was held in St. Paul's Methodist Church, Catherine and Seventh streets. Addresses were made by Mrs. Elizabeth J. French and other prominent persons interested in the movement. It is announced that Dio Lewis will make an address at Horticultural Hall to-morrow morning. The saloonists, apprehensive that another attack is to be made upon their places of business, have already held secret meetings to devise some plan of action to frustrate the crusaders when they shall commence operations.

OHIO.

THE DAILY VISITS CONTINUED AT COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 10.—Sixty-two ladies divided into five squads labored in their crusade to-day, with about the usual experience. About forty places were visited, but no signatures were obtained to the dealers' pledge. At several places heretofore visited, the saloon and grocery keepers frankly told the ladies that their visits were getting to be a nuisance and must be stopped. At several places the ladies were refused permission to pray on the sidewalk.

MASS-MEETING IN COLUMBUS.

The temperance mass-meeting at the City Hall to-night was an immense affair, and more than the usual interest was manifested. The exercises consisted of short speeches by volunteers, both male and female. A letter was read from Rufus Main, a prominent grocer, who has heretofore stoutly opposed the whole movement. He completely surrenders, and volunteers to sign the pledge not to sell any more liquor himself, or rent any building to any one who will not pledge himself not to sell liquor on the premises. A resolution was adopted asking the Legislature not to pass the bill now before them, which provides for the removal of the present Police Commissioners.

A telegram to the *Journal* from Greenville, Darke County, announces the complete capitulation of the saloons, nineteen of every kind, so that no liquors of any kind can be bought. This is the result of only two weeks' labor. The conquest is marvellous, Greenville being one of the most turbulent places in the valley. The town is blazing with enthusiasm. The temperance people are all amazed at their victory.

STRONG MOVEMENT IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 10.—Large mass-meetings were held to-night in the Wesley Chapel, and Fifth Presbyterian Church. A mass-meeting of women was arranged for to-morrow afternoon, and mass-meetings in two churches for Thursday night. Friday was appointed a day of fasting and prayer in all the churches. Resolutions were adopted by the women to commence the circulation of the pledge among property-holders, liquor-dealers, physicians, and druggists at once. To-morrow the city will be districted, and work will commence very soon, by small committees in a quiet way, something like the Worcester, Mass., plan. Two grocers dealing in liquors were reported as having abandoned the traffic. The organization for work has not been fully completed, and enrollment of workers is not perfected. The subject excites general interest.

SCENES IN DAYTON—A DAY OF EXCITEMENT.

DAYTON, Ohio, March 10.—This has been another day of intense excitement. The crusaders marched this afternoon in three detachments of twenty each, and stormed thirteen saloons on Fifth and West Third streets. A large, turbulent rabble followed them from place to place, and the turmoil, at times, was almost deafening. The voices of prayer and song were frequently inaudible. Ribald jests were bandied about by the outside mob, with indecent loud talk, and rough, swearing crowds of beer-drinkers pressed into and infested the saloons and drank as fast as they could, mocking the praying women with loud blasphemy and louder bacchanalian songs. Even women joined in the ribaldry, and at one place flung out bits of bologna and fragments of crackers among the crusading women, who meekly bore these galling insults and persisted and prayed. The band which went to West Third street, passed the corporation line to the saloons where the veterans from the Soldiers' Home mostly congregate, and being beyond Police protection, were subjected to most shameful insults by "bummers" who have no pecuniary interests in the saloons, but seemed to delight in their interrupted license to be as vulgar as blackguards can be. As a matter of course the tendency of such infamous conduct is to inflame the public mind. This was demonstrated to-night by the greatest temperance mass-meeting yet held. Masses of people crushed into the First Presbyterian Church auditorium, until no standing room remained, then filled up the large Sunday-school room, and then the lecture-room. Many others went away disappointed utterly unable to see or hear. Prayer, praise and exhortations were going on in all three places simultaneously, and were maintained until a late hour. Insults which had stung women to the quick were meekly reported, and the effect was to intensify the feeling and to make the crusaders more determined than ever. The Police labor patiently and heroically to protect the women and preserve peace, but their task is difficult and delicate. Work will be resumed to-morrow.

STEUBENVILLE SURRENDERING BY DEGREES.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 10.—A special from Steubenville, Ohio, says the temperance excitement runs high. Three saloons closed their doors to-day, making five in all since yesterday. The liquors of one saloon were emptied in the streets to-day amid the cheers of the assemblage. The Council to-night adopted an ordinance prohibiting the sale of malt liquors and tippling houses to take effect April 1. The ladies will continue the assault until the wholesale houses close.

CALIFORNIA.

A PETITION TO INCREASE THE RATE FOR LICENSES.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—A large delegation of ladies, headed by Mrs. Allen, appeared before the Board of Supervisors to-night, and presented a petition asking for an increase of the rate for licenses paid by liquor-dealers. The petition was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

MAYOR OTIS INDORSES THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—Mayor Otis last night gave his indorsement to the ladies' temperance movement. He said to them he hoped their petition to the Supervisors for an increase of the rates paid for liquor licenses would be granted, and that all their efforts to remove the evil of intemperance would be successful.

NEW-YORK.

TEMPERANCE MEETING IN POUGHKEEPSIE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 10.—A large mass-meeting of temperance people was held in the Hedding Church to-night. Several speakers took strong grounds in favor of the Ohio movement, but expressed doubts as to its practicability here.

CITIZENS' TEMPERANCE MEETING IN LOCKPORT.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., March 10.—Despite the inclement weather, Good Templars' Hall was crowded last evening, upon the occasion of the adjourned citizens' temperance meeting. Speeches were made by prominent business men, and more feeling was generally manifested than at the first meeting. A local temperance organization was formed and officers elected, including an executive committee of ten gentlemen and five ladies for each ward. The resolutions adopted are condemnatory of the present Liquor law, as recognizing the rum traffic. The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the President.

LOCAL NOTES.

THE MOVEMENT IN THIS CITY.

The failure of the ministers at their meeting on Monday to take any decisive action in furtherance of the temperance movement in this vicinity was commented upon quite extensively in temperance circles yesterday, and a lack of enthusiasm and decision among the leading advocates of the cause was noticeable. Many of the more prominent persons who have so far interested themselves in the movement here insist that some systematic form of action must be adopted by the clergymen at their meeting to-morrow, or the "crusade" in this vicinity will have to be practically abandoned. Already the women seem to be less active, and have abandoned the series of daily prayer-meetings begun under such favorable auspices last week. Temperance people are inclined to attribute the failure of the movement in this city so far to two reasons—the inactivity and apathy of the clergy, and the want of a leader. It is understood that Dio Lewis, who reached the City yesterday, will endeavor to inaugurate a practical movement of some kind in this vicinity, provided a suitable degree of enthusiasm can be aroused at the meeting to be held during the present week. Dr. Lewis opens the campaign in the Methodist Episcopal Church on One Hundred and Nineteenth street, Harlem, at 3 P. M. to-day, and also speaks to-night in the Beekman Hill Methodist Episcopal Church on Thirty-first street. A number of the more active lady members of the Forsyth Street Methodist Episcopal Church assembled yesterday afternoon at the residence of Rev. J. W. Barnhart, Pastor, No. 12 Forsyth street, for the purpose of organizing a practical temperance crusade in the district comprising the Seventh and Tenth Wards. Some time was spent in the discussion of the best plan of procedure, some of the ladies, more enthusiastic and sanguine than their sisters, approving of the course so successfully prosecuted by the women in the Western towns, but a majority of them were not in favor of visiting and praying in liquor-saloons. The ladies decided to go to work at once, to make their visits in twos and threes, and to call first upon grocers and druggists, where liquor is sold in small quantities to families and occasional drinkers, and to obtain the dealers' signatures to pledges. Others will visit real estate owners and agents, and induce them not to lease property to be used for whisky saloons. Over forty earnest, active women have enlisted in the cause, and will begin their labors to-day. Next week another meeting will be held, when the propriety of visiting the retail liquor saloons in the Seventh and Tenth Wards will be discussed.

THE FREIGHT DEPOT MURDER.

CONFESSION OF A MEMBER OF THE GANG OF ROBBERS—"DUTCH" HARMON PROBABLY THE MURDERER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 10.—A man giving his name as John Dougherty, Captain of the sloop James P. Wile, of Cold Spring, is on his way to New-York in charge of Officer Scanlan, having been arrested as one of the gang who murdered the Hudson River Railroad watchman at Thirtieth street last month. In an interview with him to-night, he made the following confession:

"On the night that Schweich was shot I was with a gang who were robbing freight cars. I was outside the fence which surrounds the yard at the Thirtieth Street Depot of the Hudson River Railroad. The gang were after a car loaded with bonded goods, which they had watched while it was being loaded at St. John's Park. I was acting as sentinel outside the fence. The leader of the gang was Harmon Leddenorf, or, as they called him, "Dutch Harmon." There were others with us. (Here the prisoner gave the names, but, at the suggestion of Detective Scanlan, they are suppressed.) Before the cars were worked Harmon put me in my position and told me to signal him if an officer came along. I stood there about ten minutes, when I heard a pistol shot, and one of the gang told me to look out for myself, and if I blowed on them I should get killed. After the shot was fired I saw some of the gang rush over the fence, and among them was Dutch Harmon, and Harmon always carried two pistols. He carried two that night. I had a pistol also, but sold it afterward to get money to get out of town with. After the affair was over Dutch Harmon said, in a drinking-saloon on Twenty-eighth street, that he would not be taken alive. On the 4th of this month the same gang attacked the sloop Kate Van Tassle at the foot of Thirtieth street, and robbed her. They went out to her in a small boat. I don't know who shot the Hudson River Railroad watchman, but think it was Harmon. There are about forty in the gang, and I have been with them three winters, and whenever they made a haul I got a stake."

The prisoner was arrested to-day at Cold Spring, by Officer Theodore Morrison, of that place.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION AT BINGHAMTON.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 10.—A boiler in the water-works building in this city exploded this morning between 8 and 9 o'clock, killing David J. Smith, engineer, and wounding William Courtney, fireman. The engineer had barely passed into the fire-room, from which Courtney had come, when the explosion occurred. The rear part of the building was made a mass of ruins, partially burying the reserve boilers, and by the breaking of the connections making it impossible to get up steam or run the pumping machinery. Standing alongside the boiler was another of the same size, which was blown against the base of a huge chimney, ten feet square, built against a substantial brick wall, on the other side of which were two large vertical boilers, originally put in by the Holly Company. These saved the entire works from demolition. The engines and Holly pumping machinery are apparently uninjured, and the Superintendent hopes to get steam up again in forty-eight hours. The force of the explosion scattered the débris over an area of 2,000 feet in circumference. A large piece of a huge pipe, connecting the boilers with the chimney, and weighing over two tons, was carried a distance of over 100 feet. The walls of the rear rooms of the building where the boilers were located were blown down even with the ground, not a vestige of them remaining. The body of the engineer was found about seventy-five feet from the place of the explosion, caught upon a fire hydrant. Courtney, the fireman, escaped with but little injury. The loss by the explosion will be about $10,000. The boiler that exploded was apparently in excellent condition, and no cause can be found for the explosion. The Coroner is now investigating the matter. Until the machinery can be repaired and started, the city must rely for its water supply on old disused wells and water from the rivers. Mayor Hulbert called a special meeting of the Common Council to take measures to protect the city from fire. A large number of special watchmen were appointed, and every precaution taken that could be devised.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A house on Joseph E. Macomber's farm at Swanzey, R. I., occupied by Chas. Northrup, was burned last night.

Seven or eight frame business houses in the town of Moberly, Mo., were burned Monday night. The loss is about $20,000.

LOCAL FIRES.

At 10:30 A. M. yesterday a fire occurred in a bedroom on the third floor of No. 548 Ninth avenue occupied by W. McGlynn. Damage, $100.

At 11:30 A. M. a fire occurred on the roof of the unoccupied house No. 75 East Ninth street, owned by M. Donaldson, caused by the cornice taking fire from sparks from an adjoining chimney. Damage, $150.

At 1 P. M. a rear bedroom on the fourth floor of the tenement-house No. 123 Avenue C, occupied by Mary Smith, was discovered to be on fire, and before the flames were extinguished damage to the extent of $250 was sustained by owner of the building and the occupants of the premises.

At an early hour yesterday morning a fire broke out in the barber's shop of Lewis Sterner, in the basement of the three-story brick tenement house No. 123 Third avenue, Brooklyn. The flames spread rapidly to the upper part of the building, and the inmates had barely time to escape with their lives. During the excitement, John Oakes, aged twenty-eight years, jumped from the second story window and fractured his right leg. The total loss amounts to about $3,500: Lewis Sterner, $900, insured for $600 in the Phenix Insurance Company; Thomas Cahill, $400, no insurance; John Lone, $400, no insurance; Mr. Murray and Mrs. Ford, each $300, no insurance; Robert Farer, owner of the building, $1,500, fully insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

At 9:30 o'clock last night a fire occurred on the top floor of the building No. 54 Vesey street, occupied by E. Hess, manufacturer of paper boxes. The fire was quickly extinguished, and the damage to Hess will not exceed $1,500. The lower portion of the building is occupied by Bernard Boddle, dealer in glass-ware; damage $1,000. The premises are damaged to the extent of $500.

Pond's Extract.

POND'S EXTRACT. POND'S EXTRACT.

This Standard Domestic Remedy can be obtained at all reputable drug stores. Public convenience in this respect is not dependent upon one or two Broadway institutions. Remember small is cheap at 50 cents, because doses are light. Medium is cheaper at $1; worth $1 33—saving 33 cents. Large is cheapest at $1 75; worth $2 67—saving 92 cents.—*Advertisement.*

There are cases on record where running sores of years' standing have been permanently cured by the use of DALBY'S Magical Pain Extractor. Is not this worth a trial? Twenty-five cents.—*Advertisement.*

Rupture is permanently cured by using the New Elastic Truss, which retains it comfortably through hardest exercise or severest strain. Sold at 683 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

GREENBACKS REDEEMED AT PAR in "GUANACO UMBRELLAS" at No. 405 Broadway, thus settling the financial question in a most satisfactory manner.—*Advertisement.*

STUBBORN COLDS SOON YIELD TO JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—*Advertisement.*

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts.
THE BEST.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains, in addition to a large variety of interesting reading matter, and twelve columns of agricultural items, the following articles:

DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE.
THE NEGRO IN VIRGINIA.
SOUTH AMERICAN TRAVELS.
SOCIAL EXPENDITURE.
JULES MICHELET.
THE STATE OF TRADE.
RESULTS OF THE ASHANTEE WAR.
WASTED LABOR.
THE POTATO DISEASE.
FARM ACCOUNTS. By ALEXANDER HYDE.
NEW-YORK FARMERS' CLUB.

With full reports of FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS, FARM, PRODUCE, and LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

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Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

BELL—BRIGHT.—On Wednesday, March 4, 1874, at the residence of the bride's parents, TRACY W. BELL, of New-York City, to LUCIA C., daughter of Rev. J. M. Bright, D. D., of Jackson, Tenn.

DIED.

BARNEY.—Suddenly, on Sunday, the 8th inst., at the Windsor Hotel, DANFORD N. BARNEY, in the 68th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at the residence of his brother, Ashbel H. Barney, No. 101 East 38th st., corner of Park av.

BENSON.—At New-Rochelle, on Sunday morning, March 8, Mrs. CLARISSA BENSON, in the 64th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Methodist Episcopal church at New-Rochelle, on Wednesday afternoon, March 11, at 3:30 o'clock, with further notice.

CLARK.—In New-Brunswick, Tuesday morning, March 10, 1874, JOHN CLARK, in the 74th year of his age.

CUNNINGHAM.—On Tuesday, 10th inst., CORDELIA, the beloved wife of Samuel A. Cunningham, aged 35 years, 9 months, 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, the officers and members of Lodge of Strict Observance, No. 94, F. and A. M., Empire Chapter, No. 170 R. A. M., and Morton Commandery, No. 4, K. T., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday afternoon, 12th inst., at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 93 Morton st.

DEAN.—At Belleville, N. J., March 10, WILLIAM V. DEAN, in the 48th year of his age.

Funeral on Thursday, March 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Christ Church, Belleville. The relatives, friends, and members of Belleville Lodge No. 108, F. and A. M., and members of Union Chapter R. A. Masons, are respectfully invited to attend.

ELLIS.—On Monday, March 9, NELLIE J., youngest daughter of Louisa and the late William R. Ellis, in the 6th year of her age.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Thursday at 12 o'clock, M., from the residence of her mother, No. 348 West 21st st.

FLANDRAU.—Tuesday, March 10, ALBERT S., son of William and Jane Flandrau, in the 41st year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 473 West 21st st., on Thursday, the 12th inst., at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

GRIFFEN.—On Sunday, March 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., after a short illness, JANE M. BISHOP, wife of Henry G. Griffen, and daughter of the late Jesse Bishop, of Sing Sing, Westchester County, in the 52d year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 77 East 10th st., on Wednesday, 11th inst., at 12 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

GAY.—At Stamford, Conn., Monday, March 9, ADELINE S., wife of Wm. Gay, in the 54th year of her age.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Thursday, 12th inst., at 2:30 o'clock.

HOMAS.—Suddenly, in Paris, France, March 9, MARGARETTA PARMALEE, wife of Harry S. Homans, and daughter of the late Hon. Wm. Parmelee, of Albany, N. Y., and formerly of San Francisco, Cal.

☞ San Francisco and Albany papers please copy.

KIMBALL.—Of pneumonia, on Monday, March 9, WILLIAM EUGENE KIMBALL, aged 24 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his brother, Robert J., No. 205 Carlton av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 11, at 3 o'clock P. M.

MELLISS.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, suddenly, of congestive fever, DAVID M. MELLISS, in the 56th year of his age.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 745 5th av., Wednesday, March 11, at 10 A. M.

POTTER.—On Monday evening, 9th inst., GEORGIE, daughter of Israel T. and Sarah L. Potter, aged 8 years, 1 month and 11 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her parents, No. 247 West 25th st., on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

SANDS.—On Monday, the 9th inst., at her residence, No. 75 East 10th st., ELIZABETH, widow of Jesse M. Sands, in the 49th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., at St. Mark's Church, corner of 10th st. and 2d av.

SMITH.—Suddenly, at Passaic, N. J., on Sunday, March 8, SARAH P., widow of William P. Smith, in the 60th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, Passaic av., above Paulison, on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Train leaves New-York at 1:45.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

VAN SCHAICK.—On Monday, March 9, WILLIE JENKINS, eldest child of William M. and Lizzie R. Van Schaick, aged 1 year, 11 months, and 15 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 428½ Clinton st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

WARD.—On Monday, March 9, MARY ELIZABETH WARD, daughter of Charles D. and Margaret E. Ward, aged 27 years, 2 months.

Relatives and friends, and those of her uncle, Andrew J. Martin, are invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, the 12th, at 1 P. M., from the Methodist Church in Lafayette, Jersey City, N. J.

WEEKES.—On Third Day, Third Month, (March,) 10th, NATHANIEL M. WEEKES, aged 43 years, and on Fourth Day, Third Month, 4th, IDA L., daughter of Nathaniel M. and Sarah E. Weekes, aged 13 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from their late residence, No. 386 South 2d st., Williamsburg, Long Island, on Fifth Day, (Thursday,) 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and at Friends' Meeting-house, Westbury, Long Island, on Sixth Day, (Friday,) 13th inst., at 12:30 P. M. Long Island Railroad train leaving James slip at 10 A. M., returning at 4 P. M.

WELLINGTON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 9, LILLIAN, daughter of Isaac B. and Eunice Wellington, in the 9th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 344 Schermerhorn st., Brooklyn, on Thursday March 12, at 3 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FINE ART ANNOUNCEMENT!! AND SALE.
NEARLY 100 PAINTINGS BY AMERICAN ARTISTS.
Also, the celebrated painting, "VENUS," by WILLIAM PAGE, now on exhibition, free, at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, the whole to be sold by auction, THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the Art Rooms.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, March 14, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 7:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY at 8:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY and on SATURDAY at 11 and 12 M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

POLITICAL.

THE ENROLLED REPUBLICANS OF THE Fifteenth Assembly District are notified to meet at No. 352 West 35th st., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of correcting the roll of the association. Per order,

WILLARD BULLARD,
ROBERT B. BOYD,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Inspectors.

ENGLISH GOSSIP.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT—A FRESH BOOK.

From a Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 19, 1874.

The new Cabinet is not, we are told, to be formed of men of administrative ability, but of "men of the world." This one hears on every side, the popularity of the phrase being traceable, I fancy, to the fact that it flatters the self-love of those who employ it. Who, indeed, is not a "man of the world?" Even Mr. Ayrton, solicitor in London, solicitor somewhere in India, member of Parliament for a popular constituency, high official and Cabinet Minister, might claim to be so considered. I should not like to say so just now, to any of my London friends but Mr. Lowe himself, educated first at a public school, then at a university, tutor at Oxford, afterward a prominent political man at Sydney, and member of the Legislature of New South Wales, of late years a writer for the *Times*, representative in Parliament, successively, of constituencies of very different kinds, Minister for three different Departments of State, and successful, however disagreeable, in all of them. Mr. Lowe himself, if varied experience counts for anything in the formation of such a character might almost be looked upon as a "man of the world." The fall of the unpopular Ministers, however, has been so great that any accusation is thought good enough to hurl at them now; and it is the fashion to say of them that "they showed themselves deficient in sympathy," that they "did not understand human nature," and above all that they "were not men of the world." During the last three weeks some hundreds of essays must have been written on the causes of the late Cabinet's unpopularity, which was not made manifest, was not generally suspected even, until the elections took place. What misled people to the last was the fact that to the last the three most influential and most widely-circulated newspapers in London—the *Times*, the *Telegraph*, and the *Daily News*—supported the Government, and persistently maintained that the "Conservative reaction," of which one read day after day in the *Standard*, was a delusion based on the accidental circumstance that, here and there, a Conservative candidate had chanced to beat a Liberal by a mere fluke. The late Government was only too well served by its organs in the press. Its own papers played toward it the part played by Ministers in despotic States toward their Sovereign, whom they never inform of any serious danger until it is already too late to avert it Since, however, the introduction of free satire, enlivened by personal caricature, on the stage, one may learn more of public opinion from the theatre than from the newspapers, each of which (with an exception here and there) is committed more or less irrevocably to some particular line of policy; and what seemed, in particular, to excite the anger or the derision of theatrical audiences in the conduct of the late Ministers was their constant interference with that truly British institution, the tavern; the pedantry with which they carried out their great principle of competitive examination, and the vacillation and cowardice of their foreign policy. When in the "Happy Land" the King of Bonny claims Scotland, and is politely informed that the matter will be referred to arbitration, it is not Mr. Lowe, nor Mr. Ayrton, nor even Mr. Gladstone; it is Lord Granville, our courteous but incapable Foreign Minister, whose mean urbanity is reflected upon. When, again, the three Ministers, Gladstone, Lowe, and Ayrton, sing in chorus, "Here a kick, there a kick, everywhere a kick!" the kicked one—the one who was the first to feel the toe of Prince Gortschakoff's boot in the matter of the Black Sea Treaty—was clearly Lord Granville. The rudeness of Mr. Ayrton and the uncompromising officialism of Mr. Lowe, have caused much annoyance to individuals, but have done no sort of harm to the country. Indeed, Mr. Ayrton, who has been accused of neglecting and even ruining the London parks, (it was announced that a man of such harsh manners must have a natural hatred for flowers,) has, in fact, improved and beautified them in a marvelous manner; while Mr. Lowe, who treads on the toes—and even the corns—of all who approach him, has, at the same time, done infinitely more than any of his predecessors ever did, attempted, or even thought of for popular education in England. Everything is laid on the shoulders of Messrs. Ayrton and Lowe, and of Mr. Gladstone, their patron; while Lord Granville, who, once in a difficulty—whether in the Black Sea or in Central Asia—knows no way out of it except by the path of unlimited concessions, is altogether lost sight of. Not so Mr. Cardwell, the Minister of War, nor Mr. Chichester Fortescue, the Minister for the Colonies, both of whom are regarded with the respect they really deserve. Both go to the House of Lords, and both will be missed in the House of Commons.

Mr. Hammond, too, for nearly half a century in the Foreign Office, and, during a great portion of that time, Permanent Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, is to be sent straight to the Upper House; for he has never yet been in Parliament at all. The meaning of this sudden translation is not very clear. Mr. Hammond is the very type of the pedantic official, with a great knowledge of formalities, a keen eye for what is taking place just beneath his nose, and a total want of penetration and foresight. It was written of Charles II. that he

"Never said a foolish thing,
And never did a wise one."

I don't know whether Mr. Hammond ever did a wise thing, but he enjoys an unenviable celebrity for having said one thing that was supremely foolish. Familiar with the dates of treaties, but ignorant of modern history, accustomed to read secret dispatches, but unable to appreciate the significance of public, patent facts, he assured Earl Granville, on his Lordship's accession to office in June, 1870, that there was at that moment not a cloud on the political horizon!

HONORS TO A NEWS-VENDER.

You will know, long before this letter reaches you, much more than I could now tell you as to the composition of Mr. Disraeli's Government. Perhaps, however, the telegraph—that deadly enemy of the correspondent by letter—will *not* think fit to inform you that Mr. W. H. Smith, one of the members for Westminster, to whom, it is said, the Presidency of the Board of Works will be offered, is the great news-vender of the metropolis, and, indeed, of the whole Kingdom. All the country editions of our morning and evening papers—or, to speak more accurately, all copies of these papers intended for circulation in the country—pass through Mr. Smith's hands. To him belongs the right of selling books and newspapers at all the railway stations—a right which carries with it that of charging so many thousand pounds a year to every newspaper whose advertisements and placards he exhibits. Newspaper proprietors have an idea that unless they paid this species of tribute their journals, without, perhaps, being absolutely excluded from the railway book-stalls, would at least not be put forward very conspicuously for sale. Mr. Smith, in fact, without being able either to make the success of a bad publication or to mar the success of a good one, is in a position to restrict or extend the sale of a paper along the lines of railway under his control. Of this we had a proof when, some years ago, Mr. Grenville Murray was publishing his very vigorous [illegible] scurrilous journal, the *Queen's Messenger*. Diplomatists and the chiefs of the Foreign Office were the chief objects of Mr. Murray's satire; and Mr. Smith, as a Conservative and a worshiper of that aristocracy whose members Mr. Murray occasionally ridiculed and blamed, refused to give the *Queen's Messenger* a place in his book-stalls. He thus assumed the functions of a censor, for which reason the whole press should have condemned him, though, as a matter of fact, not one word of blame was directed against him, except, of course, by Mr. Grenville Murray himself, who, in a very sharp attack, spoke of the control exercised over the press by "this speculator who cannot spell." Mr. Smith can probably spell quite as well as Mr. Grenville Murray. But he cannot speak, except to utter the most conventional platitudes; and it is probably on account of his evident unfitness for the discussion of politics that the journals, with only too much unanimity, declare him to be a first-rate man for some minor office. He doubtless knows how to keep accounts, like any other successful tradesman; but the fact of his being proprietor of several hundred book-stalls, at which he will only allow newspapers to be sold on certain profitable conditions, does not by any means prove him to possess administrative capacity for political purposes.

A NEW BOOK.

Mr. W. H. Smith will be doubtless ready to give a capital place in his book-stalls to a little work about to be published by Lady Rose Weigall, wife of Mr. Henry Weigall, the well-known portrait painter, and daughter of the late Earl of Westmoreland. Lady Rose Weigall has good literary and artistic surroundings. Thus, her father was an excellent musician, and even a composer of some merit; her brother, Hon. Julian Fane, of whom the present Lord Lytton has written a memoir, was a poet of no mean order—witness *Tannhaüser, or the Battle of the Bards*, produced by him in conjunction with the aforesaid Lord Lytton; while her husband, though not, perhaps, a man of genius, is, as far as I can judge, a painter of considerable talent, who, if he had devoted himself more earnestly to his art, might have achieved some higher reputation than that of being an artist who belongs to the best society, and occasionally produces good pictures. But why, after all, do people in most countries paint pictures? Sometimes exclusively from love of art; more often with the view of gaining, by the exercise of their art, much money and a high social position. Now Mr. Henry Weigall has made a large fortune, he has become a member of one of the great historical families of the country, and, with all this, he continues to be a painter by profession, and sends a certain number of his pictures every year to the exhibition. Lady Rose Weigall's book is called a *Memoir of the Princess Charlotte of Wales*—chiefly remembered by Byron's lines on her death. The public, it is true, have been lately informed that this Princess was not quite so angelic a person as the English nation, blinded by its tears, believed, and as the poet did or not believe when, with so much pathos, he bewailed her loss. She stands in no need, however, of "rehabilitation." All that has been said against her amounts to this: that she was not always in a good temper, nor quite so refined as one cannot help imagining her to have been, thinking of her only as the heroine of a fine elegiac poem, and not as a member of the family which produced the two earlier Georges.

THE LATE DR. STRAUSS.

I wonder whether Mr. Smith would allow any of the works of the late Dr. Strauss to be offered for sale at the book-stalls he so rigidly guards? Probably not, for Strauss is "not thought well of" in England, and though no one has uttered a word against the kind-hearted skeptic, who was known to be sincere, and where incredulity, at least, never assumed any aggressive or a scoffing tone, yet many have blamed English Princesses for the attention they showed him, not during his last illness only, but for many years previously. Nor is this sympathy for him to be explained merely by the fact that Strauss happened to be living at Darmstadt when the Princess Alice arrived in that city as the wife of Prince Louis of Hesse, that thereupon he was presented to her, and that the Princess Alice afterward presented him to her sister, the Crown Princess of Prussia. There is no other man of letters in Germany for whom the Princesses have shown any similar regard. We know, moreover, that Strauss wrote his lectures on Voltaire (admirable lectures, by the way, they are) for the Princess Louis of Hesse, and at her special request. Nor is it forgotten that the Crown Princess of Prussia, the last time she was in England, sent to John Stuart Mill, begging him to come and see her, when the philosopher replied—in the spirit, perhaps, of a philosopher, but not in that of a gentleman—that he was too busy, and that the Princess, if she wished to make his acquaintance, must come and see him. She, in fact, paid him a visit at Blackheath; and, bigotry apart, there is undoubtedly something significant in the fact that the only two authors whom our English Princesses have ever delighted to honor are David Frederick Strauss and John Stuart Mill. To give it no other interpretation, it at least shows that the sisters are very different from the brothers in our royal family. Who can imagine the Prince of Wales asking Strauss to lay before him the result of his studies on a particular author, or the Duke of Edinburgh going from Windsor to Blackheath to converse with Mill? S. E.

AN ALLEGED LUNACY VICTIM.

In the case of Conrad Jacob against Drs. Theophile Le Lanne and D. B. Miller, now on trial in Superior Court, Part II., before Judge Freedman and a jury, the plaintiff claims that on an untrue certificate of his lunacy, signed by defendants, he was, in September, 1871, by order of Judge Shandley, committed to the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island; that, after being detained there five days, and having suffered treatment which must be considered gross indignities by any sane man, he was discharged by Dr. Parsons, the surgeon in charge, as sane; that, by reason of the defendants' acts and the confinement which ensued, plaintiff had his laundry business, valued at $4,000, broken up, and that, by reason of the whole transaction, he has suffered damages to the extent of $20,000, which sum he seeks to recover from the defendants in the present action. On the part of defendants, it is claimed that the certificate of plaintiff's insanity was at the time true. One of those defendants, Dr. Le Lanne, asserts that he has been the family physician of plaintiff's family for nineteen years; that plaintiff has always been of very violent temper, frequently making threats of violence against the members of his family, and that at the time of giving the certificate of which plaintiff complains, had come to the conclusion that he was insane. Dr. Miller, the other defendant, says that he never knew plaintiff before making an examination, with a view to uniting in a certificate of his insanity, but at that time he was satisfied of his insanity. As to damages, it is alleged on behalf of both defendants that the laundry, the profits of which plaintiff claims to have been bereft while imprisoned, was carried on exclusively by plaintiff's wife, son, and daughter, and that to its efficiency or gains he (plaintiff) had never contributed anything. It appeared in the testimony in the case that the means by which Dr. Le Lanne succeeded in getting plaintiff quietly within the precincts of the asylum was by telling him there was a party there who wished him to translate a paper from French into English, for which a consideration of $10 would be paid. The case is still on trial. Messrs. Riddle and Langan appear as counsel for plaintiff; Mr. W. H. Williams for defendants.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid, number of warrants thirty-three, amounting to $11,257 41; pay-rolls, number of warrants fifty-eight, amounting to $3,997 01; total warrants ninety-one, amounting to $15,254 42. Receipts—From taxes of 1873 and interest, $11,744 70; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $29,329 94; collection of assessment and interest, $1,089 41; market rents, [illegible]; water rents, [illegible]; Croton water rents, $58 65; licenses, Mayor's office, $410 25; fees and fines, District Courts, $48 50; Department of Public Parks, [illegible]; total, [illegible].

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 10.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 42 cars reported to arrive, 1,091 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 3,808 head, or 224 cars, against 237 cars for the same time last week; the market was lifeless; Eastern buyers were detained until a late hour by obstruction on the New-York Central Railway; owners are asking last week's prices, and buyers, on account of the unfavorable state of the Eastern markets, are asking ½c.@¾c. decline; there was not sufficient trade to establish prices; sales, 58 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,123 to 1,327 lbs., at $5 12½@$5 50; 58 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 885 to 1,139 lbs., at $4 40@$5 12½; 17 head Ohio Steers, averaging 1,073 lbs., at $5 25; 15 head Missouri oxen, averaging 1,443 lbs., at $4 75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 3,200 head, against 11,200 head for the same time last week; buyers are indifferent and holding off; the few loads sold were a shade off last week's prices; a very light run caused the feeling to improve a little toward the close of the day; the prospects are that when the market fairly opens last week's rates will prevail; sales, 303 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 90 to 100 lbs., at $6 12½; 340 head Ohio Sheep, ranging from 59 to 62 lbs., at $3 90; 160 head Illinois Sheep, ranging from 98 to 100 lbs., at $5 50@$6. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,300 head, against 8,900 head for the same time last week. The market was slow, with improved feeling; Yorkers, $5@$5 25; heavy Hogs, $5 50@$5 60; choice lots a shade higher.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened firm, but closed dull and lower for options; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 25; No. 2 do., $1 21¼ for regular; $1 22⅝ for strictly fresh, spot; $1 22⅞ April; $1 26⅜ May; No. 3 do. sold at $1 17@$1 17¼; Rejected, $1 11. Corn opened firm, but closed dull at 62¼c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash; 63⅞c. April; 65⅞c. May; new No. 2 Mixed, 61c.; Rejected old, 60c.@62c.; new, 57½c.@58. Oats steady at 44⅞c. for No. 2 fresh, cash; 47½c. May. Rye firm and scarce at 86c.@86½c. for No. 2. Barley quiet and unchanged at $1 52 for No. 2 Spring; $1 37 for No. 3 do. Whisky in fair demand and higher at 93½c. Provisions quiet and weak. Pork dull and a shade lower at $14 55@$14 60 cash, $14 65 April, $14 90 May. Lard steady at $9 cash, $9 05 April, $9 20 May. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged at 5⅛c. for Shoulders, 7⅝c. for Short-rib Middles, &c. for Short Clear Middles, loose, cash. Receipts—13,000 bbls. Flour, 52,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, and 6,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Oats, and 11,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 10.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 19,584 bushels; Corn, 35,941 bushels; Oats, 29,970 bushels; Barley, 4,340 bushels; Peas, 400 bushels. Exports—Wheat, 18,400 bushels; Corn, 24,000 bushels; Oats, 28,700 bushels. Flour quiet: Western Spring, $6 75@$7 25; Bakers' $7 25@$7 75; Amber, $7 75@$8 25; White, $8 50@$9. Wheat firm and in good demand; sales of 2,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Spring at $1 48; 5,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at $1 40. An offer of $1 40, for a large lot of Milwaukee No. 2 was refused, owners holding at $1 42. Other grades are unchanged. Corn active and advanced; sales of 3,800 bushels New, on the track, at 74c.@75c.; 1,200 bushels Old at 78c. Oats quiet; No. 2 Western held at 52c. Barley weak; buyers and sellers apart; Canada, $1 80@$1 90; Western, $1 85@$1 90. Rye nominal at $1 05. Barley-malt steady; Canada, $1 90@$2 05; Western, $1 90@$2. Other articles unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; only sample lots sold. Corn active and higher, at 63c. for No. 2 Mixed, at east side, on track, and in elevators; 66c., May. Oats active and higher, at 48c.@49c. for No. 2. Barley unchanged. Rye unchanged; business small. Whisky dull at 93c. Pork steady at $15 25@$15 50. Dry-salted Meats very quiet; little disposition to operate; the only sale made was on private terms. Bacon weak and lower to sell; no Shoulders here; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅞c., April. Lard held higher at 9c.; no sales. Hogs quiet; sales of Light at $4 50@$4 70; Medium, $4 70@$5; Heavy, $5 20@$5 30. Cattle firm at $2 75@$4 25 for Texan; $2 75@$3 75 for native Cows and Heifers; $4 25@$5 75 for good to choice Steers. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 11,000 bushels Barley, and 1,000 bushels Rye.

MILWAUKEE, March 10.—Flour quiet at $5 65@$6 25. Wheat dull and unsettled at $1 30 for No. 1; $1 24½ for No. 2; April, $1 25; May, $1 28½. Oats firm at 43½c. for No. 2 fresh. Corn steady at 61c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye in fair demand and firm at 83c. for No. 1 Fresh. Barley steady at $1 60 for No. 2 Spring; $1 40 for No. 3 do. Pork sold at $14 70@$14 75. Hams in Pickle firm at 9½c.@10¼c. Dry-salted Meats—Sales of Shoulders at 5½c.@5⅝c. loose; Boxed Middles, 7⅞c.@8⅜c. Lard—Sales of Kettle Rendered at 10¼c.; Steam, 9c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour and 36,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour and 19,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, March 10.—Flour in good demand at $6 85@$7 10 for Family. Wheat in fair demand and higher at $1 45. Corn firmer and higher at 64c.@65c. Oats firm at 46c.@54c. Rye steady at $1 01. Barley dull at $1 65 for Fall. Butter steady. Pork firm at $15 25. Lard quiet but firm at 8⅞c.@9c. for Steam; 9c.@9½c. for Kettle. Bulk Meats strong; Shoulders held at 5⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides sold at $7 75@$7 90; held at $8 at close; Clear Sides sold at 8⅜c.@8¼c. Bacon strong at 6¾c. for Shoulders; 8¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9c. for Clear Sides. Whisky strong at 93c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—Petroleum—Crude, 10⅞c.; Refined, 14⅜c.@14½c., on the spot and all the month. Groceries very active; sales, 2,000 hhds. and 200 tcs. Cuba Molasses at 33c.@35¼c.; 2,000 bags Laguayra Coffee on private terms; Cuba Sugar, 7½c.@7¾c. Clover-seed active at $8@$10. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; Red, $1 65@$1 70; Amber, $1 70@$1 73; White, $1 78@$1 83. Rye, 92c.@93c. Corn active; New Yellow, 82c.; Old do., 83c. Oats dull; White, 60c.@63c.; Mixed, 57c.@58c. Whisky dull at 97c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 10.—Flour steady; sales, 1,000 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 75 for Amber Winter; $9 25 for White Winter; $9 75 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales, 1 car No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 58; 1 car Extra White Michigan at $1 80. Corn 1c. better; sales 2 cars at 80c. Barley inactive. Corn-meal—$1 60 for Bolted, and $1 55 for Unbolted ₱ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $23; Shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $26 ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c.

TOLEDO, March 10.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat in fair demand and higher at $1 56 for Amber Michigan, May; $1 45 for No. 2 Red. Corn active and higher at 70c. for High Mixed; April, 71c.; May, 71½c.; June, 73c.; July, 73½c.; new, 68c.; Low Mixed, 69c.; new, 66¾c.; no grade, 65½c.; new, 65c. Oats in fair demand and higher at 49c. for No. 2. Clover-seeds sold at $5 70@$5 75. Receipts—3,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—4,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats.

BALTIMORE, March 10.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat firmer; Choice White, $1 85; Fair to Prime do., $1 60@$1 80. Corn strong and scarce; Southern White, 82c.@85c.; do. Yellow, 80c.@82c.; Mixed Western, 84c.@85c. Oats firmer; Southern at 58c.@62c.; Western, 57c.@59c. Rye dull at 90c. Hay, $18@$23. Provisions unchanged and firm. Western Butter unchanged. Coffee nominal and quiet at 25c.@26c. for Good to Prime. Whisky nominal at 97c.

LOUISVILLE, March 10.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn unchanged at 70c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 56c.@62c. Provisions quiet, but firm. Pork sold at $15 37½@$15 50. Bulk Meats sold at 5⅞c. for Shoulders; 8¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8⅝c. for Clear Sides. Bacon sold at 6¾c. for Shoulders; 8⅞c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9¼c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured Hams sold at 12c.@12½c. Lard sold at 9c. for tierce; 9¾c. for keg. Whisky sold at 92½c.

DETROIT, March 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and higher at $1 62 for Extra; $1 55 for No. 1 White; $1 46@$1 47 for Amber Michigan. Corn in fair demand and higher at 67c. Oats in good demand at 50½c. Clover-seeds sold at $5 50. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, and 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, and 2,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 10.—Wheat still dull, with a strong disposition on the part of receivers to realize. Rye dull, with buyers offering 90c. Corn steady, but dull; sales one car No. 2 New, high mixed at 80c.; Old do. held at 85c. Barley presents no new features; no sales reported. Oats held higher; sales two cars No. 2 White State at 60½c.@61c., and 75 sacks White Iowa at 65c.

MEMPHIS, March 10.—Flour steady at $5 50@$9 25. Corn in good demand at 75½c. Oats dull and unchanged. Pork in fair demand and advanced at $16 25@$16 50. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bacon—An advance asked, but none established.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 10.—Wheat firm at $1 55@$1 56 for No. 1 Red; $1 47@$1 48 for No. 2. Corn firmer at 68c.@69c. for Old Mixed; 67c.@68c. for New. Oats firm at 49c. for No. 1 State; 47c. for No. 2; 51c. for White. Petroleum quiet.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 10.—Spirits of Turpentine dull at 43c. Resin dull at $1 80 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 90 for Hard, $2 90 for Yellow Dip. Tar, $2 30.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 10.—Cotton—Demand fair; prices barely maintained; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 4,577 bales; gross, 4,836 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,256 bales; to the Continent, 4,939 bales; to France, 1,442 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; last evening, 4,068 bales; stock, 289,966 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 10.—Cotton steady; Middling, 15¼c.@15⅜c.; Low Middling, 15⅛c.@15⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.@14¼c.; net receipts, 959 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,194 bales; coastwise, 5 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 50,142 bales.

MOBILE, March 10.—Cotton quiet and easy; demand moderate; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 1,233 bales; exports to great Britain, 1,149 bales; coastwise, 295 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 58,727 bales.

GALVESTON, March 10.—Cotton quiet; fair demand; Good Ordinary, 13⅝c.; Middling, 16¼c.; net receipts, 990 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 97,416 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 10.—Cotton firm; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 800 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,440 bales; sales, 663 bales; stock, 77,524 bales.

MEMPHIS, March 10.—Cotton quiet and steady; Low Middling, 14½c.@14¾c.; receipts, 1,091 bales; shipments, 977 bales; stock, 56,748 bales.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 10, 1874.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, it was was resolved that a Dividend of FOUR per Cent. on the capital stock of this company be paid on the 15th day of April next at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New-York, and that a Dividend of FOUR per Cent. on the outstanding Consolidation certificates of this company be paid on the same day at the same place.

The transfer-books for both capital stock and Consolidation certificates will be closed at the close of business on MONDAY, the 16th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 20th of April next.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, EAST 42D ST., NEW-YORK, March 3, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a Dividend of Two per Cent. from the earnings and profits of the City Line, on the preferred and common stock, payable on the 1st day of April next at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M. March 20, and reopened 10 A. M. on the 2d day of April.

C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 9, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared the regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock; also, a Six per Cent. Interest Dividend on the outstanding certificates of profits, both payable in cash on demand; also, Twenty-six per Cent. on the capital stock in certificates, being the undivided profits of the year 1873.

[illegible], Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

N. Y. and O. Midland R. R.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS are requested to send without delay their addresses and amounts held by them, to care of ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO., No. 25 Pine st., New-York.

A committee of first-mortgage bondholders has been formed to prepare a plan. They will strive to thoroughly protect the first mortgage, believing, if rightly managed, it is perfectly good.

Two plans have been proposed, both of which are objectionable, as neither protects the first bondholders as well as can be devised.

Dictated by the desire to do to others as they would be done by, their plan (after thorough protection of the first mortgage) will give the other interests consideration in their exact order, and in time return to the towns their stock as originally subscribed, without watering.

To perfect such a plan will need time. The committee ask the patience and co-operation of all.

D. B. HALSTEAD, GERRITT H. SMITH, H. BLENNERHASSETT, } of Committee.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

FOR INVESTMENT.

WE OFFER

City of St. Paul Bonds, Kansas City Bonds.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,

BANKERS, NO. 12 WALL ST.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD BY

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall st.

LEONARD, SHELDON & CO.,

LATE LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

BANKERS, No. 10 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK, BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

WM. B. LEONARD, W. C. SHELDON. GEO. B. HOWELL.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

TO THE HOLDERS OF MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

A decree for the foreclosure of the mortgage given to secure the above-mentioned bonds has been rendered in the Chancery Court of Alabama, and pursuant to the decree a notice is now being published requiring holders of bonds and coupons to present the same at Montgomery, for registry, within three months.

The committee of bondholders are willing to receive signatures and deposits of bonds by all persons who have not already come into the bondholders' agreement.

All bonds and coupons deposited in accordance with the agreement will be presented for registry by the committee.

The agreement can be signed, and bonds and coupons deposited at the office of the undersigned.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., Agents for the Committee.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO., NEW-YORK.—The undersigned, on and after the 15th March, 1874, will be prepared to issue their extended paper in exchange for the obligations now held by creditors on the terms and in the manner recommended in the "Report of Committee of the Creditors of Messrs. Hoyt, Spragues & Co.," dated Nov. 26, 1873, and the "Supplemental Report" thereto, dated December, 1873.

Creditors will facilitate the exchange by sending to the undersigned schedules of paper held by them as early as possible. HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO., Nos. 107 and 109 Franklin st.

NEW-YORK, March 5, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1874.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, March 10, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Musical Fund Hall, Locust st., above 8th, Philadelphia.

The annual election of Directors will be held on TUESDAY, March 24, 1874, at the Company's office, No. 233 South 4th st. JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIrectors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall st., on MONDAY, the 6th day of April next. The polls will be open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M. Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 5th of March, and reopened on the morning of the 7th day of April. JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

A WALL ST. BANKING AND COMMISSION house, with a regularly-organized business of long standing, desires to add $50,000 as special capital; the firm members have had an experience of many years, and are thoroughly qualified; references of the highest respectability can be furnished. Address, with real name, Box No. 3,674 New-York Post Office, stating when and where an interview can be had.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OF MERCANTILE firms and individuals received in either currency or coin; interest allowed thereon. All facilities and accommodations granted usual with City Banks. Orders for Investment Securities, also Gold and Exchange, executed.

NOTICE.—THE NATIONAL BANK OF TECUMSEH, located at Tecumseh, in the State of Michigan, is closing up its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of said association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment. LUCIUS LILLEY, Cashier.

TECUMSEH, March 3, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THERE will be drawn on March 14, 1874, certain numbers by lot for twenty-six of the first mortgage bonds issued by the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad Company, to be purchased in accordance with the agreement indorsed thereon. T. J. CARTER, President.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 23, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company for choice of Directors and any other lawful business, will be held at No. 44 Exchange place, New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1874, at 2 o'clock. F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on New-York improved property; private dwellings preferred; one per cent. commission and attorney's fees for searching title. Second mortgages cashed. CALLENDER & LAURENCE, No. 30 Pine st.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, March 2, 1874.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS BANK will be closed from this date until April 1, next. A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Isle Royale Mining Company for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other business will be held at No. 44 Exchange place on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1874, at 2 o'clock. F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

[illegible]
For sale by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 30 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE

CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN

AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.

Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.

We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.

Robinson, Chase & Co.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.

SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH. REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH. INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER. PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903. PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For sale on behalf of the company by

SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,

Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO

No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.

ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.

TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

VERNAM & HOY

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 34 NEW ST.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,292,500 SEVEN PER Cent. Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's Office until THURSDAY, March 19, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of $1,292,500 consolidated stock of the City of New-York, authorized by section 4, chapter 444, laws of 1872, and chapter 322, laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1894, ($1,292,500.)

Said stock will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November in each year.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Controller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.

For full information see advertisement in the *City Record*. ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 9, 1874.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of any other business which may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Sears' Building, Boston, on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Transfer-books will be closed after Saturday, Feb. 28. JOHN DUFF, Vice President.

E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.
BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1874.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 43 Exchange place, New-York,

Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight. JOHN HONE, JR., H. S. NICHOLAS, H. CHAUVITEAU.

NOTICE.

To the holders of the Des Moines Valley Railroad bonds of the issue of Feb. 16, 1857:

The Trustees are now ready to pay bondholders who have not surrendered their bonds the pro rata of net proceeds of sale under foreclosure, say 49.551 per cent., or $495 51 for bond of $1,000.

LUTHER C. CLARK, HENRY A. BARLING, } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, March 9, 1874.

ELECTION NOTICE.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual election for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors of the next annual election will be held at the office of the company, No. 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 12, 1874. Poll opened at 12 M., and closed at 1 o'clock P. M. GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS
For sale by
L. T. HOYT, No. 46 Exchange place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY Company Dividend Scrip bought and sold by WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN, No. 58 Wall st.

$200,000 ST. LOUIS CITY WATER bonds, principal and interest payable in gold at the Bank of Commerce in New-York. For sale by JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING, bankers, No. 14 Broad st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.

Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ALL WANTING PROTESTANT OR CATHOlic help, at reduced wages, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, gardeners, waiters, porters, servants, farm hands, cooks, lady's maids, waitresses, seamstresses, laundresses, house-workers, &c., can be suited immediately at CARPENTER'S old-established employment house, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

A NUMBER OF EXCELLENT COOKS, laundresses, and other good general servants, some Germans, &c., for City or country, at moderate wages, well recommended. Can be seen at the HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store. Also good situations ready to suit all.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., formerly with Bedell, a large selection of competent and reliable servants. Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTant, respectable girl, about sixteen years of age, to do chamber-work; also is able to do plain sewing, assist in washing and ironing. Inquire after 7 o'clock P. M. No. 85 Clinton st., first floor, front room, John Klassenberth.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Welsh girl, as chamber-maid and plain sewing, or chamber-work and assist in washing and ironing; has best City references; City or country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is neat and cleanly with her work, and a good waitress; is willing and obliging; wages moderate; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN AS chamber-maid; speaks fair English; has fourteen months' good references; would wait on table. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; eight years' reference from her last employer. Call at No. 119 West 24th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a competent person; two years' City reference. Call or address No. 525 6th av.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT PROTestant woman, who is a good cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; [illegible]

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBER-maid and Waitress.—By two colored young women; the former is a good cook and an excellent laundress; the latter is an experienced waitress and a competent chamber-maid; undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT AMERican woman as first-class cook in a small private family; understands cooking in all its branches; pastry and desserts, &c.; has excellent City reference. Can be seen or address No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts., in the store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English young woman; is a superior cook; or is competent and willing to take full charge of a house and home; is of agreeable disposition; has satisfactory references. At the Home and Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, (ENGLISH,) as professed cook; can do all kinds French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; is a thorough pastry cook and good baker; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PROTESTant woman as first-class cook; is a good baker; no objection to the country; has best of City references. Can be seen at No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts., in the store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant cook, washer, and ironer; City or country; or would do housework for a small family. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., corner 9th st., next door to Park & Tilford's grocery store.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN; IS A THOROughly capable cook; has a quiet, civil, obliging disposition; has good recommendations; City or country; public or private place. Is at the Home and Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR HOUSE-work.—By a first-class German girl; is willing and obliging; a very good cook and first-rate laundress; best City references; City or country. Call at Mrs. Lowe's, 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK, ALSAcien; is competent to get up dinners for family parties, and is an excellent baker; can give first-class references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook, and is willing to assist in coarse washing; has good City reference, and refers to last employer. Call at No. 471 8th av., near 34th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; thoroughly competent in every branch; excellent pastry cook; best references. Apply at No. 419 East 18th st., near 1st av.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS first-class cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; has good City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOMAN as cook; first-class City references given; understands cooking in all its branches. Call at No. 625 2d av.; ring third bell.

COOK, AND IS A GOOD WASHER AND IRONER—By a respectable woman; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 221 East 21st st., between 2d and 3d avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL as cook, and to assist with the washing; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 346 West 37th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN PRIVATE family; understands meat, soups, poultry, game, jellies, desserts; is a good baker; best of City reference. Call or address No. 220 East 45th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman as cook, washer, and ironer; is competent to fill either place. Can be seen at No. 103 East 59th st.

COOK.—BY A VERY HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED GERman girl as cook, washer, and ironer; is very willing. Call at No. 93 Houston st., near Bowery.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK with good references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook, and assist with washing; four years City reference. Call at No. 247 West 31st st.

FEMALE HELP,
All nationalities, for every capacity, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

FRENCH BUREAU, NO. 621 6TH AV., BETWEEN 36th and 37th sts., offers the employers a great number of French Alsaciennes, German, Swedish servants, for any capacities; also men for gardeners, farmers, coachmen, waiters, &c.; orders promptly attended to; City or country.

HOUSEKEEPER.—IN A HOTEL, HOUSE OF business, or private house; will undertake the entire management of the household, and give a mother's care to young children if necessary; best reference given and required. Apply at No. 168 Madison av., corner 32d st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW, to assist a lady in housekeeping; understands sewing and cutting out perfectly. Call for two days at No. 276 West 25th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, who is a good cook; makes bread, biscuits, and plain pastries; is a nice washer and ironer; desires a good home in the country; wages moderate; best references. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A mother and daughter to do the work of a small family; the mother understands the care of milk and butter, and is a good cook. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., corner 9th st., next door to Park & Tilford's grocery store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH woman to be generally useful anywhere; City or country; is neat, strong, active, and willing; has best of references. Can be seen at the Home and Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN; IS a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; is very neat and clean around; orderly, very civil, obliging disposition; has very best reference; wages moderate. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO VERY WELL RECommended German girls to do general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 279 Bowery, corner Houston st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO DO general house-work in a private family; good plain cook, washer and ironer; good reference. Call at No. 119 West 25th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ACTIVE, TIDY YOUNG girl to do general house-work; excellent City reference. Call at No. 219 West 28th st.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID, AND Laundress or Fine Washing.—By an English Protestant woman, about thirty; she is a thorough laundress; French fluting, and all kinds of ladies' and gents' fine work; best references; lady to be seen; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th av.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A well-recommended young woman, who is a good family laundress; understands her duties well as chamber-maid; is a well-tempered, obliging girl; wages moderate. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, OR chamber-maid, waitress, or general house-work; City or country; has good recommendations; wages quite moderate. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting, doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has three years' City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHes to do ladies', gentlemen's, and family washing; understands all kinds of fluting; good reference. Call at No. 250 West 47th st.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan wishes to go out by the day washing and ironing, or house-cleaning. Call at No. 153 West 52d st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH GIRL AS lady's maid; is newly-arrived; has been in New-York before; speaks English; has good references; is a good dress-maker and knows the hairdressing. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH young woman; is a good plain seamstress and very fond of children; can furnish the very best of City reference from last employer; no objection to the country; will go for moderate wages. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, to mind one or two children and do sewing; can instruct them in reading, writing, and arithmetic; or would do chamber-work and sewing. City reference; no objection to travel. No. 304 West 38th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent French nurse, who understands the care of children entirely; is also a neat seamstress, and very obliging. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; makes excellent bread and biscuits, soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; bones and lards; undoubted City reference from last employer. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A PLACE for a respectable woman as companion to an invalid lady; would sew and make herself useful; no objection to the country. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 328 5th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant German girl, as children's nurse and seamstress; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts., in the store.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS NURSE, AMERICAN, in a first-class family; can bring an infant up on the bottle, and would do plain sewing; best references from her last place. Apply at Mme. Golard & Co.'s, No. 525 6th av., Bureau Français.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PERSON AS INfant's nurse; would like to go to Europe; best City reference. Apply at No. 450 7th av., near 34th st., first floor; front room.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as competent children's nurse or chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 417 West 32d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS, and will do chamber-work as well; can be highly recommended. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress and to assist in chamber-work, or would wait upon an elderly lady or grown-up children; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 102 West 24th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH GIRL as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and salad dressings perfectly; would go as chamber-maid; has best City reference from last place; lady to be seen. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; equal to a man; with unexceptionable references; City. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS [illegible] waitress, for a private family. Best City reference. No. [illegible] East 19th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers, promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed).
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

A YOUNG MAN, EIGHTEEN YEARS OF AGE, wishes to find employment in an office; salary no object; best of reference given. Address Post Office Box No. 4,076.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT single young man, aged twenty-eight years, who is a thorough driver, in City or country; is a good hand to take care of carriages and harness and keep stables in good condition; is willing and obliging; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, PROTESTant, married: thirty years of age; two years in America; thoroughly understands his business; can drive a pair or four-in-hand; first-class references, both English and American; disengaged 1st of April. Address A. G., Millbrook Post Office, Dutchess County, N.Y.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS ANXIOUS TO procure a situation for his coachman, whom he will recommend in every particular; strictly temperate; twelve years' City reference. Call or address Thomas, Wood Brothers' carriage factory, No. 1,350 Broadway, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE YOUNG man as coachman and groom in a private family; can furnish the very best of City reference. Can be seen at his present place of employment, No. 143 West 27th st., private stable. Address T. G.

COACHMAN.—BY A SWEDE; IS AN EXCELLENT coachman; is also a veterinary surgeon; speaks English; is single and sober and of good habits; does not like to change places. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT Englishman; does not object to going into the country; has best references. Call on or address Hoover, Calhoun & Co., No. 362 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN and groom; understands his business thoroughly, and is willing to make himself useful; good reference from last employer. Address H. R., No. 5 East 19th st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS TO OBtain a situation for his coachman, a young Scotchman, whom he can recommend. Call or address J. M., Private Stables, No. 21 East 33d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS coachman; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to any part of the country. Apply at private stable, No. 221 West 41st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG ENGLISHman as coachman and groom; City or country; can milk if required; best City reference. Address Coachman, Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

FARMER, &c.—DAIRY, POULTRY, &c.—By an Englishman and wife, one daughter sixteen years old; man is experienced in every branch of farming as done in this country and England; also understands the care and driving of horses, care of cattle, &c.; wife can care milk, make butter, raise poultry, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARMER AND USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-work, Dairy, &c.—By a German and wife, age twenty-four years, no children; man can do farm-work, plain gardening, milk, take care cattle and horses, drive, &c.; wife general house-work, make butter, care poultry, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN WITH WIFE and one child; has had full charge of some of the best places in the New-England States; is a first-class grape-grower; is fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's place. Any parties who want a good, faithful gardener, with first-class references, address F. P. Q., No. 80 Congress st., South Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business in every respect; has a thorough practical knowledge of the management of greenhouses and graperies in all their departments; has had long experience; no family; good reference; if required, wife would take charge of dairy. Address J. W. N., florist, at Bridgman's, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; IS MARRIED; one child; has been two years in the country; none but those in want of a first-class gardener and steady sober man need apply; excellent testimonials and good reasons for leaving. Address J. K., in B. K. Bliss & Son's seed store, No. 23 Park place.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, AGED twenty-five years, who understands hot and greenhouse, hot and cold graperies, flowers and vegetable gardening, budding, pruning, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, MARried, one child; he thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best of references from his employers. Address for three days, A. D. Fleming's, No. 67 Nassau st., or I. Bradshaw, Sing Sing, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH COMPETENT working man; understands thoroughly the management of hot and cold graperies, peach-houses, green-houses, and laying out new places; also vegetables and farm-work in general. Address T. R., 876 Broadway.

GARDENER—COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man and wife; no encumbrance; man as gardener or coachman; will take charge of whole place; wife as excellent cook, washer and ironer; best reference. Call on or address No. 461 West 32d st.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, MARried; is thoroughly conversant with his business in all its departments. Address J. C., seed store, No. 67 Nassau st.

ASSISTANT GARDENER, &c.—BY A YOUNG man, aged twenty-one years, who can do plain gardening, milk, care and drive horses, care cattle, clean walks, mow lawn, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GENERAL SERVANT.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant young man, aged twenty-seven years, who can care and drive horses, milk, tend door, build fires, &c.; mow lawn, clean boots, &c.; has experience and good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

MAN AND WIFE.—A FIRST-CLASS FARMER IS now ready for engagement; wife an excellent dairy woman; no encumbrance. Address J. M. D., No. 3 Whitehall st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS NURSE AND valet; would take charge of an invalid gentleman going to travel; ten years experience; first-class City references. Address G. L., Box No. 45, Up-town *Times* Office No. 54½ West 32d st.

PORTER OR WATCHMAN.—BY AN AMERIcan, thirty-five years of age, single; good references as to honesty, industry, and sobriety. Address all week, Watchman, *Times* West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men who are in want of book-keepers, entry clerks, salesmen, copyists, porters, office clerks, &c., to make application, by letter or otherwise, at the Rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN AS first-class waiter; understands his business perfectly; has eighteen months' City reference from former place; left on account of family going to Europe. Apply at No. 645 6th av., A. Pelton & Co.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT French waiter, who speaks English perfectly; has first-class reference, which will bear strict investigation. Address J. J., Box No. 42 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE AS WAITER; HAS lived as waiter a long time; speaks good English; has excellent references; country preferred for the Summer; $45 expected. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A SWISS WAITER, WHO FULLY understands his business, and is a Protestant; a sober, steady, temperate young man; has good references. Call at 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

HELP WANTED.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WANT FIRST-CLASS OPERATORS ON WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-MACHINES, (propelled by steam,) for suits, &c.; wages paid weekly; only superior workwomen need apply at 9th st. entrance. Broadway and 10th st.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE, A French nurse who cannot speak English; a Parisian preferred; one who is not seasick has a good chance of returning to her own country.
Address G. T. L., care Lord & Taylor, No. 901 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A LAW OFFICE, competent to attend to the office business, and who is willing to make himself generally useful; salary $10 per week; references required. Address LAW, Post Office Box No. 430, New-York.

WANTED—A COOK WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERstands good family cooking and willing to assist in washing and ironing; must bring best City references for capability, honesty, &c. Call between 12 o'clock and 4 P. M., at No. 19 West 32d st.

WANTED.—COOK AND WASHER, AND TO ACT as housekeeper, for a small family in country near by; German preferred. Address, with particulars, Mr. N., Box No. 1,101 Post Office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE; TO ACT, also, as valet to an invalid gentleman; references required. Communicate by letter to Post Office Box No. 1,479.

WANTED—TWO ABLE PROTESTANT SINGLE men that can milk well and do the other general work on a farm. Apply at No. 3 Whitehall st.

WANTED—A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook; must thoroughly understand all kinds of good cooking and have City references. Apply at No. 30 West 37th st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-WORK in a small private family; a good washer, ironer and plain cook, with City reference. Call at No. 23 West 35th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT COOK. NONE BUT those perfectly competent and with good references need apply at No. 8 West 47th st., after 10 A. M.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT LAUNdress; Swede preferred. Call at No. 505 5th av. on Wednesday and Thursday from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A COMPETENT CHAMBER-MAID AND seamstress. Apply at No. 20 East 17th st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER; good City references. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

WANTED—FINISHERS, OPERATORS, AND LEARNers. Mrs. GRAFT, No. 117 Baxter st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FEMME DE CHAMBRE FRANÇAISE sachant coiffeur et coudre désire se placer pour des jeunes demoiselles ou une dame âgée; bonne recommandations. S'adresser à Mme. Golard & Co.'s Bureau Française, No. 525 6th av.

TEACHERS.

[illegible]

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday (Tuesday, March 10,) was unusually large, and the sales made and business generally transacted of special interest, as will be seen from a review of the proceedings, as follows:

A. H. Muller & Son, at public auction, disposed of the following City property: One lot, 25 by 100, with old buildings thereon, No. 55 South Fifth avenue, east side, 150 feet south of Bleecker street, sold for $19,250 to Isaac Schrieber; one two-story attic and basement brick house, with lot, 25 by 109, No. 87 Amity street, north side, between Thompson and Macdougal streets, nearly opposite Sullivan street, sold for $13,000 to Jacob Van Schaick; and one four-story brown-stone-front house, 25 by 60, with lot 120 feet deep, No. 229 West Fourteenth street, north side, 350 feet west of Seventh avenue, sold for $25,400 to C. Fritch. The four-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 13 West Forty-fifth street, west of Fifth avenue, was knocked down for $28,900, but not sold, and the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot No. 109 West Twenty-seventh street, west of Sixth avenue, was also knocked down for $18,900, but not sold.

Joseph McGuire, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, James K. Averill, Esq., Referee, sold in one parcel five lots, together forming a plot in size 100.5 by 70, with five unfinished brown-stone front buildings thereon, located on Madison avenue, north-west corner of Sixty-third street, for $52,000 over and above incumbrances, amounting to $47,200, making the total price realized $99,200. The property was bought by John H. Watson for Griffith Rowe, plaintiff in the legal action. The houses are inclosed, and to complete them will require an expenditure of about $10,000 upon each building. The same auctioneer also sold, by order of the executors of the estate of Patrick Murphy, deceased, other City property as follows: Premises No. 38 North Moore street, south side, 125 feet east of Hudson street, embracing a lot 25 by 87.6, with a two-story brick front house upon the front thereof, and a two-story frame house in rear; sold to D. O. Archer for $10,850. Lease of the three-story and basement brick house, 25 by 40, with lot 87.6 feet deep, No. 48 Beach street, south side, 100 feet west of Hudson street, ground rent $250 per annum; sold to James Mooney for $4,900.

Hugh N. Camp under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Jacob F. Miller, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brick and stone building 78 by 100, known as the East Side Association Hall, with plot 78 by 100 on Third avenue, north-east corner of Eighty-sixth street, and one lot in rear 25 by 100, fronting on street, for $103,000. The property was bought by Thomas Rutter, Trustee, and one of the plaintiffs in the foreclosure suit. The same auctioneer also sold under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Theodore F. Miller, Esq., Referee, a lot 25 by 94.9, with a small shop upon the front thereof, and a four story brick tenement house in rear, located on East Eleventh street, south side, 118 feet east of Avenue B, for $3,800 over and above mortgage, with interest amounting to $7,490. Total, $11,290. Purchaser, Edward Phelan, a party having no interest in the legal proceedings.

James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, disposed of the property known as the residence of Gen. Hillyer, located on One Hundred and Twentieth street, embracing a plot of ground 65.3 by 100.11 on East One Hundred and Twentieth street, north side, 226.5 feet east of Avenue A, with a lot 23 by 100.11 in rear, fronting on One Hundred and Twenty-first street, with a large two-story and basement frame dwelling, stables, &c., thereon. The property was sold for $1,000 over and above incumbrances, amounting to $15,335, and purchased by Joseph Spitz, plaintiff in legal action. Mr. Miller also sold, under the direction of the executor of the estate of Maria St. John, deceased, the two-story attic and basement brick house, 17.6 by 37, with lot 84 feet deep, No. 240 West Seventeenth street, south side, 310.6 feet east of Eighth avenue, for $7,800, the buyer being Jeremiah Pangborn. The same auctioneer also sold, under the direction of George Caulfield, Esq., Receiver, the right, title, and interest of the American Chemical Works in the property occupied by the company, located at Linden, N. J., being virtually a five years' lease of the buildings, &c., for $760, to A. Mitchell, Jr.

D. M. Seaman, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Edward S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story high-stoop brick house, with lot 16.8 by 102.2, on East Seventy-sixth street, north side, 155 feet east of Third avenue, for $7,700, to Leopold Beringer, second mortgagee and one of the defendants in the foreclosure suit.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, under an order similar to the above, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, disposed of five full lots on East Eighty-third street, south side, 118 feet East of Avenue B, for $6,500, to Andrew Gilsey, plaintiff in the legal action.

The above were all the sales of the day, and the total value of property sold amounts to the large sum of $325,225.

The proposed Sheriff's sale, by Wm. Kennelly, of all right, title, and interest in the houses and lots Nos. 350, 352 and 354 East Fifty-seventh street, west of First avenue, was announced as settled; and a Trustee's sale, by A. H. Nicolay & Co., of four lots on One Hundred and Forty-sixth street, with four lots in rear on One Hundred and Forty-seventh street, 275 feet west of St. Ann's avenue, Twenty-third Ward, was postponed until further notice. Concerning the auctions held in Brooklyn by Jere. Johnson, Jr., and by Quimby & Bissell, and the sale in Jersey City by J. M. Gibson, reports as to result, if received, will be published to-morrow.

Wm. H. Raynor, No. 5½ Pine street, reports having sold, at private contract, a four-story brown-stone-front house, 22 by 60, with lot 93 feet deep, on Madison avenue, west side, eighty feet north of Seventy-third street, for $50,000; also reports the sale of one full lot on East Sixty-second street, north side, 175 feet east of Fifth avenue, for $30,000.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales proposed for to-day are as follows:

By Richard V. Harnett, at the Exchange, assignee's sale by order of the United States District Court, under the direction of Townsend Scudder, Esq., of the very valuable plot of ground 200.10 by 150, with unfinished building thereon, located on Fifth avenue, east side, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, known as the property of the Knickerbocker Hotel Company. This is one of the most desirable pieces of real estate now in the market. The auction deserves, and should receive, the attention of capitalists.

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, public auction sale of the three-story and basement brick tenement-house, 18.9 by 50, with lot 85.9 feet deep, No. 512 East Eleventh street, south side, 186.6 feet east of Avenue B.

By D. M. Seaman, at the Exchange, Receiver's sale of five lots, each 25 by 100, on Eleventh avenue, west side, 49.11 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of six house and lots located respectively on Henry, Madison, Monroe, Cherry, Water, and South street, with water rights. The lots to be sold form a rectangular strip of land 40 feet in width, extending from the centre line of the block between Henry and Madison streets to the north side of South street.

By James M. Miller, at the Court-house, White Plains, Westchester County, at 11 o'clock, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of five plots of land, together containing 25 25-100 acres, located at Scarsdale, in the county named. Also, at the railroad depot, Mott Haven, Westchester County, at 12 M., similar sale of house, with lot 18.8 by 100, on One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street, south side, 131.6 feet east of Alexander avenue, Mott Haven.

EXCHANGE SALES, TUESDAY, MARCH 10.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 lot, with buildings, No. 55 South 5th av., e. s., 150 ft. e. of Bleecker st., lot 25x100	$19,250
1 2-story attic and basement brick house and lot, No. 87 Amity st., n. s., between Thompson and Macdougal sts., nearly opposite Sullivan st., lot 25x109	13,000
1 4-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 229 West 14th st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 7th av., lot 25x120, house 60 ft. deep	25,400

By Joseph McGuire.

5 unfinished brown-stone-front houses, with plot, Madison av., n. w. corner of 63d st., plot 100.5x70, sold in one parcel	$99,200
1 2-story brick-front house, (front,) 1 2-story frame house (rear) and lot, No. 38 North Moore st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Hudson st., lot 25 x87.6	10,850
1 3-story and basement brick house and lot, (leasehold,) No. 48 Beach st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Hudson st., lot 25x87.6, ground rent $250 per annum	4,900

By Hugh N. Camp.

1 5-story brick and stone building and plot, 3d av., n. e. corner 86th st., with 1 lot in rear, fronting on 86th st., 100 ft. e. of 3d av., plot 78x100; lot, 25x100; building, 78x100, known as the "East-side Association Hall."	$103,000
1 1-story shop, (front,) 1 4-story brick tenement house (rear) and lot, East 11th st., s. s., 118 ft. e. of Avenue B, lot 25x94.9	11,290

By James M. Miller.

1 2-story and basement brick frame, stable, &c., and plot 120th st., n. s., 126.5 ft. e. of Avenue A; also, 1 lot in rear, 121st st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Avenue A, plot 65.3x100.11; lot, 23x100.11	$16,335
1 2-story attic and basement brick house and lot, No. 240 West 17th st., s. s., 310.6 ft. e. of 8th av.; lot, 17.6x84; house 37 ft. deep	7,800

By D. M. Seaman.

1 3-story high-stoop brick house and lot East 76th st., n. s., 155 ft. e. of 3d av., lot 16.8x102.2	$7,700

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

5 lots, East 83d st., s. s., 118 ft. e. of Avenue B, lots each 25x about 100.5, sold in one parcel	$6,500

LINDEN, N. J.

By James M. Miller.

Right, title, and interest of American Chemical Works in property occupied by company, 5 years' lease	$760

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, March 9.

Renwick st., w. s., No. 23, 18.9x60	$12,000
Spring st., No. 212, also right and title to estate of Anthony Rabel, deceased	500
West st., w. s., 70.5 ft. s. of Jane st.; thence w. 500.2 ft. to exterior line 13th av., thence n. 95.5 ft., thence e. 500.2 ft. to line drawn through centre line of Jane st., thence s. 95.5 ft. along w. s. of West st. to beginning, wharfs, &c., water lots	109,375
10th st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Avenue D, 40x94.9	10,000
83th st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d av., 22.7x98.9	17,000
129th st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 5th av., 50x99.11	12,000
129th st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of Boulevard, 50x100.11; 127th st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of Boulevard, 50x99.11	10,000
7th av., widened, n. e. corner 133d st., 49.11x75	13,500

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.

120th st., s. s., 340 ft. e. of 4th av., 25x100.11	$4,250

LEASES RECORDED.

Delancey st., s. w. corner Lewis st., store, 5 years, per year	$1,150
Market st., No. 46, 5½ years, per year	1,400
27th st., No. 110 East, 5 years, per year	1,800
2d av., No. 889, s. w. corner 45th st., 5 years, per year	2,300
8th av., e. s., 235 ft. s. of 19th st., 23.5x90, 21 years, per year	850

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

A new medium-size, four-story brown-stone house, No. 115 East 70th st., "Lennox Hill;" built in the best manner by days' work, and hard wood finish; replete and complete in every particular; price very low; terms easy. Inquire of CHARLES FOX, or WM. BENTLEY, on the premises, No. 12 East 45th st.

IN NEAR PROXIMITY TO CENTRAL PARK.—For sale or exchange for good City property, the mansion and plot of ground of Mr. W. H. Starin, known as No. 513 East 120th st., between Avenue A and Harlem River, consisting of dwelling, 50x40, with addition of 25x40, and green-house, stable, and plot of about five lots of elegantly-kept ground; house has all and fully the modern improvements, &c.; house, stable, grounds, and green-house in perfect order, and ready for immediate occupancy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A VERY CHEERFUL RESIDENCE ON 22D st., near 6th av.; a three-story and French-roof, (making four stories,) house, about 21 by 50; lot, 100. This house is in perfect order throughout, each room being frescoed, papered, and painted to correspond; has all modern conveniencies; should be seen to be appreciated; will be sold at a low figure. For permits apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

WILLIAM H. FALCONER,
REAL ESTATE, NO. 100 4TH AV.
SELLING, LETTING, AND COLLECTING
Carefully attended to and returns promptly made.

HIRAM MERRITT,
REAL ESTATE, NO. 53 3D AV.
PROPERTY RENTED OR SOLD;
Entire charge taken of property; reference given.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house on the east side Park av., near 38th st., 17.4x65x80; hard wood finish, and in perfect order throughout; sixty per cent can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire for permits, &c., of R. S. HAYWARD, No. 644 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, situated in West 20th st., opposite the Theological Seminary, built by an experienced builder by day's work without regard to cost; with the furniture if desired; house 25x58, lot 25x125. Inquire of the owner, L. M. LUTHER, 181 Washington st.

TWENTY-THIRD AND TWENTY-FOURTH WARDS.—Desirable low-priced houses, convenient to boats and cars; lots ready for building, $500 and upward; lots and houses to exchange; bonds and mortgages negotiated. ALLISON & CO., 112 Broadway.

TO LOAN,
in one sum, **$25,000,** for **PERMANENT INVESTMENT.** Only legal charges required. Apply to SAML. C. SELDEN, No. 39 Nassau st.

TO PURCHASE.

Wanted, a small house, between 30th and 42d sts., 5th and 6th avs.; one-half cash will be paid. Address Post Office Box No. 719.

A SACRIFICE.—A FOUR-STORY MURRAY HILL dwelling, near Park avenue, beautifully and completely furnished at a cost of $12,000; frescoed throughout. Price $47,500, for all.
THOS. J. DUNKIN & CO., No. 554 3d av.

$25,500.—A MURRAY HILL FOUR-STORY twenty-foot brown stone; painted and frescoed; perfect order; superb mantel mirrors; gas fixtures; new parlor carpets and shades.
T. J. DUNKIN & CO., No. 554 3d av.

FOR SALE—IN A CHOICE LOCATION IN HARLEM, the first-class three-story brown-stone house, No. 24 East 127th st., between 5th and Madison avs., in perfect order; all improvements. Apply on premises, or to CHARLES RUSTON, No. 170 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 18 West 25th st., 32 feet wide by 60 feet deep; lot half the block; price, $100,000.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 106 BROADWAY, OFfers at a positive bargain and on very easy terms a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house on West 129th st., near the 6th av. boulevard.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT LEASEHOLD PROPERTY on 8th av.; stores and dwellings; a splendid investment. Also, a number of first-class houses in the upper part of the City. J. E. LEAYCRAFT, No. 666 8th av.

A CORNER HOUSE, NEAR GRAMERCY PARK, for sale; three story high stoop, 26 feet front; good order; price only $21,000. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE LARGE, ELEgantly-built house No. 63 5th av., north-east corner 13th st.; will be sold very low.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

HARLEM HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE BY F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, EIGHT minutes' walk from Wall st. or South Ferries, a three-story brown-stone house, 19x44, in perfect order, with every convenience; rooms frescoed and elegantly arranged; terms easy. Apply to LEWIS M. HATCH, No. 29 Broadway, Post Office Box No. 38.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—STORAGE STORES—stores Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. Apply to
S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

FOR SALE.—TWO-STORY, BASEMENT AND French-roof frame house, fourteen rooms, No. 271 Tompkins av., Brooklyn; price $5,500. Apply at No. 2 Burling slip.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY BRICK-BASEMENT high-stoop frame house, nine rooms, full lot, on Norman av., Brooklyn; terms to suit; must be sold.
W. H. MELICK, No. 421 Broadway.

$5,000 TO $8,000 WILL BUY THREE-STORY brick houses, all improvements, 10 to 15 rooms; terms to suit. O. V. Holcomb, 80 B'way, W'msburg.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A SPACIOUS AND BEAUTIFUL RESIdence, situated in the village of Flushing. The house was erected under the superintendence of the late John Kellum, and is as perfect in every department as the best residences in the City of New-York. House, 42x60; parlor, 16x28; dining-room, 14x25; reception-room, 14x17; library, 16x18; billiard-room, 15.6x30. Nine bed-rooms, besides dressing-rooms, bath-room, &c.; large laundry, butler's pantry, &c.; gas and water arrangements complete throughout; new French range; painted and refurnished throughout one year since. Grounds 225x257, highly improved and embellished; large new carriage-house, with stalls for five horses, (two box-stalls;) cow-house, henery, and tool-house. Located on the highest ground in the village, commanding views of the Palisades, &c. This place has the benefit of most thorough drainage. Ten minutes' walk from depot. Trains at short intervals from 6 A. M. until midnight. The furniture, new and of the best description, horses, carriages, and cows, will be sold with the place if desired. Terms of payment liberal, or will be exchanged for first-class property in this City. Apply to JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine st.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—AT QUOGUE, LONG ISLAND, A beautiful country residence, two miles from the depot of the Sag Harbor branch of the Long Island Railroad, and four hours from the City of New-York. This is one of the most desirable residences on the south side of Long Island, possessing every convenience for a large family. The house fronts on the main avenue, and is within ten minutes' walk of the ocean. The bathing, fishing, and gunning are unsurpassed. Quogue is a fashionable watering-place, very healthy, and the air is as pure as that of Newport. The place contains 100 acres of upland under the highest state of cultivation, and about twenty acres of meadow and beach. The property extends from the main avenue to the beach.
For further particulars apply to
WILLARD & STONE, No. 164 Broadway.

FOR SALE VERY LOW—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE at Bath, Steuben County, N. Y., ten minutes from depot; the house is two stories, of brick, square, with wing, and contains fourteen rooms, besides closets, store-rooms, bath-rooms, water-closets, &c.; appointments all of the best character; stone fence, coped, on both sides of the house, granite pillars for gateway, with iron gate; location very fine, built at an angle of two streets and commanding a beautiful view; grounds elegantly laid out; plenty of shade and fruit-trees; shrubbery and flowers in abundance; outbuildings ample and of the best character; large ice-house filled; price for the whole $8,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., where a photograph may be seen.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE MRS. Henshaw, situated at Orienta, Delancey Point, township of Mamaroneck, Westchester County, having a wide frontage on Long Island Sound and the main road; one hour's ride only from Grand Central Depot, New-York, by New-Haven Railroad. The place contains over ten acres of land, finely laid out, with an abundance of fruit and shade trees. The buildings consist of fine mansion-house, stables, outhouses, &c. Good bathing, boating and fishing. This is a very desirable place in every respect; good neighborhood, and surroundings all right. It will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to
WILLARD & STONE,
No. 164 Broadway.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES
FOR SALE AND TO LET.
Apply to E. C. CLARKE & CO.,
Real Estate Agents, Long Branch, N. J.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.—A NEW, FINELY-FINished, two-story brown-stone front house, all improvements, desirably located, and within one or two minutes' walk of three lines of cars, and twenty-four minutes from ferry. Price, $7,200; cash, $1,700. Address JOHN HANNAH, No. 916 Broadway, Brooklyn.

NINE ACRES OF LAND, WITH FINE DWELLing, containing seventeen rooms, in Westchester County, two miles from Mamaroneck Depot; will be sold at a bargain or exchanged for lots above 110th st., between 4th and 8th avs. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM NEAR THE village of Bedford, Westchester County; nearly 200 acres of well-cultivated land; dwellings, barns, fences, &c., in good order. Apply to CHARLES RUSTON, Attorney, &c., No. 170 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 106 BROADWAY, OFfers at a sacrifice, a very valuable farm of about thirty-five acres, with first-class buildings, at Newburg, N. Y. Overlooks the Hudson and West Point.

FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A FIRST-class modern dwelling with three acres of ground, stable, &c.; furnished. Apply to
W. R. WEMPLE, No. 69 Liberty st.

GREENWICH, CONN.—TWO FIRST-CLASS dwelling-houses, five and ten acres land, for sale. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 119 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HUDSON RIVER FRONTS; ACRE lots, cheap. [illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—PROPERTY known as Mount Florence Mansion. A most desirable and valuable country seat, near Peekskill, on the Hudson, about 800 feet above the river; charming views of mountain, river, lake, and island scenery; 70 to 80 acres of finest land, all highly and elegantly improved; location healthful and beautiful, and near country seat of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher; lawns, avenues, and walks embellished with large and beautiful shade-trees, evergreens, terraces, fountains, marble statuary, &c.; mansion large and elegant; contains twenty-five rooms, all modern improvements, walls frescoed, hot and cold water, elegant chandeliers, Baker & Smith's heater, conservatory, billiard-room, two bowling-alleys; large barns, carriage-house, carpenter's shop, blacksmith's shop, gas-house, poultry-house, granary, smoke-house, ice-house, &c.; farm-house, summer-house; lake, and three streams abounding in fish running through the property. Everything in complete order and ready for immediate occupancy. The property is in every respect one of the handsomest places near New-York, and will be sold far below its value and on very favorable terms.
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD CITY income-paying property, on the east bank of the Hudson, one hour from New-York, a country seat of about forty acres and large river front. In completeness, mansion, outbuildings, lawn, shade, fruit, (out and under glass,) unsurpassed anywhere. This property, built and perfected by the owner and occupant, is valued at $350,000, and will be sold on fair terms, with early possession. For a public institution, college or otherwise, this estate cannot be surpassed within 100 miles of this City. Or will be exchanged for good warehouse or store property, well located and with attractive rent-roll. If not disposed of by sale or exchange, will be let to a strictly private family for the season or year. Rent, $5,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY IN FARMINGTON, CONN., comprising about eight acres, handsomely laid out; a dwelling-house of fourteen rooms, gardener's house, large stables, greenhouse, graperies, poultry and ice-houses. For further particulars inquire at the office of
WHITMORE & CO.,
No. 32 South st., New-York.

FOR SALE, FOR $1,000—A BOARDING-HOUSE and twenty acres of land, under good state of cultivation; good roads and walks; beautiful location, forty miles from New-York City, on the Hudson. Address JOHN W. McLEAN, Putnam Valley, Putnam County, N. Y.

SEVERAL FINE PLACES ON THE HUDSON River, and at Stamford, Conn., to exchange for City property; also tenements and first-class houses for up-town lots. BINE, COLE & GRAY, No. 536 6th av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

Banking Offices to Lease,
Formerly occupied by Jay Cooke & Co., corner of Wall st. and Nassau st. Prominent location; spacious offices. Would be rented together or separately, on favorable terms. For particulars apply to
HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—THE BUILDINGS NOS. 9, 11, AND 13 Stone st., for many years occupied as bonded warehouses; the building No. 41 South William st., running through to Stone st.; the four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling-house, No. 133 West 44th st.
Apply to PETER NAYLOR, No. 63 Centre st.

TO LEASE—ON BROADWAY, CORNER OF 13TH ST.—The premises now occupied by W. KURTZ as a PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY; fitted up with every requisite for a first-class photographer. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN,
No. 25 Pine st.

TO LEASE—FOR TEN YEARS, THE BUILDINGS No. 46 Hudson st. and 45 Thomas st., L lot; rent $2,500 per annum.
Store and dwelling No. 131 Waverley place; rent, $1,200 per annum. THORNTON M. RODMAN,
Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th st.

TO LET OR LEASE—SPACIOUS DOUBLE STORE, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, (50x137,) opposite New-York Hotel; new and first-class building in all respects; can be leased in whole, or will be divided to suit tenants; terms very favorable. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

NO. 341 BROADWAY.—TO LET OR LEASE—Five-story extra-wide building, average width about 33 feet, by depth of about 180 feet, with an L extension to Leonard st. For terms and particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

A LEASE IS OFFERED OF BUILDINGS, CORNER of Broome and Mott sts., lately occupied by Messrs. Brewster & Co., 51x122 feet, six stories; can be divided, and if required steam power furnished.
For terms, &c., apply to
A. KURSHEEDT, No. 44 7th av.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—SOUTH-west corner Houston st., plot 50x100; would be leased for improvement for twenty-one years, with renewals. Apply to HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—EXTRA LARGE BUILDING, desirably located on Mercer st.; size 38x100. The lofts can be rently separately if desired; terms reasonable. Apply to HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—DESIRABLE NEW STORE AND BASEment, No. 634 Broadway, extending through to Crosby st.; size about 25x200; well lighted. For particulars, apply to HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—ON FAVORABLE TERMS, NO. 390 BROADway, store, basement and cellar, extending through to Cortlandt alley; well lighted; possession at once. Apply to HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE,
The large corner office, 21x40, second floor Methodist Book Concern Building, Broadway and 11th st.
W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th av., near 12th st.

NOS. 12, 14, AND 16 JOHN ST.—OFFICES, separate or connected, to be let in this building, suitable for jewelers, watch importers, &c.
Inquire of W. VENVILL,
Room No. 9, on premises.

TO DRY-GOODS MERCHANTS.—TO LET—The first-class store No. 303 Grand st., in the best block in the street, with fixtures complete. Apply to T. M. JAMES, No. 50 Montgomery st., Jersey City.

TO LET—ENTIRE OR DIVIDED STORE, NO. 12 Barclay st., with dry and light cellar and subcellar; also, subcellar No. 30 Vesey st. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

TO LET—UPPER LOFT OF THE HANDSOME building, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., 25x100; splendidly lighted on three sides; rent low. Apply to WOOD BROTHERS & CO., No. 740 Broadway.

TO LET—OFFICES IN BUILDING NO. 318 BROADway, corner of Pearl st., with heat, gas, and water. Apply to S. B. HUTCHINGS, No. 38 John st.

TO LEASE—FIRST LOFT, NO. 19 MERCER ST., 25 by 85. Immediate possession. Apply to E. J. ALTHOUSE, No. 144 Greene st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 290 BROADWAY, CORNER of Reade st. Apply to A. B. HUTCHINGS, No. 38 John st.

LOFTS TO LET—NO. 78 MAIDEN LANE; FIVE lofts; rent $1,000. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A DEsirable residence in West Morrisania, (Twenty-third Ward,) on high ground, eight minutes' walk from Melrose Station; house large and convenient; on first floor large double parlor, library, sitting and dining room, butler's pantry, store-room, and closets; seven bedrooms, bath-room, and water-closets on second floor; four finished rooms in attic, good cellars, two kitchens, stationary wash-tubs, range, &c. The grounds are well laid out with shrubbery, fruit-trees, &c. A good stable and carriage-house. Terms $100 per month. Possession immediately. Inquire of WM. VENVILL, No. 14 John st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—AT PIERMONT, within ten minutes' walk of depot, the place lately owned by George A. Jones, consisting of twenty-two acres, fine house, stable, ice-house, with magnificent view of the Hudson, both north and south, as far as the eye can reach; the new grand Boulevard runs directly to the place; will be sold at a bargain or rented; 70 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, or J. H. MALLORY, Nyack.

TO LET—AT PORT CHESTER, ONE HOUR FROM 42d st., and five minutes from New-Haven Railroad Depot, a fine residence; full view of the Sound; eighteen rooms; all improvements; commodious out-buildings; seven acres; fine garden, green-house, and abundance of very choice fruits, flowers, shrubbery, and shade trees. Apply to W. K. PEYTON, 274 Bowery.

FOR RENT—OPPOSITE ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, and fronting Stuyvesant square, four-story English basement.
NO. 9 LIVINGSTON PLACE, CORNER OF 16TH ST.
Furnace, gas, bath, water-closets, and all conveniences. Rent $1,500. Apply to
C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 42 Pine st.

ATTENTION!—ONLY $350 PER MONTH, WORTH $600—A first-class and elegantly-furnished four-story high-stoop brown-stone house; location, above 48th st., close by 5th av.; will be rented to a perfectly reliable party for one or more years at the above panic rates. Address the owner, B. B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AT TARRYTOWN AND ALL ALONG THE EAST bank of the Hudson River, beautiful furnished and unfurnished houses and cottages to let and for sale at very low prices. Also large dwellings suitable for institutes, hotels, and first-class boarding-houses.
S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

TO LET—AT FORT WASHINGTON, LARGE COTtage, containing all improvements; rent $1,400. Also handsome brick residence, with stable and grounds. Rent $2,000; both houses command extensive river views. LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 12 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR BUSINESS OR RESIdence, plot of ground 200x400 feet, on the river, with dock at Lower Ravenswood, opposite 60th st., with cottage and stable. Inquire of
HIRAM MERRITT, No. 53 3d av.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED, OR PARTLY FURNISHED.—A French flat in one of the finest apartment buildings in the City, suitable for a gentleman and wife or a small family. Inquire at No. 762 Broadway.

COTTAGE TO RENT AT RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—One hour from New-York by the Erie Railway; shade trees, shrubbery, garden, &c.; location very pleasant and healthy. Address C., Post Office Box No. 1,752, New-York.

TO RENT—24TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH avs., house and stable; house four-story English basement, French roof; eighteen rooms, in good order. Apply to L. S. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d av.

TO RENT.—A SPLENDID FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone residence, 25 by 50 by 100, on 68th st., near Madison av.; rent very low.
B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

TO LET—IN WILLIAMSBURG, NEAR SOUTH Seventh Street Ferry, third floor of a private house; four rooms. L. C. SANDFORD, No. 153 Bowery.

A NEATLY AND COMPLETELY FURNISHED house to let for $1,500. Handsome cottage in Harlem, $1,200. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES TO RENT FOR the season. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Agents for Long Branch real estate, Broadway, corner Wall st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

BROWN-STONE HOUSE NO. 169 SCHERMERhorn st., Brooklyn, to rent to private family; handsomely frescoed; perfect order; all modern improvements; rent low to good tenant. Apply to Dr. CAMPBELL, Fulton av., corner Gold st., Brooklyn, or C. H. JESSUP, No. 258 Broadway, New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF
34
MAGNIFICENT LOTS,
BEING A PORTION OF THE ESTATE OF
ANDREW CARRIGAN,
(DECEASED.)

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 12, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Andrew Carrigan, deceased:

GRAND BOULEVARD.

Eight lots, comprising the entire westerly front on the Boulevard, between 114th and 115th sts.

114TH ST.

Nine lots on the northerly side of 114th st., between Boulevard and Riverside av., with the MANSION HOUSE thereon.

115TH ST.

Nine lots on the southerly side of 115th st., between the Boulevard and Riverside av.

RIVERSIDE AV.

Eight lots on the easterly side of Riverside av., between 114th and 115th sts., and fronting

THE RIVERSIDE PARK
AND
HUDSON RIVER,

and commanding a magnificent view of both.
Seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXTRA-SIZED RESIDENCE,

NO. 87 5TH AV.,

belonging to the estates of Thomas H. Faile and Edmund Penfold, to be sold at auction on
WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1874,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Referee.
The house is four story, brown-stone front, about 90 feet in depth, including the extension, and is in perfect order.
LOT 29.10X116.10.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON RIVERSIDE AV. AND 96th st. at auction.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
RIVERSIDE AV.—Four lots, situate on the easterly side of Riverside av., commencing on south-east corner of 88th st., with two-story and attic brick house and stable thereon.
NINETY-SIXTH ST.—Twelve lots, north side, commencing 210 feet east of 3d av. Seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS NORTH-WEST CORNER OF 9TH AV. AND 90TH ST. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
NINTH AVENUE.—Four lots situate on the westerly side 9th av., commencing on the north-west corner of 90th st.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer, No. 21 Park row.

TUESDAY, MARCH 17,
at 12 o'clock, at Auction Exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton st., Brooklyn,
Valuable mansion and nine splendid lots on Pacific st. and Atlantic av., between Brooklyn and Kingston avs.
TUESDAY, MARCH 24,
at 12 o'clock, at Auction Exchange, No. 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn,
No. 98 Graham av., Williamsburg, to close estate Gavert Witjen, deceased.
MONDAY, APRIL 20,
at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
Highly important executor's sale, to close estate of Hervey G. Law, deceased.
The valuable New-York property
No. 25 Fulton st., corner of Water st., and
No. 206 Water st.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22,
at 12 o'clock, at Auction Exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton st., Brooklyn,
The valuable Williamsburg property known as Nos. 377, 379, and 393 Broadway, and No. 414 South 5th st., to close estate of Hervey G. Law, deceased.
TUESDAY, MAY 12,
at Auction Exchange, No. 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn,
Immense foreclosure sale of 120 acres at Fort Hamilton, Long Island.
Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

WM. COLE, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY in the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards, Brooklyn, to close the estate of the late Chas. Cooper, including the homestead on Bushwick av., containing about forty lots. COLE & MURPHY will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock M., at the City Salesroom, No. 339 Fulton st., Brooklyn, by order of the executors: The Cooper homestead and forty lots on Bushwick av., Boulevard, Evergreen av., and Wiesfield st. One house and two lots on Quincy st., between Ralph and Patchen avs. The Atlantic Hotel property, Himrod st., Myrtle and Johnson avs. Three lots on Flushing av., near Tompkins. Seven lots on Flushing av., near Bogart. Seventeen lots on Flushing av., between Bogart st. and Morgan av. Seven lots on Cook st., near Bogart. One lot corner Evergreen and Flushing avs.
Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps can be had at the Brooklyn *Times* Office, Broadway, E. D., or of the auctioneers, No. 379 Fulton st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, MARCH 26.
BUSINESS PROPERTY ON WATER ST.
At 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
Three-story brick house and lot No. 610 Water st., between Montgomery and Gouverneur sts.; size 25x63; possession immediately; one-half on mortgage. Maps at No. 35 Pine st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.

SOUTH BROOKLYN PROPERTY.
WEDNESDAY, March 18, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
four full lots and frame house on 22D AND 23D STS., 200 feet east of 6th av., Brooklyn; fine garden, shrubbery, grapery, &c.; only fifteen minutes from Prospect Park. Maps at No. 35 Pine st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.

SUPREME COURT SALE,
THURSDAY, March 12,
at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, brick factory, boiler-house, and lots Nos. 609, 611, AND 613 WEST 48TH ST., north side, near 11th av., all built in the most substantial manner, well lighted and adapted for manufacturing purposes; lots free from rock. Maps at No. 35 Pine st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, MARCH 31.
DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON 44TH ST.,
At 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
Four-story high-stoop brown-stone Mansard-roof house and lot, No. 132 East 44th st. south side, a few doors east of Lexington av., size 16.8x83, exceedingly well built and in perfect order; all modern improvements. Maps at No. 35 Pine st.

THOMAS WILSON, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, April 1, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, by order of Robert Gibson, Assignee in Bankruptcy, the three-story and basement brown-stone house, No. 211 East 62d st., New-York City; lot 18.7x100.5 feet.
ROBERT GIBSON,
Assignee of Dunbar & Jackson.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM BININGER and ABRAHAM B. CLARK, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of this court duly made on the 24th day of January, 1874, the undersigned, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, will sell at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the 25th day of March, 1874, at 12 noon, the following described property, viz.: A tract of land containing 1,117 acres, situate in Briar Creek of Big Coal River, in the County of Kanawha, and State of West Virginia and which is bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the little fork of Briar Creek, just below the road crossing from Adam Griffith's to John Turley's, at the lower side of a branch, thence up the point on the lower side thereof, so as to include all the waters thereof, thence running along the dividing ridge between the waters of Alum Creek and Briar Creek, (except the head of a hollow which heads against the pinnacle;) said line is to cross said hollow one hundred yards from the brow or cleft part of said hollow, thence running said divide again, including all the waters of Briar Creek until coming to Griffith's road on the opposite point of said creek, thence down the branch, including all the waters of the same, just above the beginning, thence down the creek to the beginning, including all the waters on both sides to its head.
Terms of sale cash. Sale to be confirmed by the court.—Dated Jan. 24, 1874.
JOHN S. BEECHER, Assignee.
BANGS & NORTH, Solicitors for Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—SEYMOUR N. MARSH against GEORGE CALDWELL and Eleanor Caldwell.—Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the order of the court, made in this action, I will sell at public auction, at No. 2 Vesey street, in the City of New-York, by Benjamin P. Fairchild, auctioneer, on the 14th day of March, 1874, at 11 o'clock, A. M., in bulk, the whole of the stock, goods, wares, merchandise, unexpired leases, furnitures and fixtures, belonging to the partnership of Marsh & Co., as contained in the store No. 2 Vesey street, and in factory No. 45 Gold street, in said City. Said sale to be entirely for cash.—Dated New-York, March 10, 1874.
NATHANIEL JARVIS, JR., Receiver.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Pupils can commence at any time
Send for circular.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WOMEN'S Foreign Missionary Society of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church will be held in the Chapel, 22d st., corner 4th av., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 3 o'clock. Rev. J. E. Sticer will make an address.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

TO LET—A THREE-STALL PRIVATE STABLE. Apply at the adjoining house, No. 60 East 78th st., near Madison av.

A CART FOR SALE—MADE TO ORDER, BElow price. No. 201 Lewis st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A VERY HANDSOME FRONT ROOM ON SECond floor, with board, to gentleman and wife, or gentlemen; also other rooms; house and all appointments first class. Apply at No. 160 West 46th st.

TO LET CHEAP—SMALL, NEAT FRONT ROOM, furnished, bedroom adjoining; private house; suitable for one or two persons. No. 214 West 36th st., third floor.

MME. ROBINSON, FROM NEWPORT R. I., CAN now give two bedrooms and a parlor at reasonable rates to reliable people till May 1, with private table if desired. No. 14 East 31st st.

TO LET.—FINELY FURNISHED ROOM, WITH GOOD board; gentleman and wife only; private family; 25th st., between 7th and 8th avs. Address HOME, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely-furnished back room on second floor; sun exposure; for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

5TH AV., NO. 288.
A private family will let two large handsomely-furnished rooms on second floor, without board.

NO. 127 WEST 45TH ST.—A SUITE OF ROOMS on second floor, together or separately; house and table first class in every respect; references exchanged.

THIRTY-THIRD ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—HANDsomely-furnished third-floor room; for gentleman and wife, with board; price $25. Address M., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms near 5th av. and 28th st., with first-class board. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 13 BANK ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET with board, in a first-class neighborhood, in the Ninth Ward, convenient to cars; references.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.—THIRD STORY HALL room, with board; suitable for single gentleman.

BOARD WANTED.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—A PARTY consisting of a gentleman and his wife, with child and nurse, two unmarried ladies, and from one to three single gentlemen, wish first-class country board for the Summer; the situation must be desirable and within two hours', by rail, of New-York City; a good table and good furniture being indispensable; use of horses and carriage, with extra stabling, required; replies must state prices per week for each division of the above-named party; also charges for use of horses and for stabling, with exact location and kind of accommodation offered. Address PARTICULAR, Box No. 123, *Times* Office.

WANTED—SUMMER BOARD NEAR THE CITY FOR a gentleman, wife, and two small children; the entire accommodations of a medium-sized house will be taken, no other boarders being desired. Address J. D. W., Post Office Box No. 1,993.

A LADY AND DAUGHTER WISH BOARD, second story room; unexceptionable references exchanged. Address, stating terms and full particulars, E. C. C., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED—BOARD IN VICINITY OF OR ABOVE 45th st. by a lady teacher. Address No. 133 West 54th st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED COUNTRY-HOUSE WANTED.—The advertiser, an entirely responsible party, with undoubted references, wishes to rent, either for the Summer months or for the year, a large and thoroughly-furnished country house, suitable for first-class boarders; a situation on the Hudson or among the mountains within fifty miles of this City, preferred. The house must be completely furnished, and a horse and wagon would be desirable, with stabling for more. Address immediately, stating exact location, how furnished, and lowest rent by the year or for the Summer, EARNEST, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

WANTED—CITY OR COUNTRY—A NEAT AND pleasant house to rent at Orange, N. J., or Morrisania, or within a few minutes' ride of the City; must be near depot, with shade-trees and conveniences; rent not to exceed $500 per year; or a suite of rooms for housekeeping by a responsible family of four adults, in a first-class house and good neighborhood in this City, at a moderate rent. Apply to R. V. WILLIS, No. 182 Broadway.

WANTED, UNFURNISHED—MAY 1, BY A down-town merchant, a second floor of four or five rooms with all modern conveniences for a small family, with owner of house, and American; rent must be moderate; location between 2d and 7th avs., and 14th and 45th sts. Address, with full description and terms, L., Post Office Box No. 5,617, New-York.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS, A furnished house in a first-class location, where a part of rent would be taken in board, and the privilege of a few first-class boarders who are now ready to go with them; references exchanged. Address F. W., Box No. 83 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WITHout children, a floor of not less than three light rooms, between Carmine and Barrow sts., and Hudson st. and 6th av. Address A. HUMPHREYS, Box No. 2,724 Post Office.

AUCTION SALES.

BARGAINS IN
FURNITURE.

The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of his friends and the public generally to his large and elegant stock of furniture, which he is offering at greatly reduced prices.
His connection with some of the largest furniture houses in Paris and Vienna and his facilities for manufacturing enable him to sell cheaper than any house in the City.
Parties who contemplate furnishing are invited to call and examine this large and varied stock, manufactured expressly for retail trade from new designs by the most prominent artists.
The stock embraces new designs in
DRAWING-ROOM SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
PARLOR SUITES,
BUFFETS AND DRESSING CASES,
MANTEL AND PIER GLASSES,
CURTAINS AND LAMBREQUINS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS, &c., &c.
A. LOWENBEIN,
No. 262 HUDSON ST. and Nos. 48 and 50 DOMINICK ST.
Eighth avenue cars pass the door and Sixth avenue cars within one block.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE SALE OF
ELEGANT FURNITURE.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, No. 35 Pine st., will sell at auction, on
THURSDAY, March 12, at 10:30 A. M.,
No. 8 West 16th st.,
all the magnificent furniture contained in above mansion. Catalogues at No. 35 Pine st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of the Journeymen Printers' Co-operative Association, bankrupt.—No. 4,440.
Notice of Sale.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of the sale at public auction, on the 21st day of March, 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the premises known as No. 143 Reade street, City of New-York, two Cottrell drum presses, two Gordon presses, one paper-cutting machine, and all the goods and chattels belonging to said bankrupt's estate, and consisting of a few articles used in and around a printing office.
Full description of said property may be had of the undersigned. JOHN SCOTT,
Assignee, &c., of said Bankrupt,
No. 15 Spruce st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERNHARD MARKS and JACOB GOLDENHORN, bankrupts.—The undersigned gives notice that he will sell at public auction on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the store numbered 341 Grand street, in the City of New-York, the store fixtures and entire stock of merchandise, consisting of millinery, &c., belonging to the estate of said bankrupts now contained in said store.—Dated March 6, 1874.
J. D. ADAMS, Assignee of said Bankrupts.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) March 11, at 11:30 o'clock, within their store, fresh Palermo Oranges and Lemons, cargo Sannuele; can be seen on Pier No. 13 East River. Also, fresh Messina Oranges and Lemons, cargo Ennis; can be seen at Pier No. 7 East River.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 BROADWAY, will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 11, at 4 P. M.—Engravings, lithographs, chromos, water-colors, portraits, &c., &c., American and foreign.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, NO. 18A Orchard st., Portman square, London, England, under the patronage of the nobility, clergy, and gentry.—Miss COGHLAN continues to recommend superior and efficient English and foreign governesses, companions, and chaperones, on application to her, either personally or by letter, free of charge. Schools recommended and transferred in England and abroad.

KERBY & ENDEAN, PUBLISHERS, NEWSPAper and advertisement agents for all parts of the world, No. 190 Oxford st., London, England. Contracts taken.

PERFECTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
Beware of Counterfeits.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—J. T. DAVIS, inventor and only maker of the Improved Artificial Human Eye, acknowledged by the faculty to be the only correct imitation of nature in the world. No. 137 East 16th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
28th st., near Broadway. Begins at 8; over at 10:30.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY .... Proprietor and Manager
EVERY NIGHT
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Mr. W. S. Gilbert's great comedy of life,
CHARITY.
Received nightly with such alternate raptures of laughter, applause and tears, and so much enthusiasm at the fall of the curtain on every act, by crowded, fashionable and delighted audiences, as to compel the postponement of all novelties until every one has seen this truly great and intense drama.
MAGNIFICENT NEW SCENERY, ELABORATE COSTUMES, and the following cast:
Dr. Athelney .... Mr. CHAS. FISHER
Ted Athelney .... Mr. D. H. HARKINS
Mr. Smailey .... Mr. FRANK HARDENBERG
Fred. Smailey .... Mr. GEO. CLARKE
Mr. Fitz Partington .... Mr. JAMES LEWIS
Mr. Skinner .... Mr. W. DAVIDGE
The Butler .... Mr. FRANK CHAPMAN
Mrs. Van Brugh .... Miss ADA DYAS
Eve .... Miss SARA JEWETT
Ruth Tredgett .... Miss FANNY DAVENPORT
Caroline .... Miss GRIFFITHS
ACT I.—A Brand from the Burning!
ACT III.—Hunted Down!!
ACT IV.—The Tramp and her Protectress are Quits.
CHARITY MATINEE
SATURDAY, AT HALF-PAST ONE.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Admission 50 cents. Reserved Seats 50 cents and $1 extra. Family Circle 30 cents. SATURDAY FAMILY MATINEE begins at 1:30. Evening begins at 8.
THE ROUND OF PLEASURE.
(For the week ending March 14.)
1. The great FOX specialty, "JACK HARKAWAY AT SEA," with Mr. G. L. FOX in the principal part.
2. The matchless WILSON BROTHERS.
3. MARTENS FAMILY'S sweet Tyrolean ballads.
4. World's CHAMPION SKATERS.
5. Professor Davis' school of TRAINED DOGS.
6. Charming descriptive ballet, introducing the RIGL SISTERS, and entitled "THE FAIRY HOME."
7. The Wilson Brothers' PYRAMID SOMERSAULTS.
8. The Martens' CAT DUET.
9. This superb entertainment crowned and terminated by FOX'S irresistibly comic pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY AT SCHOOL.
HUMPTY DUMPTY .... Mr. G. L. FOX
Schoolmaster .... Mr. C. K. Fox.
MONDAY, MARCH 16, engagement of the entire MARTINETTI FAMILY of Pantomimists, 10 in number.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday Matinée at 1:30.
Proprietor .... Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager .... Mr. A. M. PALMER
THIS WEEK.
96th to 103d
PERFORMANCE AND
UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS
of the new play,
LED ASTRAY,
By Octave Feuillet and Dion Boucicault.
There is no DIMINUTION in the interest of the public in this MOST CHARMING PLAY, the house being crowded to the doors at every performance.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 13,
100TH PERFORMANCE
of
LED ASTRAY.
SATURDAY, March 14, at 1:30,
15TH MATINEE
OF LED ASTRAY.
Seats may be secured four weeks in advance.
The management of this theatre announce that they have purchased from the authors, Messrs. D'Ennery and Cormon, the exclusive right to represent in this country the new drama entitled
LES DEUX ORPHELINES,
now running at the Theatre of the Porte St. Martin to the largest and most enthusiastic audiences ever known even in this theatre, celebrated for the greatest Parisian success of the past twenty-five years.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN .... Lessee and Manager
FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE.
C. A. CHIZZOLA .... Director
Mlle. MARIE AIMEE'S
FAREWELL TO NEW-YORK.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
The successful Parisian sensation,
LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT.
Mlle. AIMEE .... as .... Clariette Angot
Grand Chorus and Orchestra; New Scenery.
Musical Conductor .... M. C. VON GHELE
General admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra; gallery, 50 cents.
GRAND MATINEE, SATURDAY, MARCH 14.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. ALICE HARRISON.
EVENING AT 8. Last week of ALICE HARRISON, who will appear in BERTHA, the SEWING-MACHINE GIRL.
AFTERNOON AT 2, By request, reproduction of the sensation drama, entitled, NIMBLE JIM, with full and efficient cast.
FRIDAY EVENING, 13th, Benefit of ALICE HARRISON.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Benefit of Mr. WM. MARDEN.
The BERTHA MATINEE on SATURDAY NEXT
WILL OFFER AS A FREE GIFT,
A $25 CABINET SEWING-MACHINE.
For particulars see bills of the house.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.
Every evening at 8. Saturday matinee at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

THE PILGRIM CLOSES THIS WEEK.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.
WILL OPEN TO-DAY
1,000 PIECES
Dark and Medium Colored
PRINTS,
AT THE EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICE OF
7 CENTS PER YARD.
The Greatest Bargain yet Offered.
Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

NEW IMPORTATIONS.
RICH LACES, RIBBONS, FINE FRENCH EMBROIDERIES, NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS, FRENCH FANCY GOODS, ANTIQUE COLLARS, TIDIES, BED-SPREADS, &c., AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
MILLER & GRANT,
NO. 879 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

R. BROWN,
NO. 819 BROADWAY,
has an attractive stock of
PORTUGUESE EMBROIDERIES,
HAMBURG TRIMMINGS,
MACHINE TRIMMINGS,
FRENCH BANDS, &c.,
all new and cheap.

A. BURDETTE SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR,
NO. 914 BROADWAY, near 20th st., New-York.
Opening of the most BRILLIANT NOVELTIES of IMPORTED SPRING FASHIONS. Ladies will find gratifying changes in walking costumes and full dress toilets. Patterns of them now ready. CLOTH MODELS given with each pattern, which shows just how to work by the pattern and how the garment will look when completed. They are PERFECT GUIDES.
SMITH'S INSTANT DRESS ELEVATOR
Saves the skirt, loops it beautifully, makes a SHORT straight walking skirt of a "train" in a SECOND. You can raise the "train" clear from the walk and let it fall again while taking one step, or you can raise the skirt and keep it raised any desired length of time. You can change it from one dress to another in less than TWO MINUTES. It will save more than twenty times its cost in a single season. It is the ONLY SKIRT ELEVATOR that will allow the skirt to fall WITHOUT using your hands to pull down. See that you get "SMITH'S" Instant ELEVATOR, or you will be SORRY. Each Elevator is stamped. Price 75 cents each. Mailed on receipt of price and TWO stamps. For sale everywhere. Agents wanted.
Address A. BURDETTE SMITH,
Post Office Box No. 5,055, New-York City.

NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
STATEN ISLAND.
ESTABLISHED IN 1819.
No. 98 Duane st., near Broadway,
No. 752 Broadway, near 8th st., } New-York.
No. 610 6th av., near 36th st.
Nos. 166 and 168 Pierrepont st., near Fulton, Brooklyn. No. 40 North 8th st., Philadelphia.
Dye, cleanse, and refinish every variety of ladies' and gentlemen's garments and piece-goods; also cleanse window-shades, curtains, and carpets in their usual superior manner. Note—These are our only offices.

MAUGAS—COURT DRESSES AND MANTLES, PATented.—No. 82 Rue Neuve-des-Petits Champs, corner of the Rue de la Paix, Paris.

MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF THE LOT-OWNERS OF the Green-Wood Cemetery will be held at the office of the company, No. 30 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY the 11th day of March, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., to receive the annual report of the Board of Trustees.
MARCH 3. J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PARTIES WISHING SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS accommodations for the Summer at Newport, R. I., can make arrangements with Mme. ROBINSON, for the above, at her residence, No. 14 East 31st st., New-York City.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS. "THE PARADISE OF AMERICA."—[illegible] Send for Tourists' Guide. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager .... Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30—Commences at 8 o'clock.
TWENTIETH WEEK OF THE COMEDY SERIES.
MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1874,
AND EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Colman's comedy, in five acts, entitled the
HEIR AT LAW.
Lord Duberly .... Mr. John Gilbert
Dr. Pangloss, LL. D., A. S. S. .... Mr. John Brougham
Dick Dowlas .... Mr. Edward Arnott
Zekiel Homespun .... Mr. Harry Beckett
Steadfast .... Mr. J. W. Carroll
Kenrick .... Mr. E. M. Holland
Henry Moreland .... Mr. W. J. Ferguson
Cicely Homespun .... Miss Jeffreys-Lewis
Lady Duberly .... Mme. Ponisi
Caroline Dormer .... Miss Dora Goldthwaite
PARTICULAR NOTICE!
The intention of the management to produce a COMPLETE SERIES of legitimate COMEDIES AND DRAMAS during the present season will necessarily limit their representations.
THE HEIR AT LAW
must therefore be withdrawn on SATURDAY, the 14th,
to make way for Sheridan's superb comedy,
THE RIVALS,
which will be produced on MONDAY, the 16th.
In active preparation, Mr. Lester Wallack's military drama of
THE VETERAN.

ACADEMY. NILSSON. TO-NIGHT.
EIGHTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT OF THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, March 11, at 8.
MARTHA .... NILSSON
Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON .... as .... Lady Henrietta
Miss A. L. CARY .... as .... Nancy
M. VICTOR CAPOUL .... as .... Lionel
Signor DEL PUENTE .... as .... Plunket
Signor SCOLARA .... as .... Tristan
Grand chorus and orchestra.
Musical Director and Conductor .... Signor E. MUZIO
FRIDAY NEXT, MARCH 13, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
final representation of
VERDI'S MASTERWORK,
AIDA. AIDA. AIDA.
SATURDAY, MARCH 14, AT 1:30 P. M.,
SECOND GRAND NILSSON MATINEE.
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON .... as .... Lucia
MONDAY NEXT, MARCH 16, AT 8,
LES HUGUENOTS .... NILSSON
THURSDAY, March 12, in Brooklyn—AIDA.
General admission, $2; family circle, $1; reserved seats, (according to location,) $1 and $2 extra.
NOTICE.—Prices for MATINEE: Admission, $2; reserved seats, $1 extra. (all parts.)
Seats and boxes for all the above now at the Academy; also, at No. 701 Broadway and No. 114 Broadway.
In active preparation, and will shortly be produced, Richard Wagner's opera, in three acts,
LOHENGRIN.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. Lessee, J. B. BOOTH.
LAST FOUR NIGHTS OF
JANAUSCHEK,
who will be supported by
MR. MILNES LEVICK
And the full strength of the Dramatic Company.
THURSDAY EVENING March 12,
AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
HENRY VIII.
QUEEN KATHARINE .... MME. JANAUSCHEK
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 11, LAST TIME,
MEDEA.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, 13TH AND 14TH,
CHESNEY WOLD.
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 16,
DION BOUCICAULT, COLLEEN BAWN.
Seats secured in advance at the theatre, and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

NO. 624. OLYMPIC. NO. 624.
VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY THEATRE.
Opens 7. Curtain 7:45.
NEW ERA OF MIRTH AND MUSIC.
SUCCESS UNPARALLELED.
ANOTHER CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
The renowned Berger Family in new acts and musical novelties. The world's greatest humorist, Sol Smith Russell, showing the funny side of humanity. The peerless character artists, J. McAndrews, Sheridan and Mack, in roaring varieties. The inimitable specialists, Mlle. Gazetta, Cora Adrianna, Minnie Madden, Russian Gymnasts.
A host of popular artists. Every EVENING and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES, 2 o'clock. Concluding with J. J. McCloskey's new sensational local drama of THE ARABS OF NEW-YORK. Admission, Family Circle, 30 cents; Dress Circle and Parquet, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, Balcony, and Orchestra, $1.

COLOSSEUM.
BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
Open from 1 to 5, and 7 to 10 P. M.
LAST WEEKS OF
PARIS BY MOONLIGHT.
After Easter Monday it will be positively replaced with the new and gorgeous pictorial illusion by Danson & Sons, now arrived, of
LONDON IN 1874, BY NIGHT,
with the extraordinary effects of moving figures and water, with moonlight, gas-light, storm, and lightning.
During the present week the entertainments in the Lectorium will be varied by the renowned
PRAEGER FAMILY
in their unique musical novelties.
Admission $1; no extras.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. MAYO.
SPLENDID SUCCESS.
The brilliant young American actor,
Mr. FRANK MAYO,
in the charming idyl of the far West,
DAVY CROCKETT.
Miss ROSA RAND as ELEANOR VAUGHAN.
Press and public unite in proclaiming this one of the best and purest dramas ever produced on the stage.
SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30.

STEINWAY HALL.
THURSDAY, MARCH 12,
GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT,
and positively last appearance of
EUROPE'S GREATEST VIOLINIST,
HENRI WIENIAWSKI,
prior to his departure for Havana on the 14th inst., on which extraordinary occasion the following UNEQUALED COMBINATION of eminent artists will appear:
Miss G. RIDGWAY, M. V. CAPOUL,
M. V. MAUREL, Signor P. FERRANTI,
AND A GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Musical Conductor .... CARL BERGMANN
Accompanist .... L. REMBIELINSKI
Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Seats can now be obtained at box-office of Steinway Hall, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond's, No. 39 Union square, and at No. 114 Broadway.

THE PILGRIM, BAIN HALL, GREAT JONES ST. Positively last week. Admission, 25c. Balcony chairs, 25c. extra. Children under 2, 15c. WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, 2:30 P. M. WEDNESDAY EVENING, benefit St. Thomas' Guild.

REV. CHAS. KINGSLEY IN BROOKLYN.
MR. KINGSLEY WILL GIVE HIS LECTURE,
"WESTMINSTER ABBEY,"
AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THIS EVENING.
Tickets, with reserved seats, 75 cents. Without reserved seats, 50 cents. For sale at the Brooklyn Mercantile Library and at the Academy of Music.

REPRESENTATIONS IN CHARACTER OF
LIFE IN INDIA,
with explanations, by Miss BRITTAN, of Calcutta, Association Hall, THURSDAY, March 12, 1874, at 8 P. M. Tickets, $1; can be obtained at Gurley's, under Association Hall, or at the door Thursday evening.

THE PILGRIM.—POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.

LECTURES.

DR. MARY J. STUDLEY, WHOSE RECENT lectures on Dress Reform, under the management of Sorosis, met with such cordial reception, will, in compliance with requests from ladies in attendance, give a course of three lectures at the chapel of Church of the Disciples, Madison av. and 45th st., on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY of the present week, commencing at 3:30 P. M. Subjects: WEDNESDAY, 11th—"Physiology of Digestion; Prominent Causes of Dyspepsia." THURSDAY, 12th—"The Physiology of the Chest Organs; Their Freedom the Condition of Health, Comfort, Life." FRIDAY, 13th—"The Physiology of the Nerves; How to Avoid Hysteria." Course tickets, $1; single lecture, 50 cents.

INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY, NO. 18 COOPER Union.—WM. HENRY GOODYEAR will lecture TO-NIGHT, at 8 o'clock, on THE FOUR CENTURIES OF ITALIAN PAINTING, with stereopticon illustration. Admission, 50 cents.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MERCHANTS.
A RARE CHANCE
is now presented (by recent consolidation and changes) to a practical merchant having requisite capital to establish a first-class DRY-GOODS house in a growing Western city. Address Lock Box No. 185, Lockport, N. Y.

ADAMANTINE CANDLE FACTORY FOR sale, situate on lot 140 feet square, corner Hamilton and 23d sts., with a full complement of hydraulic presses, molds, stills, &c., &c. The business has been uniformly profitable for many years, and an opportunity for investment well worthy the attention of business men and capitalists. Apply to
C. H. GRANT & CO.,
No. 143 South Front st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—A SPECIAL OR ACTIVE PARTNER, with from $10,000 to $20,000, to engage in the manufacturing business in an old and well-established concern. Best of reference given and required. For full information address by letter, Box No. 229 Yonkers, N. Y., or call personally on the officers of the Citizens' National Bank of Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—AN OLD ESTablished varnish business of forty years' standing and in successful operation, will be sold on reasonable terms, as the subscriber wishes to retire from business. For further particulars inquire corner of Mulberry and Camp sts., Newark, N. J., from 9 to 11 A. M.
S. P. SMITH.

SPLENDID BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.—A feed mill and grain trade; eight years established; reputation first class; running and doing a profitable business; trucks, horses, &c., will be sold cheap, proprietors having engaged in other business; rent of buildings low; terms, part cash, or would exchange for real estate in City or country. Apply at No. 510 West 26th st., for two days.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF ILL-HEALTH—A fine millinery business; location and trade first class; no charge for good will; must buy furniture, $2,000, and stock, all new, $500. Apply for three days between 10 and 4 o'clock, at No. 17 West 11th st., opposite McCreary's.

AN UNUSUAL INDUCEMENT TO ENGAGE in a book and stationery business will be found by addressing Box No. 880 Post Office, Washington, D. C. The house desiring to sell has been established for sixteen years, and last year realized a profit of $13,000 over all expenses.

WANTED—BY A LONDON FIRM, A CONNECTION with an American House in the petroleum and naphtha line; highest references. Address FRANK DAYTON, Post Office Box No. 2,391.

STEAM FACTORY IN THE TWENTY-THIRD Ward, close to depot in Morrisania, for sale or to lease on easy terms; boiler and engine in good order. GEO. H. ALLISON & CO., No. 112 Broadway.

A HOUSE FOR SALE IN THE UPPER PART [illegible]

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

The American Social Science Association's general meeting will probably begin in this City on the 26th of May, this year, and will occupy four days. Twenty papers will be read—a half-hour being allowed for the reading, and another half-hour for a discussion. Three days will probably be devoted to papers and discussions, and one day be saved free for other occupations. In connection with the meeting it is proposed to hold conferences of the various boards of public charities in the country, and of the State boards of health. Among the twenty papers to be given will be an address by the President, George William Curtis, Esq.; by Rev. T. D. Woolsey, LL.D., of New-Haven, a paper on some topic of International Law; by David A. Wells, Esq., of Norwich, a paper on "Taxation;" by Hon. Andrew D. White, of Cornell University, a paper on "The Relation of National and State Governments to Advanced Education;" by Dr. D. C. Gillman, President of the University of California, a paper on "The Commerce of the Pacific Coast by Sea and Land, as Influencing the Future of California and of the United States;" by Gardiner G. Hubbard, Esq., of Cambridge, a paper on "American and European Railroads;" by Willard C. Flagg, Esq., of Moro, Ill., a paper on "The Farmers' Movement in the Western States;" by William W. Greenough, Esq., of Boston, a paper on "Public Libraries;" by Z. R. Brockway, Esq., of Detroit, Mich., a paper on "The Reformation of Prisoners;" by Dr. J. Foster Jenkins, of New-York, a paper on "Tent Hospitals;" by Gamaliel Bradford, Esq., of Boston, a paper on "The Future of Parties;" by Hon. Charles A. Bucklew, of Bloomsburg, Penn., a paper on "The New Pennsylvania Constitution;" by Dr. Alfred L. Carroll, of New-York, a paper on "Sanitary Science in Schools and Colleges;" by Prof. William G. Sumner, of New-Haven, a paper on some financial subject yet to be named; by Dr. Albert Day, of Boston, a paper on "The History and Results of Inebriate Asylums in America;" by the General Secretary, F. B. Sanborn, a report on "The Work of Social Science in the United States."

THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

The regular monthly meeting of the Bar Association was held last night in the rooms of the association, at No. 20 West Twenty-seventh street. In the absence of the President, Mr. Wm. M. Evarts, the meeting was presided over by Gen. Charles W. Sandford, Vice President. The minutes of the previous meeting having been adopted, the report of the Executive Committee was read. The Treasurer's report showed the amount to the credit of the General Fund to be $9,906 75, and to the credit of the Library Fund $1,543 85; total, $11,450 60, of which $11,000 is deposited in the United States Trust Company, and $450 60 in the Bank of America. The following gentlemen were balloted for and elected: John A. Bush, No. 54 Wall street; George L. Rives, No. 120 Broadway; Edgar A. Turrell, No. 170 Broadway, and Joseph J. Marrin.

Mr. Louis L. Delafield, who condemned in strong terms the system of paying the Sheriff, Register, and County Clerk by fees, proposed the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That all laws authorizing the Sheriff, Register, and County Clerk of the City and County of New-York to charge fees for their services, are detrimental to the public good, and should be repealed, and that these officers should be paid fixed salaries.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chair to prepare the necessary acts, and present them to and urge their passage by the present Legislature.

The following gentlemen were appointed on the committee: Louis L. Delafield, W. W. Peckham, John McKeon, Clifford A. Hand, and Charles Tracey. The meeting then adjourned.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

Last night the regular monthly meeting of the Twenty-first Assembly District Republican Association was held at Lincoln Hall, corner of Third avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth street. The meeting was largely attended. Mr. William Haw, Jr., President, called the meeting to order. Col. B. Page, Secretary, read the report of the Committee on Recommendation, to whom were refered the names of 100 candidates for election as members at the last meeting. The committee reported favorably. The names of the candidates were then taken up singly and unanimously elected. Fifty names were then proposed for membership, on which the committee will report at the next meeting. The President stated that owing to the late special election in the district, the association had been put to a good deal of expense, but the funds in the treasury were almost sufficient to discharge the debt; and now all that was required was about $100. It was indeed very creditable to the members of the association, for the vigilance they exercised during the election, and he trusted at the next contest they would, owing to their strength, defeat any candidates that might present themselves in opposition to the Republican party. At the conclusion of the President's remarks the amount required was subscribed within ten minutes by the members, and the meeting adjourned.

INSPECTION OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

It having been announced that an inspection and review of the Seventh Regiment would take place last evening at Union square, large crowds began to assemble about 7 o'clock in and around the square, and at 8 o'clock there were several thousand persons present. They were disappointed, however, as, owing to the coldness of the atmosphere, it was decided to have the inspection take place at the armory of the regiment, in Seventh street. Every portion of the building was crammed with spectators, among whom were several ladies. The regiment assembled in full strength, ten companies, comprising 900 men all told. They presented a very fine soldierly appearance, and elicited marked commendation from all present. At 8:45 P. M. Inspector General Morris, Gen. Heath, and Gen. Dunn, of the Governor's staff, accompanied by Col. Emmons Clark, commanding the Seventh Regiment, Lieut. Col. Ryder, Major Smith, Adjt. Fitzgerald, and Col. Wentworth, of Gen. Varian's staff, entered the armory in full military uniform, and made a careful inspection of the men's uniform, arms, &c. Owing to a want of space in which to manœuvre, no review or parade took place, and at 9:45 P. M. the inspection closed, the General officers representing the State being evidently well pleased with the condition of the regiment.

A TEMPERANCE LECTURE.

On Saturday evening last, a man who gave his name as Stephen J. Brady, was taken to the Park Hospital, suffering from an injury known as Pott's fracture of the ankle. He said he was thirty-five years of age, that he had no home, was unmarried, and by profession a lawyer. He was very much intoxicated when admitted to the hospital, and stated that he had received his hurt at the hands of a man whom he had met in the Hotel du Canada, No. 110 Chatham street. His story was that he had gone into the bar-room to try to borrow three cents in order to get money enough to enable him to ride up town, and that a man who was leaning over the counter when he went in attacked him, and hustled him out to the sidewalk, and had pushed him so violently that he fell. The Surgeon in charge of the hospital says that on Monday morning he was much better, but that about noon he was seized with an attack of delirium tremens, and at about 10 o'clock on the same night he was taken with convulsions, from which he did not rally, and died shortly after. He says that he was quite an intelligent man, and showed evidences of education and refinement. The proprietor of the Hotel du Canada says that Brady came into his place on Saturday evening, and wanted to borrow three cents, which being refused, he became violent and abusive. The night porter, Frank Betts, was ordered to put him out, which he did, and Brady slipped and fell on the sidewalk after Betts had let him go. Betts was arrested at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and locked up in the Tombs to await the result of the inquest.

A HANDSOME GIFT ACKNOWLEDGED.

The following letter from the Secretary of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor explains itself:

No. 78 SOUTH STREET, NEW-YORK, March 10, 1874.

G. G. Yvelin, Esq., Treasurer:

DEAR SIR: The New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor most gratefully acknowledge the donation of $722 50, which was yesterday handed to me by you on behalf of Messrs. John N. Kendall, B. F. Crane, Jr., Robt. Brundestte, Jr., Dr. G. W. Robinson, Mrs. G. G. Yvelin, Miss E. Louise Smith, Miss Annie Fielding, and Miss Laura G. Abendroth, committee, this sum being proceeds of a concert given for this association.

With our best thanks to the kind friends whose benefaction you have conveyed to us,

I am yours most respectfully,

ROBT. B. MINTURN, Treasurer.

DEATH OF A JOURNALIST.

Mr. David M. Melliss, for many years financial editor of the *World*, died Monday evening at his residence in this City, of congestion of the lungs, after a brief illness. Mr. Melliss was at one time, prior to 1857, one of the most successful merchants in this City, and the firm of Melliss & Ayers was largely engaged in the importation of laces and hosiery. About the time of the establishment of the *World* he came upon the street as financial editor of that paper, and continued in that capacity until about a year ago, since when he has been engaged in other business. He leaves a wife and large family.

ARRAIGNMENT OF MURDERERS.

Patrick J. Leahy, the detective who shot Michael McNamara while in pursuit of "Dutch Herman," was arraigned in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Brady, on a charge of manslaughter. He pleaded not guilty and was remanded.... John Doyle, the Police officer who shot his sweetheart, Mary Lawlor, under such distressing circumstances, was put forward on a charge of murder in the first degree, and through his counsel, Ex-Judge Fullerton, put in a plea of not guilty.... James Purvis was arraigned for the murder of a negro named Isaac Hendricksen, and pleaded not guilty. He was remanded for trial.

ANNIVERSARY OF ARCHBISHOP M'CLOSKEY'S CONSECRATION.

HE IS PRESENTED WITH $6,000 BY THE PRIESTS OF HIS DIOCESE.

The Catholic clergy of the Archdiocese of New-York resolved on the thirtieth anniversary of the consecration of Archbishop McCloskey to present him with a suitable testimonial. Accordingly, a committee, composed of Rev. M. Curran, Rev. E. O'Reilly, Rev. W. Clowry, and Rev. F. H. Farrelly, were appointed to select and present it. Last evening being that anniversary, every parish in the diocese was represented by its Pastor at No. 218 Madison avenue, the Archbishop's residence, the large parlors of which were filled. At 8 o'clock the Vicar General introduced the Archbishop, who was attired in the purple robes of the Archiepiscopate. He took his seat on the throne at the lower end of the front room, and while the clergymen stood attentively around him, Rev. F. H. Farrelly, Pastor of St. James' Roman Catholic Church, read the following address, which he had prepared for the occasion:

Most Rev. Archbishop:

We have come in this public manner to offer to your Grace our congratulations on this the thirtieth anniversary of your episcopate. It is not usual with the Church, as we know, to be able to mark in her calendar so long a service in those she invests with her highest authority. The weighty burden of duties and of exhausting and corroding cares, oftener even than the weight of years, cuts short the career of usefulness of many a Bishop. We cannot therefore help regarding it as a happy augury for religion in our diocese, that to you has been vouchsafed so long a term of episcopal administration, and congratulating you, as we do now, in our own name and in the name of the devoted flocks whom you have intrusted to our pastoral care, we also pray the Giver of life and the Great Disposer of all its events, to lengthen still more your days, and to keep yet longer in our midst the traditions you so worthily represent, as an example and an incentive to us in every vigorous exertion of our calling. In saying these words of reverence and affection we are admonished that our duty is properly at an end, for the language of the heart is brief as well as sincere. If then we are prompted by the occasion to add something more, it is merely that our thoughts may be the companions of your own through the memories that come up on so notable an anniversary. There are, we believe, but few of the clergy of your diocese, numerous as they are now, that witnessed your consecration—two or three at the most—and they were then but humble Levites in the sanctuary. Yet on that day of magnificence and joy the spacious sanctuary of St. Patrick's Cathedral was filled with priests of every degree of age and usefulness. They all have now gone to their reward. The two Bishops consecrated with you, and the august consecrator as well, equally rest from their labors. Not long since you stood by the remains of the last of those laborious and devoted men, and along with your grief for the loss of your Vicar General and your friend came the sad feeling that now you were left alone of them all. It is, unhappily, not possible for any of us to fill up this void in your heart, yet our number, our fidelity, and our devotedness may do much to soften its pain, and happily we can all aid you by heartfelt zeal to bear the heavy burden and labor which the providence of God clearly deems it necessary you should still bear for your people. We do not wish to detail the works that labor has already accomplished. Still we cannot pass over in silence the place you hold in the traditions of this diocese. You are the only living priest in it, and perhaps in its whole province, who saw the first Catholic church ever erected in this City, "old St. Peter's," or who knew the first Bishop that actually ruled this See. His hand, indeed, may have signed you with the chrism of confirmation. You were ordained by the second and consecrated by the third, whose successor you are, and now as Metropolitan preside over a province with twelve Suffragan Bishops, whose priests with your own number more than 1,000. St. Vincent's Hospital, in this City, is your work, erected by you when Pastor of St. Joseph's Church, and the money that built it was collected in your long and weary journeyings. You were called from your pastoral charge to preside over the first ecclesiastical seminary in our midst, and over the college attached to it. To your energy and zeal the present provincial seminary at Troy owes its able and valuable Professors, who have made it a success and a blessing to the province from the number of pious and zealous priests it has furnished to the Church. You founded the Diocese of Albany and built its magnificent cathedral. Called to govern this diocese—your old home—you found among its multiplied burdens the vast cathedral edifice, begun by your illustrious predecessor, to be reared from its foundations, and, thanks to your unflagging efforts and patient toil, it now rises in grandeur above all that surrounds it, just as your own life of worth and dignity and honor in the priesthood is above all among us whose lives are devoted to the service of God's Church. Still in vigor and hope, after thirty years of most prudent and successful administration, you can look out over your vast diocese and see temples of God rising everywhere; see, besides, the orphans fed and cared for in comfortable homes, the homeless aged of both sexes sheltered, the sick tenderly nursed, the reckless sinner brought back in repentance and hope, even the waifs cast to perish on the heartless tide of society, rescued for the sake of the image they bear—in a word, institutions for the relief of almost every want of humanity, if not founded by you, at least fostered and helped by your counsel and support. All this is your glory and your consolation. No one, then, could have been left longer among us who combines so many of the traditions of this diocese, and whose own works will live in benediction. You have grown with its growth, and now crown its glory; more than that, your people and you priests all see in you "the steward of God, gentle, sober, just, holy," the very lineaments the divine apostle drew of a true Bishop. May those lineaments we know so well be long yet in our sight to cheer us in our work, and to let us see how blessed it is before men and Angels to be a true servant of God. Begging your Grace to accept this free-will offering of our love and esteem, we ask your benediction.

When Father Farrelly concluded Father Curran presented the testimonial—$6,000 in money—and the assemblage kneeling received the Archbishop's benediction. After this he replied as follows:

I thank you most sincerely, reverend and dear friend, for the kind words which you have spoken. I thank you all, very reverend and dear brethren, for the affectionate wishes and warm congratulations which you have come to offer me on this thirtieth anniversary of my episcopate. I am happy to believe, as I do believe, that in all you have said you have been giving utterance not to mere phrases of formal courtesy, but to the genuine feelings of your hearts; and allow me to assure you that your words have not fallen simply as pleasant sounds upon my ear, but have entered into my heart, and will remain engraven there. They will remain as a precious reminiscence of this anniversary. They will remain as words of cheering and of comfort, as a help to strengthen and encourage me through whatever further term of life, or labor, or trial, may in the providence of God be still afford me. This signal mark, not alone of friendship, but of honor and respect, enhanced as it is by your numerous presence here from every portion of the archdiocese, is one which effects and moves me more deeply than any words of mine can tell. It is a compliment I did not anticipate, inasmuch as I did not feel that I had any just claim to it; for of the thirty years of my episcopate, not more than twelve have been devoted, properly speaking, to this diocese of New-York—between two and three as coadjutor, between nine and ten as your unworthy Archbishop—so that, in truth, the best and most active years of my life were given to the diocese of which I had the honor to be the first Bishop—that is, the diocese of Albany. But Albany was only an offshoot from New-York, and for this reason, perhaps, you have been pleased to consider the unities as still preserved, and have given me credit accordingly. This only makes my debt of gratitude the greater—far greater than I shall be ever able to repay. In the course of the eloquent address to which we have been listening allusion has been made to memories of the past—to memories which, to me especially, and doubtless to many among you, are fond and hallowed ones, and which it delights us on this occasion to recall. What Catholic priest or Catholic layman is there of New-York who is ignorant of or does not revere and cherish names such as you have—the names of Fenwick, Kohlman, Power, Malon, of Bishop Connolly, Bishop Dubois, Archbishop Hughes. These were the apostolic men who were some of them founders and foster-fathers, others the noble and stately pillars, as well as the bright and shining ornaments, of the same Church. May their names and memories be held in benediction! It was my privilege to know them all. It was Father Kohlman who baptized me, who, years after, was my spiritual director when a young priest in Rome. From the hands of Father Fenwick, afterward the illustrious Bishop of Boston, that others of my family received the same sacrament. Father Malon instructed and prepared me for my first communion, and that first communion was made in the dear old St. Peter's Church, at whose altar all these venerable men were wont to minister. Dr. Power, after building the present St. Peter's on the site of the old, lived and died its faithful and well-beloved pastor. Of him I need not speak. From my boyhood upward he was ever to me a kind and affectionate father, and in my maturer years a trusty counsellor and friend. If I have spoken of these our predecessors in the priesthood, I must not pass over in silence my predecessors in the episcopate. The saintly Bishop Connolly I remember well. I remember his venerable form as officiating at the altar, or seated in his episcopal chair in St. Patrick's Cathedral—then known as the new church out of town. I remember, as though it were yesterday, his once placing his hand affectionately on my young head and telling me that if I ever wished to become a priest he would send me to the propaganda. That, indeed, was a feather in my cap, and I was proud of it; but before I found my vocation Bishop Connolly was called to his rest. Bishop Dubois, as you have said, ordained me. Archbishop Hughes, who will be ever known, not alone as the first, but as pre-eminently the great Archbishop of New-York, consecrated me his coadjutor afterwards, and had me sent to Albany. He has gone to receive his reward. I am here, his unworthy successor, for nearly ten years, already, occupying, not filling his place, but serving, at least, in declining years, as a living reminder of the traditions of the past, or almost the last connecting link between the present generation of the priesthood to which you belong and the generation that preceeded you. Alas! the link is frail, and will soon be broken, but a newer and brighter one will replace it, to perpetuate the same traditions, and serve, in turn, as another link between the generation that now is and that which will come after. I fear I am trespassing long upon your patience, but I crave your indulgence for a few concluding words. It has pleased your worthy representative, I should rather say your worthy orator, in his closing remarks to briefly advert to some of the works and labors of my Episcopal career. Of these it does not become me to speak further than to say that more praise and credit have been given to me than I justly deserve. Mine undoubtedly would be a very hard case if after thirty years of rather unremitting toil there were nothing now to show for it. But be assured, however this may be, I am fully sensible of my many shortcomings and deficiencies; still more am I conscious—most deeply conscious—of how far I fall below the standard set by the great apostle as that of the true Bishop in the Church of God. In looking back upon the years gone by, my mind is not so much occupied by the thought of things accomplished as of those still unaccomplished. For much as may have been done in the past, we all know and feel how much still remains to be done both in the present and in the future. The work does not diminish, but is daily augmenting. But in all our labors it behoves us to bear in mind, although Paul may plant and Apollo water, it is God alone who can give the increase. If, then, some good has been achieved, some fruit been gathered—if religion flourishes, churches and institutions multiply and prosper—if good works abound, to Him belong the honor and praise. If any part be graciously placed by Him to those whom He has chosen as his instruments, it belongs to you as the laborers in His vineyard, in equal if not in greater measure than to myself. And this testimony I am proud to render in your regard, that from the first moment of my coming among you until now you have been loyal and true to me as your Archbishop. You have ever and in all things given me your cheerful and hearty co-operation; you have seemingly vied with one another in seeking to lighten the burdens which you know must sometimes weigh too heavily on my shoulders, and thus it is you, in truth, who have borne the labors and heats of the day. And this testimony which I make of you I am willing and happy to render in its due proportion of our faithful and generous people, to whom also my warmest thanks and deepest gratitude are due. Encouraged, then, by the past, let us, with God's blessing, strive to persevere more zealously if possible, in the future. Bound together in the unity of faith, let us be more and more closely drawn together by the ties of fraternal charity; let us be of one heart as well as of one mind; let our preaching be not alone by word, but by work, by virtuous lives and good example, by a true priestly character and conduct. And now in repeating my warmest and sincerest thanks, let me in my parting words reciprocate all your kind and affectionate wishes, all your fervent prayers. May you enjoy health and happiness with length of days; may you see your own anniversaries of thirty, forty, fifty years; may your labors be blessed on earth and crowned in heaven.

The assembled Pastors evinced their appreciation of these remarks in their own ways, and then returned to the supper-room, where a repast awaited them. Later in the evening the clergymen took leave of Archbishop McCloskey, and the presentation was complete.

A NEW POLITICAL PARTY.

A meeting was held at Mechanics' Hall, No. 767 Third avenue, last evening, for the purpose of organizing a new political party. Mr. Leander Thompson presided. Messrs. Lucien Saniel, George Barker, and Leander Thompson were elected delegates to the Central Committee. Messrs. Theodore E. Tomlinson, G. W. Maddox, McMaxen, and others addressed the meeting. The following resolutions in reference to the problem of rapid transit were adopted:

Resolved, That while rapid transit is an urgent necessity, for the want of which the entire community is suffering; that while the people require a railroad board of the best engineers, with its head selected by the people, we solemnly protest against the construction of the road by any private corporation.

Resolved, That the City of New-York can build the road from funds derived by the sale of bonds of small denominations at low rates of interest. If owned and constructed by the people, it will be managed in their interest and for their convenience. Under wise supervision the road can be constructed by the day's work in a more substantial and economical manner than by contract.

Resolved, That if the people control the road the employes thereon will not be obliged to work from fifteen to seventeen hours per day; but will be allowed a reasonable time for relaxation, while a monopoly would overwork all in its employ, and furnish the poorest accommodations at the highest price.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE FINANCES.

The following call explains itself:

We, the undersigned, request the citizens of New-York to assemble in Cooper Institute, on some evening to be hereafter designated, to give expression to their opinions on the questions affecting the national finance, and to enter their protest against the delay of Congress in concluding effective legislation on this subject. We hereby further request that William C. Bryant, George Opdyke, William M. Vermilye, Elliot C. Cowdin, Ethan Allen, John E. Williams, Henry M. Taber, William T. Blodgett, William Libby, and Cyrus W. Field act as an Executive Committee to carry out the objects of this call, and with power to fill vacancies and to add to their numbers.

NEW-YORK, March 9, 1874.

Peter Cooper, J. D. Vermilye, Peake, Opdycke & Co., S. B. Chittenden, R. L. & A. Stuart, H. K. Thurbur, Babcock Bros. & Co., S. L. M. Barlow, Elwood Walter, Stewart Brown, James M. Brown, Pierpont Morgan, Wm. L. Jenkins, A. E. Brah, Charles P. Leverich.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The American Geographical Society held a regular meeting last evening at the rooms of the Historical Society, corner of Eleventh street and Second avenue, Judge Daly presiding. After the regular business was over a large number of new members were elected. The Secretary then read the following communication:

GERMAN ASSOCIATION FOR POLAR EXPLORATION, BREMEN, Feb. 19, 1874.

MUCH RESPECTED SIR: In the name and by the direction of the German Association for Polar Exploration we have the honor to communicate to you the fact that, upon the recommendation of the members of the last German Polar Expedition, it has been resolved to name one of the lately-discovered capes in Eastern Greenland "Cape Daly," in recognition of the lively interest he has manifested in the German Polar Expedition, and consequently his name has been so engraved upon the newly-constructed map of the work, which is soon to appear. With distinguished consideration we remain yours, &c.,

DR. M. LINDEMAN, Secretary.

GEO. ALBRECHT, President.

Hon. John M. Francis, late United States Minister to Greece, then read a paper, which will be found in another column, on "Greece as it is." Upon the reading of this communication, resolutions were adopted acknowledging the high honor thus paid to the society, and returning the thanks of the society to the Italian Geographical Society for the interesting and valuable information forwarded to President Daly concerning the recent earthquake in Northern Italy, and also directing the Secretary to express to Signor De Luca, Italian Consul General at this port, the obligations of the society for the trouble he has taken in assisting the investigation of this subject.

BURGLARS AT WORK IN NEW-JERSEY.

Some time during the early hours of yesterday morning nine different houses on Jersey avenue, Jersey City, were entered and robbed by burglars. The houses are all located on one block—six on one side of the street, and three almost directly opposite. In every case, entrance was effected by prying open the rear basement window. The plunder consisted entirely of silver-ware, and amounted in value to about $300. The Police knew nothing of the robberies until informed by the occupants of the premises visited, who are Charles Krugler, William Parker, Olmstead Wells, T. R. Egbert, J. B. Emery, William Foster, J. C. De Lavergne, C. V. Throckmorton, and Charles Coulter. The residence of Mr. Bennett, on Duncan avenue, was also visited by burglars, and robbed of a quantity of clothing. In Newark, the residences of George B. Jenkinson, William Passmore, and P. Dickinson, on High street, were entered by a burglar yesterday morning, and robbed of considerable jewelry and small amounts of money. At Mr. Jenkidson's house his little daughter was awakened by hearing a noise, and on opening her eyes, saw a negro standing at her bedside. She was about to give an alarm, when the burglar placed a sponge saturated with chloroform over her mouth, and she became unconscious. Mrs. P. Dickinson was taking care of a sick child at Mr. Passmore's house, and had lain down on the bed to get some rest. On awakening, a negro was standing at the bedside. She sprang from the bed and screamed loudly for assistance, when the negro fled from the room, jumped out of a second-story window, and succeeded in making his escape.

THE SICK AT THE PARK HOSPITAL.

James Cooper, the colored steward of the schooner Alta Vela, who fired three pistol-balls into his head, was so much better on Monday that he was removed from the Park Hospital, where he was first taken, to Bellevue. Yesterday he was so much better that he was able to sit up in bed for a short time. Dr. Fleurher, who attended him from the first, has been unable to discover more than one wound, and that is in the left ear. It is supposed that this ball came out at the back part of the mouth. Cooper persists in saying that he shot himself three times.... Fortraeder, the young German who shot himself through the head the other day, is also getting better. He is perfectly conscious, and able to sit up for a little while at a time. He will, in all probability, recover, but will lose his eye.... Detective Tully, who accidentally shot himself through the chest with a ball of 44-100 caliber, is recovering rapidly.

ROBBERY BY ITALIANS.

During the absence of Mary Petroni, wife of Angelo Petroni, an Italian laborer, her room in No. 37 Mulberry street, was broken into and robbed of $500 in gold, and property worth $100. She suspected Antonio Amercine, Orfino Joseppo, Michel Rosa and Gaetano Brittane, four Italian laborers living in the next room. On their being arrested by Officer McGrath, of the Sixth Precinct, part of the stolen property was found in their room. On the prisoners being arraigned at the Tombs yesterday, they were held for trial.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Henry, of Essex County, introduced in the New-Jersey Legislature, yesterday morning, a preamble and resolution calling for articles of impeachment against Frederick A. Goetze and Thomas S. Edmundson, Police Commissioners of Jersey City, for holding office illegally on account of having been indicted and convicted for attempting to defraud the Government of Jersey City in January, 1871. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A bill was introduced in the House yesterday reducing the numerical strength of the National Guard. A long debate ensued in the House on the Hudson County Boulevard bill. A motion for indefinite postponement was made, pending the discussion of which the House adjourned.

KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The Kings County Democratic General Committee met last evening, and, after the transaction of some routine business, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That we renew and reaffirm the principle so often declared by this organization, that all legislation relating to municipalities should be based upon the principles of local self-government; hence we most respectfully and earnestly invoke the members of the State Senate and Assembly from this county, without regard to political distinctions, strenuously to oppose any scheme designed to favor one department of municipal government at the expense of another, and request the representatives at Albany to vest authority to determine the question of the control of public improvements to the Common Councils of the cities.

THE COLVOCORESSES CASE SETTLED.

The Bridgeport (Conn.) *Farmer* says that all the Colvocoresses insurance suits have been fully settled. Not only has the formal agreement between the parties been executed, but the greater part of the money has already been actually paid over. The basis of the compromise was fifty per cent. on the face of the policies, with no deduction for premium notes or for the amounts due at the time of his death. On this basis the heirs receive $105,000 from the companies. The total amount of the property left by Capt. Colvocoresses, including the money from the insurance companies, is $135,000. On all the policies obtained by the Captain upon [illegible], he paid in premiums but $600.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The arrivals of emigrants at this port thus far during the week have been 400.

To-morrow, the day of the Ex-President's funeral, the United States Courts and the offices of the Commissioners will be closed.

The Board of Police yesterday resolved to confer with the Mayor in reference to the proposed route of the parade on St. Patrick's Day.

William E. Coon, a lad thirteen years old, fell overboard from a barge at the foot of West Nineteenth street, yesterday, and was drowned.

Mr. James Dunne read a paper on the "Failure of Universal Suffrage" last evening at the De La Salle Catholic Association, No. 48 Second street.

The James C. Rice Post No. 29, Grand Army of the Republic, will kindle their camp-fire at headquarters, No. 58 West Fourteenth street, on the 16th inst.

Mr. De Cordova will lecture at Association Hall on Friday afternoon, under the auspices of the School Teachers' Association. Subject—"Mrs. Grundy."

Bernard Masterson, sixty years of age, who formerly resided at No. 52 Pitt street, committed suicide yesterday by drowning himself at the foot of Broome street, East River.

A man named Stephen Brady died in the Park Hospital, yesterday, from injuries said to have been received on last Friday, by being thrown out of the liquor store No. 110 Chatham street.

Joseph Elber and Alfred Varlin quarreled yesterday at their residence, No. 150 East Forty-third street, when Elber threw Varlin down stairs, injuring him severely. Elber was arrested.

Among those who called on Mayor Havemeyer yesterday were Commissioner Marshall, Gen. Duryee, and Mr. Beers. The Mayor, however, gave the longest audience to Superintendent Matsell.

The lodges of the Fifth District of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows gave a ball at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms last night, which attracted a large attendance of members of the order.

A free class for thorough instruction of women in phonography, fitting them for practical work as short-hand writers, will be organized at the Women's Training School, No. 47 East Tenth street, on Friday next, at 3 P. M.

A lecture for the benefit of the Chapin Home was delivered last evening at the Church of the Divine Paternity, Fifth avenue and Forty-fifth street, by R. J. De Cordova. Subject—"Them Brown Boys of Browntown."

R. S. Guernsey will read a paper before the New-York Genealogical and Biographical Society, No. 64 Madison avenue, this evening, at 7 o'clock, on "Bibliography of the United States Relating to Military Collective Biography."

The German Relief Association for the Tenth, Eleventh, and Seventeenth Wards gave a ball at Concordia Hall, in Avenue A, last night. The proceeds will go to the relief fund in aid of the unemployed poor in those districts.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, William Devlin and John Doyle each pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. Devlin was sent to State Prison for two years and six months, and Doyle was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

In the future the stated meetings of the New-York Genealogical and Biographical Society will be held on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month (excepting July, August, and September,) instead of on the second and fourth Saturdays, as heretofore.

Charles Harris, who refused to give his residence, was held for trial, at the Tombs, yesterday, for obtaining an edition of Dickens' works, valued at $40, from the American News Company, by means of a forged order, purporting to be from Mr. W. J. Stokes, of the Post Office.

The newly-formed Association of German Property-owners and Tax-payers of the Twenty-first Ward, M. Strohmenger presiding, held a meeting at No. 588 Second avenue, yesterday, enrolling new members, and completing the organization by the adoption of a constitution.

At the meeting of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute, yesterday, papers were read on the "Manufacture of Maple Sugar," "The Crops in Texas," "Extermination of Insects from Apple Orchards," &c. A full report of the proceedings will be found in THE WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning.

Yesterday afternoon, while Patrick Callahan, aged twenty-eight, of Thirtieth street and First avenue, and Patrick Curtin, of No. 2,327 Second avenue, were engaged in tamping a blast at One Hundred and Second street and New avenue, the charge prematurely exploded, and both men were seriously injured. They were cared for at the Ninety-ninth street Hospital.

A bill of considerable importance to the tax-payers of this City is now before the Legislature, involving an amount of nearly $12,000,000 for State taxes. Controller Green has been making earnest efforts to prevent so large an amount being rolled in one mass upon this City, and has gone to Albany at the request of the State Controller to confer with him on the subject.

In the case of Grau against Rullman, it was inadvertently announced that plaintiff's motion for an injunction had been denied. The order of the purport, as reported, had been drawn up and formed part of the official papers in the case in possession of the Clerk, but at the time of publication, it appears, the Judge had not given formal directions for its entry on the record.

Dr. Mary J. Studley, who recently lectured under the auspices of Sorosis, on "Dress Reform," will, at the request of a large number of ladies, deliver a course of three lectures in the chapel of the Church of the Disciples, at Madison avenue and Forty-fifth street. These are to take place on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of this week, beginning at 3:30 P. M. each day. Her first subject is "Physiology of Digestion, Prominent Causes of Dyspepsia;" her second, "Physiology of the Chest Organs;" her third, "Physiology of the Nerves, How to Avoid Hysteria."

BROOKLYN.

Canon Kingsley will deliver his lecture on "Westminster Abbey" in the Academy of Music to-night.

A grand matinée benefit for the poor of Brooklyn, will be given by the company and employes of the Park Theatre this afternoon.

Dr. Porteous will deliver a lecture next Monday evening, in the Academy of Music, on "The Attitude of the Churches Toward Public Amusements."

Rachel Evans, a domestic, was committed by Justice Riley, yesterday morning, on a charge of stealing a $400 diamond ring from Miss Davis, of No. 453 Pacific street.

On Thursday evening a mass-meeting under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance Society, will be held at Dr. Fulton's church, in Hanson place. Dr. Dio Lewis will take part in the exercises.

Andrew Eckert was arrested last evening on a charge of breaking into the tool-shop of Martin Kuhn, at Yates and Park avenue, on the night of March 2, and stealing therefrom tools valued at $35.

Owing to a dispute about the auctioneers who will have charge of the sale, the effects of the Long Island Club were not disposed of by the Sheriff yesterday morning. The sale will take place on Saturday morning next.

Branch No. 10 of the St. Patrick's Alliance have been presented with a set of flags, beautifully embroidered, and valued at $500, by the Sisters of St. Joseph attached to St. Vincent De Paul's Church, in North Sixth street.

At 10 o'clock on Friday morning, the Women's Temperance Association will meet at the Sunday-school rooms of the Monroe place Baptist Church, and on Friday evening at all the regular prayer-meetings in the City.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Margaret Loundes, who was killed by her husband on Sunday afternoon at No. 245 North Fifth street, rendered the following verdict last evening: "That deceased came to her death from stab-wounds inflicted by her husband, Thos. Loundes, on the afternoon of March 8, 1874."

Shortly after 5 o'clock last evening, a team of horses attached to a farmer's wagon, driven by M. Anderson, of Flatbush, ran away and plunged through the show window of Dr. Store's drug store, at No. 280 Flatbush avenue. The horses were very much cut. The damage to the window and its contents amounts to $400. Anderson escaped unhurt.

It is said that the decision of Judge Pratt giving the property known as the Brooklyn Post Office to the Brooklyn Trust Company, on the ground that it was purchased by E. S. Mills while President of the company, with the company's money, will also put the company in possession of the *Argus* building, which was part of the same estate, and was purchased at the same time under similar conditions.

STATEN ISLAND.

Capt. Treadway, of the United States steamer Grant, reports that early yesterday morning there were over forty vessels riding at anchor close under the land outside of Sandy Hook, with a terrific north-west gale prevailing at the time.

Coroner Lee, of Stapleton, yesterday held an inquest upon the body of Wm. McGee, who died on Saturday night, soon after having been admitted to the station-house at Stapleton. The verdict was that he died from apoplexy, caused by the excessive use of bad liquor, and John McCarthy, Tompkinsville, was censured for selling him bad liquor when he was already drunk.

Mr. Cyrus White, of Graniteville, was on Monday arrested by Deputy Sheriff De Nyse, and held to bail in the sum of $10,000, upon an order of arrest granted by Judge Gilbert, in a suit in the Supreme Court brought by Frederick L. Mathes. John T. Mersereau and Sarah T. Decker became his sureties. The charge is that in 1868 White agreed to sell W. M. Brundage & Co. 100 shares of Pacific Mail at 102, and that he subsequently delivered what purported to be a certificate for that amount of stock, for which he was given a certified check for $10,200, but that the certificate was really for only five shares, which had been "raised" to 100, and that White so knew when he delivered it. Mr. White denies the entire allegation, alleges that he is not the man mentioned in the papers, and says that he intends to bring suit for false arrest.

NEW-JERSEY.

During the month of February the Tax Collector of Paterson received $5,728 76 of arrears of taxes for 1872.

Three thousand car loads of coal were received last week at the Bayonne station of the New-Jersey Central Railroad.

Mr. Edgar P. York states that there is no truth in the report that he stabbed David Styles, of Linden, at a hotel in Rahway.

The Sheriff's sale of St. John's Church in Orange, which was to have taken place yesterday, was again postponed, this time for three weeks.

The City Treasurer of Paterson has been authorized by the Board of Aldermen to borrow $125,000 for current expenses in anticipation of the payment of taxes.

Jonathan E. Huntington, one of the oldest citizens of Newark, died yesterday from paralysis. Deceased was a prominent and highly-esteemed member of the Wickliffe Church.

A woman named Webster, residing in Sixth street, Jersey City, was very severely scalded yesterday by the accidental upsetting of a kettle of boiling water which she was taking from the stove.

At 12:30 o'clock Monday night a fire broke out in Rowland Johnson's barn at East Orange, and the building, with its contents, was completely consumed. The loss is estimated at $3,500, and is partially covered by insurance.

Mrs. William Marshall, residing at No. 136 Jackson street, Paterson, fell into an unguarded sewer trench in Jackson street Monday night, and sustained a compound fracture of the leg, besides other injuries. Her child, aged four years, also fell in, but escaped uninjured. The trench was six feet in depth.

Mr. John Clark, an influential and highly respected citizen of New-Brunswick, died at his residence, in that city, yesterday morning, at the age of seventy three years. He was a Director of the State Bank, and when it was in difficulty a short time ago he contributed $25,000 for its relief. Deceased resided all his lifetime in New-Brunswick, which was his birth-place, and held several positions of honor and trust.

John J. Gibbons, a colored man, and some companions went into Bailey's saloon in Elizabeth Sunday and drank eighteen glasses of beer. Bailey refused to take any pay for the beer, but he charged his customers ninety cents for a very small amount of candy which he gave them. He has been arrested for violating the Sunday law, and hopes to clear himself on the plea that he did not sell the beverage. If convicted he is liable to a fine of $360.

DEATH OF A NEW-YORKER IN IOWA.

Yesterday a dispatch from Des Moines, Iowa, stated that the body of a dead man was found between that and Baine City, on Monday, lying in a corn-field at a distance of about half a mile from the road. An inquest was held, and the Coroner's Jury gave it as their opinion that death had occurred about three weeks previous, and resulted from exposure. They also believe that derangement was the primary cause. The deceased was appparently about thirty-five years of age. A gold watch was found in his possession. Also, a railway ticket from New-York to Cheymore. A memorandum book found in his pocket, indicated that his name was A. L. Cook or O. G. Ditmars, and that he was connected with the firm of L. M. Bates & Co., of this City. From inquiries made at the office of Moses Bates & Co. yesterday, it was ascertained that the name of the deceased was A. L. Cook, who was formerly a salesman in the house. Mr. Cook was subject to sudden and severe fits, and, on one occasion, narrowly escaped falling down the elevator. This circumstance induced him to seek out-door employment, and having served in Col. Brown's Eleventh Michigan Regiment he was entitled to a patent of land, and started for the West on the 8th of February, with a ticket for Laramie, Kan. While on his way there he was taken ill, and remained a day at Buffalo. This was the last his friends heard from him until yesterday. It is supposed that the deceased became ill in the cars, and in a fit of insanity left the train, and wandered about through the fields until he died.

WESTCHESTER SUPERVISORS.

The adjourned meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County was held yesterday. The report of the committee appointed on Sheriff charges, states that, in reference to the charges of John Bassing, late Sheriff of Westchester, the committee are satisfied that when the Auditing Board has made allowance for services rendered beyond that provided by statute, the auditing and payment of such claim must be considered as final. Mr. Haskin's allegations against Bassing were that his bills were, for the most part, fraudulent, and that in many instances charges were made against the City for services which were never rendered. Attention is called to the fact that the Chairman of the Special Committee, Mr. Odle Close, was counsel for Mr. Bassing during his term of office as Sheriff, and was also one of the committee auditing and voting for the payment of his fraudulent and illegal claims. Mr. Haskin maintains that if Mr. Close's theory were correct it would release Tweed from Blackwell's Island, and Ingersoll and Farrington from the State Prison. After dealing at much length with the report, Mr. Haskin renewed his offer to sue and recover large sums of money from Bassing. The matter was referred to a committee.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Trustees of the First Reformed Episcopal Church met at the Bible House yesterday, and by lot the vestry was divided into three classes, as follows: John A. Dake, A. H. Davis, and D. A. Woodworth to serve one year; C. R. Alton, W. E. Lawton, and H. W. Knight to serve two years, and Dr. G. A. Saoine, R. L. Anderton, and J. D. Smedley to serve three years. By ballot the following Church Wardens were elected: C. R. Alton, Senior; J. H. Dake, Junior; J. A. Dake, Treasurer, and H. W. Knight, Clerk. Bishop Cummins was called to be Rector. Messrs. Dake and Smedley were appointed Music Committee, and Messrs. Davis and Woodworth Finance Committee.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Ezra Cornell, of Ithaca, is at the Astor House.

Henry P. Haven, of New-London, Conn., is at the Union Square Hotel.

Judge E. Farnsworth, of Detroit, is at the Everett House.

Hon. George W. Miller, of Albany, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Gen. Joseph R. Anderson, of Richmond, is at the Hoffman House.

Ex-Senator A. G. Cattell, of New-Jersey, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

N. G. Ordway, Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Hon. John M. Francis, late United States Minister to Greece, and Gen. W. G. Ely, of Connecticut, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Ex-Congressman James M. Marvin, of Saratoga, and Hon. C. H. Adams, of Cohoes, N. Y., are at the New-York Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

ANNOUNCEMENT.—The special or Fifth avenue style of dress hat manufactured by Knox will be ready for inspection on Saturday, the 7th inst.

E. M. KNOX, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

A SPECIALTY.—KNOX'S Spring style a specialty. Ready now. KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton st.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,600 head; market dull for shipping grades; buyers holding off for lower prices; sales of good to choice Native Steers at $5@$5 50; lot of Extra, $5 80; good Texan and Indian, $4 50@$4 80; Native Feeders, $4 45@$4 65; shipments, 300 head. Live Hogs firm and active at unchanged prices; receipts, 6,000 head; sales at $4 30@$4 45 for common to good; $5 50@$5 70 for choice; shipments, 3,900. Sheep firm; receipts, 1,000 head; market steady for good, with sales at $5 37½; a lot of fancy at $7.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 10.—Oats quiet and weak at 60c.@61c. Hay dull and lower at $19 for Prime, $21 for choice. Lard dull at 9c.@9⅝c. for Tierce, 9¾c. for Keg. Whisky quiet at 96c. for Louisiana, $1 01 for Cincinnati. Other articles unchanged. Gold, 111¾. Exchange—New-York sight, ⅞ premium; Sterling, $5 39@$5 40.

HAVANA, March 10.—Sugar nominal. Exchange irregular and unsettled; on United States, sixty days, currency, 85@87 premium; short sight, 88@90 premium; sixty days' gold, 106@108 premium; short sight, 110@112 premium; on London, 128@132 premium; on Paris, 105@107 premium; Spanish gold, 118@122 premium.

WATERTOWN, Mass., March 10.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 370 head; prices were fully as firm as last week; sales of choice at $9 25@$9 75; extra, $8 50@$9; first quality, $7 50@$8 25; second quality, $6@$7 25; third quality, $5@$5 50.—Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 851 head; the market was firm at last week's prices; sales of Sheep at $3@$4 75 each; extra, $5@$7 25.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Crescent City, from Havana.—J. F. Miranda and wife, Gauel Edwards and wife, Miss Miranda de la Rua, Miss Julia G. Seamont, John Carlton, Thomas Manley, Miguel Baro Peyaural, Jos. D. S. Silva, Jose Ignacio Silva, Alfred P. Murry, M. P. Murry, W. A. Waydell, Pat. H. Ewing, Jose Ma [illegible] y Gomez, A. G. Campo, P. Conway, [illegible], Peter F. [illegible], [illegible] Thompson.

In steam-ship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.—[illegible] Lemson, Wm. Bairdein, J. J. McClellan, A. P. Baldwin, Thomas Crofts, J. Bradshaw, wife, and daughter, W. A. Murray, Mrs. Heath, John Allison and wife, George Gunsert, Miss C. Grubb, W. E. Mills, J. Holmes, Rev. W. Johnson, Mr. Haiss, J. G. McIlwraith, Miss F. Heath.

In steam-ship Spain, from Liverpool.—G. Vandenhoff, Sr., G. Vandenhoff, Jr., C. Stewart Schenck, W. H. Schoenlis, J. Levey, A. Stelfox, M. Clark, W. H. Horsley, Mrs. W. Jordan, Miss L. Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. L. Wirts, D. O'Shea, A. Breen, F. A. Cloutier, C. M. Heep, J. W. Trunnell, T. R. Armstrong, W. H. Thorndike, T. L. Hill, J. S. Porter, C. H. Burt.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the Journal of Commerce, TIMES, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....6:18 | Sun sets.....6:03 | Moon rises...1:36

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..1:17 | Gov. Island...2:06 | Hell Gate....3:28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, March 10.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Neptune, Berry, Boston, H. F. Dimock; City of Montreal, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Morro Castle, Morton, Havana, William P. Clyde & Co.; Abyssinia, (Br.,) Haines, Liverpool, via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; Italy, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, via Queenstown, F. W. J. Hurst; Anglia, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Vindicator, Martin, Baltimore, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Barks Bernard, Pontet, City Point, Booth & Co.; Ann, Persedi, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Thomas Brooks, Waugh, St. Jago de Cuba, Waydell & Co.; Denbighshire, (Br.,) Davis, London, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Florence, Rathbone, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Vitesse, (Ger.,) Rockart, Antwerp, J. W. Schmidt & Co.; Daniel Trowbridge, Rice, Barbadoes, D. Trowbridge & Co.; Curacoa, (Br.,) Faulkner, Curacoa, Jos. Foulke's Sons; A. M. Knight, Davis, Matanzas, Waydell & Co.

Schrs. Ellis L. Smith, Smith, Caibarien, Evans, Ball & Co.; Eliza A. Scribner, Church, Cardenas, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Francis Satterly, Rowlands, Caibarien, J. Smith & Co.; Phœbe, Medero, Falmouth, Jam., A. H. Scremon & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Ellison, Liverpool Feb. 26 and Queenstown 27th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. March 5, lat. 44 23, lon. 42 44, passed a bark and a brig-rigged steamer bound E.; 7th, lat. 41 11, lon. 45 40, passed a bark-rigged steamer bound E.; 9th, lat. 40 29, lon. 68 10, passed a bark-rigged steamer bound E.; same day, lat 40 29, lon. 68 21, passed a French steamer bound E. The C. of B. brings 20 cabin and 159 steerage passengers.

Steam-ship Crescent City, Curtis, Havana March 5, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde & Co. Had very heavy N. W. gales; March 6, off Carysfort, passed brig John Swan bound N.

Steam-ship Spain, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool Feb. 25, and Queenstown 26th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Magnolia, Lord, Savannah March 7, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston March 7, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Trinacria, (Br.,) Thompson, Glasgow Feb. 53, via Moville 24th, with mdse. and 54 passengers to Henderson Bros.

Bark Alpheus Marshall, (of Digby, N. S.,) Parker, Antwerp 45 ds., via St. Thomas Feb. 25, in ballast to Heney & Parker. Had fine weather up to the last 2 ds., then heavy westerly winds. Is anchored off Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark R. H. Purington, Spear, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Walsh, Field & Way. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with northerly gales.

Brig Louisa, (of Prince Edward's Island,) Clow, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig D. A. Small, (of Provincetown,) Bush, Richmond, Va., 8 ds., with coal to Yonkers Gas-light Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. S. A. Paine, (of Provincetown,) Brown, Baracoa 11 ds., with fruit to William Douglas—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Had strong northerly gales the entire passage.

Schr. Lunet, (of Calais,) Harris, Laguna 20 ds., with mahogany to Thebaud & Co.—vessel to John Boynton's Sons. Has had fine weather the entire passage; left no vessels.

Schr. W. H. Jones, Bedell, Fernandina 9 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Porter & Co.—vessel to A. Abbot.

Schr. T. W. H. White, Smith, Jacksonville 9 ds., with lumber to Drew & Buckley—vessel to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. Wm. Masyck, Freeman, Virginia. March 9, off the Highlands, during a heavy gale from W. N. W., carried away fore and main topmasts.

Schr. Allie Barnham, Baxter, Pensacola 18 ds., with lumber to R. W. Bushnell—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

WIND—Sundown, a gale, W. N. W.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships State of Virginia, for Glasgow; Idaho, for Liverpool; Morro Castle, for Havana; Ellen S. Terry, for Newbern; Old Dominion, for Richmond; ship Wylo, for London; bark H. D. Stover, for Havana; brigs Thomas Turull and Florence, for Demerara; G. F. Geery, for Cienfuegos; S. C. Shaw, for St. Johns, P. R.; schrs. Ricardo Barros, for Port-de-Paix; Marguerite, for St. Pierre; E. A. Scribner, for Cardenas; Louise P. Mallory, for Savannah; Burdett Hart, for Charleston; C. I. Hazard, for Bull Creek, S. C.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, March 10.—Arr. steamers Saragossa, from Savannah; Rebecca Clyde, from Wilmington, N. C.; Josephine Thomson, from New-York, and William Whilden, from Philadelphia.

Below bark Preciosa, from Bremen, and brig Da Capo, from Newry Island.

Cld. steamers D. J. Foley, for Wilmington; F. W. Brune, for New-York, and Henry L. Gaw, for Philadelphia; schrs. R. T. Hart, for St. Thomas; D. R. Beckford, for Charleston; Richard Peterson, for Boston; A. C. Lyon, for New-York; Statesman, for Jersey City; C. A. Silliman and C. G. Ash, for Millville, N. J.

Sld. bark Paladin, for St. Johns, P. R.; and schr. Aldana Rokas, for the West Indies.

BOSTON, Mass., March 10.—Arr. steamer Panther, from Philadelphia; schrs. Alice Myrick, from Gonaives; Edith May, from Asua.

Also arr., schr. Hattie, from Jamaica.

Below at anchor in Provincetown Harbor—Brigs Lizzie Merrill, from Gottenburg, and Saxon, from Porto Rico.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 10.—Arr. steamer Manhattan, from New-York.

Sld. bark James Kenny, for Liverpool; bark Gna, for Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 10.—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Precursor, from Bremen; bark Emma D., from Bristol; schr. Matilda Brooks, from Sagua; schr. Nellie Heath, from Cuba.

Passed out bark Amazon, for Rio; brig C. C. Colson, for Santiago; S. V. Nichols, for Cuba; H. Huston and Mary E. Leighton, for Cardenas.

Sld. brig Adore, (?) for New-York.

HAVANA, March 10.—The steamer City of Havana, from New-York, arr. here this morning.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 10.—Cld. steamer Vandalia, for Hamburg, and bark Rebekka, for Cronstadt.

Arr. at the Passes ships Genevieve, Strickland, and Preston, from Havre; barks New-York and Harriet Hickman, from Liverpool; Daniel Draper, from Palermo; Ragna, from London, and Lizzie Wright, from Bristol.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 10.—Arr. steam-ship Clyde, from New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 10.—Cld. steam-ships Worcester, for Boston; ships Berteoux, (?) for Baltimore; Freedom, for Charleston; bark Reform, for Cronstadt; brigs Prosperite, for Vasa; Feuix, for Palermo; schrs. J. A. Brown, for Mayaguez.

Sld. ships L. B. Gilchrist, for New-York; schrs. H. T. Townsend, for Baltimore, and J. E. Simmons, for Jacksonville.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Monday, March 9.—Arr. schrs. John H. Kranz, from New-Orleans (South-west Pass) 18th ult., for Boston; Lottie, Edith B. Everman, Jonn S. Detwiler, and Mair and Cranmer, Philadelphia, for do.; J. W. Vannaman, Charleston, for do.; A. W. Ellis, Wilmington, N. C., for Waldoboro; A. F. Baillie, Hoboken, for Newburyport; Keystone, do., for Portland; Oliver Ames, Boston, for New-York; Sarah J. Bright, Portland, for do.; Nathaniel Holmes, Wood's Hole, for do.; P. Boice, Boston, for Newark, N. J.; Katie G. Robinson, from do., for Baltimore.

Wind—N. W. to W. N. W., strong; cloudy.

March 10.—Arr. steamer Centipede, from Philadelphia, for Boston; brig Memphis, Havana 14 ds., for Boston; schrs. J. T. Manson, Florence Dean, and Leonard A. Burnham, Baltimore, for Boston; James Satterthwaite and George H. Bent, Philadelphia, for do.; Finback, H. W. Pierce, and Carrie G. Crosby, Virginia, for do.; H. Prescott, Winged Racer, and Lizzie W. Hannum, do., for Portland; Florida, Jacksonville 8 ds., for Belfast; Joe Carleton, Baltimore, for Camden.

9 A. M.—Wind N. W., strong; clear.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The ship Constantine, from London, before reported off the Light-ship, 9th, has been blown off.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 10.—Sld. for the United States, Udsire, Dartmouth, Niphon, Slava O, Abraham Young, Sophie, Andrew Jackson, and Ladoga.

Arr. out on the 10th inst., Herbert C. Hall, Pegasus, Centaur, Rjukan, Frederick Scalia, George Treat, and Clydesdale.

Also arr. from the United States, Adolf, Prentiss Holls, and Pearl.

QUEENSTOWN, March 10.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Brussels, Capt. Leitch, from New-York Feb. 28, for Liverpool, arr. here at 12:30 o'clock this afternoon.

MASONIC GOODS.

JEWELS, WORKING TOOLS, COLUMNS, AND SOCIETY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM, NO. 19 MAIDEN LANE.

KNABE

GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS.

NEW-YORK HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH AV.

WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore and New-York.

FOR THE BABY.—NOVELTY CARRIAGE, THE only carriage a child can recline in comfortably; takes less room than old style; only canopy that protects the eyes from the sun; can be used as a couch. Perambulators, $8. Send for a circular to L. P. TIBBALS, No. 512 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

SILVER-PLATED TABLE WARE

MANUFACTURED BY THE MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.

550 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Twenty-Eighth Annual Statement OF THE Connecticut Mutual LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONN.

NET ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1873.....$33,679,661 69

RECEIVED IN 1873:

For premiums.....$7,631,537 60

For interest and rent. 2,230,182 39—9,861,719 99

Total.....$43,541,381 68

DISBURSED IN 1873.

TO POLICY-HOLDERS:

For claims by death and matured endowments.....$2,379,056 17

Surplus returned to policy-holders.....3,107,003 43

Lapsed and surrendered policies.....784,409 10

$6,270,474 70

EXPENSES:

Commissions to agents.....$572,912 48

Salaries of officers, clerks, and all others employed on salary.....66,469 18

Medical Examiners' Fees.....14,518 00

Printing, stationery, advertising, postage, exchange, &c.....98,425 51

$752,325 17

TAXES, and profit and loss.....251,779 61

$7,274,579 48

BALANCE, NET ASSETS, DEC. 31.....$36,266,802 20

SCHEDULE OF ASSETS.

Loans upon Real Estate, first lien.....$21,178,609 33

Loans upon stocks and bonds.....303,572 61

Premium notes on policies in force.....7,959,611 62

Cost of Real Estate owned by the Company.....1,347,327 83

Cost of United States Registered Bonds.....1,630,836 80

Cost of State Bonds.....613,900 00

Cost of City Bonds.....1,761,695 00

Cost of Bank Stock.....80,205 00

Cost of Railroad Stock.....26,000 00

Cash in bank, at interest.....1,294,301 34

Cash in Company's office.....11,179 62

Balance due from agents, secured.....59,667 05

$36,266,802 20

ADD:

Interest accrued and due $1,108,731 92

Market value of stocks and bonds over cost.....263,820 97

Net premiums in course of collection.....9,970 28

Net deferred quarterly and semi-annual premiums.....30,898 70

1,413,421 87

Gross assets, Dec. 31, 1873.....$37,680,224 07

LIABILITIES:

Amount required to re-insure all outstanding policies, net, assuming 4 per cent. interest...$32,468,734 00

All other liabilities.....1,148,084 78

33,616,818 78

Surplus, Dec. 31, 1873.....$4,063,405 29

Increase of assets during 1873.....$2,744,082 94

Ratio of expense of management to receipts in 1873.....7.63 per cent.

Policies in force, Dec. 31, 1873, 63,550, insuring.....$181,802,730 00

JAMES GOODWIN, President.

JACOB L. GREENE, Secretary.

JOHN M. TAYLOR, Ass't Secretary.

DUNHAM & SHERMAN, Gen'l Agents, NO. 194 BROADWAY, N. Y.

"A Nearer Approximation to the REAL 'SWAN QUILL' than Anything Hitherto Invented."

The CONSTANTLY-INCREASING sale of the SPENCERIAN DOUBLE ELASTIC STEEL PENS

Is owing to their *superior writing qualities*, as attested by the editorial indorsement of over 1,000 papers, and by merchants, lawyers, and bankers without number.

They are all made of the best Steel, in the best manner, by the best workmen in Europe. *For sale by all dealers.*

*** To accommodate those who may wish to try these pens, we will send a Card, containing one each of the 15 Numbers, by mail on receipt of 25 cents.*

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO., Nos. 138 and 140 Grand st., New-York.

FURNITURE. Curtain Materials. PAPER HANGINGS.

B. L. Solomon & Sons ARE OFFERING THE Handsomest Stock of New Goods They Have Ever Had, AT LOWER PRICES THAN THEY HAVE BEEN ABLE TO FOR YEARS PAST.

DRAWINGS, PLANS, AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

657 & 659 Broadway OPPOSITE BOND ST.

FURNITURE.

CONRAD BOLLER, Nos. 216 to 226 West 23d st., OFFERS HIS LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF CABINET FURNITURE AT GREATLY-REDUCED PRICES, IN CONSEQUENCE OF HIS RETIRING FROM BUSINESS ON THE 1ST OF MAY, 1874, CONSISTING IN PART OF PARLOR SETS, LIBRARY SETS, DINING-ROOM SETS, CHAMBER SETS, &c., &c., &c. EXQUISITE DESIGN. THOROUGH WORKMANSHIP. PARTIES THAT CONTEMPLATE FURNISHING WOULD DO WELL TO CALL AND EXAMINE THE ABOVE [illegible]

THE MAIL SERVICE.

THE POSTAL CAR AND THE DIRECT EXCHANGE SYSTEM COMPARED.

GROWTH OF THE POST OFFICE CAR SYSTEM—OPERATION AND EXPENSE OF DIRECT POUCH EXCHANGE.

From our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 7, 1874.

On the 30th of January the Senate adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be directed to report to the Senate the number of postal-car clerks and employes now employed on the line between Washington and New-York, New-York and Boston, between New-York, Albany, Buffalo, and Suspension Bridge, the gross amount of their annual compensation, the amount paid for the transportation of the mail on said lines, and what additional compensation the railroads demand for this service.

Also, the number of daily express trains on each of said routes, and what reduction in the expense of the mail service, and what increase in the frequency of the service, and greater dispatch in the delivery of the mails can be effected by the withdrawal of the postal cars from said routes and substituting a more frequent service by transmitting the mails on all express or local trains running, or that may hereafter be run, over said routes.

The Postmaster General yesterday transmitted to the Senate his reply to the resolution. The answer to the first part of it is of necessity voluminous and statistical and uninteresting. But the last part of the letter calls out a discussion of the postal-car system, in which is embraced a graphic account of the working of the great postal machinery, which takes up every man's letter and speeds it away with the haste of a special messenger to its destination. Of course it is easy to point to many occasions of vexatious and injurious delays in the forwarding of mails. But your special messenger sometimes misses a train or is asleep when he ought to be getting off at the end of his journey. Now and then he falls into bad company and evil ways, and is never heard of. The postman undertakes to be your special messenger, and to receive your letter from your hand, and carry it to its address as quick as you could go yourself if you took the first lightning express by the most expeditious route. He sometimes fails. He fails less often now than formerly. By and by, as the postal service is improved and perfected, he will fail not at all, except when interfered with by acts beyond control of man. Of the railway Post Office system, Mr. Creswell says:

The Railway Post Office system is the outgrowth of necessity, and the result of years of study and practical experience in this and transatlantic countries. Before railroads were introduced, when Post Offices were few, postage expensive, and transit slow, the mail for all offices upon a route was placed in one pouch, each Postmaster assorting the whole contents, and taking out such part thereof as belonged to his own office. Between offices of importance, where the mail was sufficient, direct pouches were interchanged, under a special lock, not only to avoid the necessity of repeated assortings, but to guard against loss.

With the growth of the country, construction of railroads, reduction of postage, increased speed in transit, and consequent increase of mails, it became necessary to establish mail communication by means of direct pouches. The office at the terminus of one, or the junction of several railroads, would receive, assort, and forward the mail for the offices upon these railroads in a direct pouch to each, and each office would forward to these "head" or "distributing" offices their outgoing mail in the same manner, and in addition these distributing offices would exchange with each other. Mail between points where there was no direct exchange was sent to some distant distributing Post Office, where redistributed and forwarded, and reached its destination by a circuitous route, and after repeated delays. As offices increased in size and number these direct pouches correspondingly increased. It became absolutely necessary to provide some system of mail service that would do away with this multitude of pouches, containing in a majority of cases a small amount of mail, and passing in all directions over the country under the charge of no particular person, or, at least, of no person wholly responsible to the department, meeting on every hand with neglect, and causing great delay, loss, and confusion. To accomplish this the route agent system was adopted.

Under this system these "head" offices would send to the "route agent" all mail for offices upon his particular route or road. The agent would assort the mail while in transit, and exchange with each office and the "head" or "distributing" Post Office, sending to the latter all mail for points not upon his road. While under this system a perfect mail communication was established between all offices upon the line of any one road, still for points beyond that line the mails remained precisely as before, meeting with repeated delays as the different distributing Post Offices.

In order that this delay might be overcome, clerks from distributing Post Offices, familiar with the general distribution of the mails, were detailed to travel upon the cars, making the proper separation and distribution for all connecting roads and routes, thus avoiding the delays in "head" or "distributing" Post Offices, by having the mails ready for dispatch immediately upon arrival at the terminus of a route. The experiment of detailing clerks as here stated was successful, and resulted in the establishment of the railway Post Office system. By this system all offices throughout the country have an interchange with each other more frequent and effectual than if every office in the land should make up and forward a direct pouch to every other office for which it might have mail. Virtually the railway Post Office has become a "traveling distributing Post Office," giving all Post Offices its benefits, and most of all, saving and taking advantage of every moment that, without it, would be lost in transit.

These "traveling distributing Post Offices," in all cases where the department has the choice, are placed upon trains making the best time and connections. It will be noticed, upon examination of the schedule of any railroad running frequent trains, that all of them cannot be made available for postal service, either for the postal-car or direct-pouch system. Many of these trains start at hours when there is little or no accumulation of mails, and they arrive at points of destination at unseasonable hours for the delivery of mail, and too late for connections with points beyond and upon other routes. It will also be observed that trains first leaving important points are frequently the last to arrive at the other end of the line, or else are merged into trains leaving at a later hour. It is, however, the policy of this department to avail itself of all trains by which mails can be hastened to destination, however frequent the postal-car or route-agent service may be used upon the same line; and any Postmaster failing to make use of all available trains for the dispatch of mails for points far or near is deemed to be derelict in duty.

Mr. Creswell, in connection with a statement of the operations of the railway postal-car system, shows how a direct exchange by pouches would be impracticable. Some of his comparisons in this connection are worthy of attention, and they appeal for efforts to perfect the present system rather than to repeal it, and adopt another which has failed to meet the demands made upon it when those demands were much lighter than now. Every *available* train is now made use of, except those prohibited by the railroad companies themselves, providing the interval between their departures is sufficient to allow an accumulation of mail that will warrant a dispatch. Thus the Post Offices at the more important manufacturing and commercial centres exchange by direct pouches with each other, and with the adjacent town and city Post Offices at frequent intervals, not depending entirely upon the railway Post Offices. These exchanges are established in all cases where the interests of the community demand it, but to extend this system of exchange by direct pouches to all Post Offices in the United States, regardless of their size, revenue, or importance, is impracticable, for reasons hereinafter set forth.

If the railway Post Office system was abandoned it would be necessary to select certain Post Offices at the termini and junctions of railroads for distributing Post Offices, between which the offices would exchange with each other and with these distributing offices, sending to them all mail for points beyond.

To illustrate: The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, whereon are located 138 Post Offices, have, through the railway Post Office service, one, two, or three exchanges per day, besides the exchanges the more important have by direct pouches forwarded in charge of baggage-masters. To give these mail facilities by means of the interchange of pouches would necessitate the making up of 138 pouches by each office, or each office making up a pouch for every other office upon the line of the road. If this system should be adopted the number of pouches required for one exchange per day would be 19,044. Half of these offices have a second exchange daily. The number of pouches required for the second exchange would be 7,761. One-fifth of these offices have three exchanges daily, and there would be required for this exchange 676. Total number of pouches required, 24,481, costing, at an average of $6 22 per pouch and lock, $152,271.

The total number of pouches now in use throughout the whole country is less than 150,000—and 1,000,000 pouches would not, under such a system, give the State of New-York alone the mail facilities now enjoyed.

Under any arrangement of the direct-exchange system, all offices situated at the termini or junctions of railroads would have to make up and dispatch pouches to every office upon roads terminating at or passing by them. Allowing only one mail each day to offices thus situated, New-York, in addition to the present dispatch of that office, would be required to make up and forward over 1,000 pouches; Albany nearly 500, Syracuse and Rochester between 200 and 250 each, and Buffalo 300 to 350, which would multiply with the number of daily dispatches to each office. When the already over-taxed capacity and force of these offices is considered, the impracticability of these systems will be seen.

Any decrease of expense of the postal service, by taking off the Railway Post Office cars, would be more than compensated by the following items of increase:

The number of pouches made necessary by the system of direct pouching would greatly increase the weight of mails, making the compensation to railroads larger, besides imposing much additional cost upon the department for the purchase of such pouches. To provide for receiving, delivering, and properly assorting these pouches upon the railroads, a separate car or cars as large or larger than now used by the railway Post Office would be required. These pouches must be placed under the care of employes of the department.

A great increase in the compensation of mail messengers between Post Offices and depots would be necessary. The increase of force and space at all "head" and "distributing" Post Offices could not be accurately estimated, but at the lowest would more than offset all cost of railway Post Offices. In addition, a large increase of mail locks and much additional office room would be needed. Furthermore, under the system of interchange of pouches, the mail could not be forwarded upon the fast express trains as now, but the department would be compelled to resort to slow accommodation trains, stopping at all stations, and making no connections with other railroads.

SAVINGS BANKS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

One of the most interesting portions of the annual report of the Massachusetts Labor Bureau, says the Springfield *Union*, is that devoted to savings banks, which have been made a special object of study by the officers of the bureau during the past year; and though their returns do not include all the 169 savings banks in the State, and so are not as valuable as they otherwise would be, they are still valuable and suggestive. As but few of the banks have been in the habit of recording the occupations of their depositors, it was found impossible to present accurately to what extent the savings banks of the State are the recipients of the deposits of money by the laboring classes. But twenty-one banks were found able to make a full return for the year ending Aug. 1, 1873, and these returns are tabulated, the occupations of depositors being divided into five classes: First, day wage; second, salary; third, professional; fourth, use or interest of money; fifth, trust accounts. To one hundred and thirty-three banks were sent books prepared with reference to the occupation of depositors, with the request that they should be used for the four months ending with Dec. 31, 1873, placing the amount, at the time of each deposit, in the class containing the occupation of the depositor. One hundred and four banks made full and complete returns, and the results are given in tabulated forms. Only four classes were included in these blanks, the fifth mentioned above, (trust accounts,) having been merged into the fourth (use or interest of the money.) It will be seen that the inquiries related entirely to the occupations of depositors and the amount of their deposits, and not at all to the withdrawals and the sums passed to the credit of depositors as interest or dividends, and in generalizing from the figures given it should be remembered that they refer to a comparatively short time, and that time one of great business depression. The aggregate of all deposits covered by these returns was 24,663; the aggregate amount of the same, $3,870,297. The average amount of each deposit was $152 91; the average of deposits by the day wage class, $121 79; the laboring class, $129 50; professional, $225 65; use or interest of money, $232 27. The per cent. of the number of deposits by the four classes were 57.7, 11.6, 2.9, 28.3. The per cent. of amount of deposits of each class respectively was 44.8, 9.1, 4.2, 41.8. These figures show that, while the day-wage class deposited less at each deposit than the others, it deposited a great deal oftener, but that it is to be credited with less than half the total amount of deposits, (44.8 per cent.,) while the remaining 41.8 per cent. was from the interest money class, the percentage of the salaried and professional men being extremely small. These figures differ somewhat from the aggregates of the twenty-one banks which made returns for the whole year. According to their returns 52 per cent. of the depositors belong to the wage class, contributing but 38 per cent. of the deposits, while the moneyed class, being 39 per cent. of the depositors, contributed 53 per cent. of the deposits. The tables also give information relative to the deposits under and over $300, but we must refer those interested to the report itself for the details. A special effort was made to get at the effects of the panic on the savings banks, and a request was made for information as to the withdrawals and deposits during the last four months of 1873. Of the information gained the report says:

The following statement as to the increase or decrease in amounts of deposits and withdrawals for the four months ending with Dec. 31, 1873, as compared with the corresponding months of 1872, are made from the returns of ninety-seven banks; eighteen returns were received in addition to the above; being incomplete, they were not used. The manner in presenting the figures differed so much, that we have been unable to present the information in a consolidated form, and have divided it into three parts, the first containing the returns of fifty, the second of twenty-two, and the third of twenty-five banks. Although the results obtained are not the results of the experience of all the savings banks in the State, they are, however, indicative of the general effects of the "panic" on the entire number (169) in the State:

FROM THE RETURNS OF FIFTY BANKS.

	Per Cent.
September, average increase in deposits	24
October, average decrease in deposits	15
November, average decrease in deposits	29
December, average increase in deposits	6
September, average increase in withdrawals	38
October, average increase in withdrawals	6
November, average increase in withdrawals	8
December, average increase in withdrawals	14

FROM THE RETURNS OF TWENTY-TWO BANKS.

	Per Cent.
September, average increase in deposits	8
October, average decrease in deposits	29
November, average decrease in deposits	33
December, average decrease in deposits	27
September, average increase in withdrawals	30
October, average increase in withdrawals	36
November, average increase in withdrawals	34
December, average increase in withdrawals	13

FROM THE RETURNS OF TWENTY-FIVE BANKS.

	Per cent.
Average decrease in deposits, September	24
Average decrease in deposits, October	24
Average decrease in deposits, November	24
Average decrease in deposits, December	24
Average increase in withdrawals, September	23
Average increase in withdrawals, October	23
Average increase in withdrawals, November	23
Average increase in withdrawals, December	23

A WONDERFUL DREAMER.

Mr. John Alden, of Fairhaven, Mass., not the John who went back on the valiant and choleric Miles Standish, has wonderful dreams—a not strikingly singular fact, to be sure, but when the New-Bedford *Standard* vouches for the story of the fulfillment of those nocturnal visions, the affair begins to wear a slight air of mystery. The following are some of the instances published in the above-named journal: Forty years ago Mr. Alden's brother was away on a whaling voyage, and the ship was lost, and nothing was heard from it for some time. But at length Mr. Alden dreamed that by the middle of June he would learn what end his brother had made. And sure enough, on the 15th of June his brother arrived at home safe and sound, having been wrecked on the Pelew Islands, where the natives murdered some of his shipmates. About fifteen years ago Alden had been moving a building in New-Bedford, and was engaged with a number of men in building up the foundation under it, when one night he dreamed that a particular corner of the wall fell in, though not so suddenly but that he was enabled to shore the building up and prevent it from capsizing. The next day everything happened just as he had dreamed. A few years later he was employed to move a house a short distance, about three miles south-west of Tremont, and in a dream, though he had never been to that place, he saw the house so distinctly that when he went there to do the job, he recognized it as soon as he came in sight of the place. A few days ago he had another singular instance of this wonderful dream-power. He had been to East Bridgewater and lost a knit woolen scarf or comforter in the cars. A few nights afterward he dreamed that the scarf was found by a brakeman, whom he saw so distinctly in his dream that on another trip he recognized him in the cars, though he had not noticed him before. This brakeman was William Neil, on Conductor Bolle's train, and on Mr. Alden describing the scarf to him, he immediately produced it and returned it to him.

DEATH IN A CHURCH.

Mr. Arthur McMaster, one of the congregation present at the St. James Street Wesleyan Church, in Montreal, on Sunday evening last, suddenly sank down into his pew, in what was supposed to be a faint. He was carried out into the vestry and medical attendance asked for by the minister, Drs. Bessey and Nichol, who were in the church, responding to the call. Dr. Bessey at once pronounced life to be extinct, and believed that death had taken place almost instantaneously from stoppage of the heart's action. Mr. McMaster had been well all the day, and in the afternoon had walked from his home to Russell Hall, and in the evening to church, where his death occurred. He was heard to remark about 5 o'clock in the afternoon that he had never felt better since he had been in Montreal. The deceased was the brother of Hon. William McMaster, of Toronto, President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and the father of Mr. W. J. McMaster, of Montreal, wholesale merchant. He was aged seventy years, and came originally from Ireland. He was a member of the First Baptist Church, and during his residence in Montreal spent the greater portion of his time in assisting religious works. At the time of his death he was particularly engaged in a tract-distributing work, carried on solely by himself, and it is said had on hand 200,000 of these silent workers ready to be sent out on their mission of doing good. He had been an earnest admirer of Mr. Potts, and had attended the church that evening specially to hear him preach, when his death occurred.

QUARRELLING LEGISLATORS.

A letter from Jackson, Miss., to the Vicksburg *Herald* says: "A street fracas occurred between two members of the House just after adjournment to-day. Thompson, of Lowndes, and Landers, of Jefferson, (both colored,) took different views upon the bill regulating the salaries of Judges and District Attorneys. As they passed out from the capitol, and when near Hinckle's saloon, on State street, Thompson said to Landers, 'You ought to speak to me as a gentleman should be spoken to.' Landers replied, 'But I'm not going to do it.' They then went for one another in a way that was neither child-like nor bland. Attorney General Harris rushed up to separate the combatants, but receiving a severe blow on the head, he willingly retired. Landers then drew a pistol, when Thompson seized Senator Gray and held him up between himself and the threatening artillery. Gray didn't like the situation, and wriggled himself out, but not before the pistol had been secured and the combatants taken in charge by their friends."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 10.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

800 West. Union	73¼	100 Rock Island	104⅝
1400 do	73⅜	100 do	104½
300 do s3.	73¼	800 Union Pac s3.	33⅝
1100 do	73⅜	700 do	33⅝
800 do	73⅜	1000 do s3.	33⅝
1000 do c.	73¼	600 do	33⅝
100 do s3.	73¼	100 do	33⅝
200 do	73⅜	1600 do s3.	33⅝
100 Pac. Mail	42⅝	200 At. & Pac. Pf.	17¾
200 do	42¾	100 do c.	17¾
100 N. Y. C. & H. s3.	104½	800 Tol. & Wab.	46⅜
300 do c.	104½	100 do	46⅜
1100 do	104⅜	200 do	46½
200 Erie R.	44⅛	1500 do	46
100 do	44⅛	300 do	46
100 do	44⅛	100 do s3.	46
100 do	44⅛	300 do	46¼
300 do	44⅛	100 North-west. Pf.	70⅝
500 do	43⅞	1100 North-western	52⅛
100 do s3.	43⅞	100 do s15.	52⅛
400 St. Paul	41⅞	300 do	52⅛
800 do s3.	42	500 do b3.	52⅛
100 do b3.	42	800 do	52⅛
300 Lake Shore c.	78	1300 do	52
900 do	77⅞	800 do	51⅞
300 do	77⅞	200 do	52
500 do c.	77⅞	100 Ohio & Miss.	30¼
1200 do	77⅞	100 do	30¼
200 do b10.	77⅞	500 do	30
800 do	77⅞	100 do	29⅞
1500 do	77⅞	200 C., C. & I. C.	29⅞
200 do s3.	77⅞	100 do	29⅞
900 do	77⅞	300 do	29⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg. 12.	118¾	$4,500 U.S.5s,10-40C.	113⅛
6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 12.	120	5,000 do	113⅛
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, New	118½	10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 Reg. b. c.	113⅛
3,000 U.S.5-20C.'67	119	5,000 U. S. 5s, '81, Coup 12.	114⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s, old	91½	200 Chic.&N.W.Pf.b.c.	71
3,000 Tenn.6s,O.N.C.	71	500 Erie b. c.	43⅞
1,000 do	70⅞	800 do	43⅞
10,000 do b3.	71	700 do	43⅞
10,000 T. 6s, N. S. b3.	71	500 do	43¾
1,000 Missouri 6s	95	100 do	43¾
5,000 Mo. 6s, Asy. B.	92	1300 do	43⅞
10,000 do	91¾	900 do	43⅞
1,000 California 7s	112½	600 do	43⅞
4,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83.	96	600 do	43⅞
4,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '87.	85	500 do s60.	43
4,000 Mich. Cen. 7s	98½	900 do	43⅞
2,000 Cen. P. Gold B.	94⅞	600 do	43⅞
1,000 C. & Tol. N. B.	99	500 L. S. & M. So. b. c.	77⅞
1,000 West. Pac. B.	87	200 do	77⅞
23,000 U. Pac. 1st.	85	200 do s3.	77⅞
12,000 U. Pac. 10s, in.	77½	700 do	77⅞
1,000 Al. & T. H. In.	76	300 do	78
1,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d.	99¾	100 do b3.	78
1,000 C. & N. W. Con.		200 do s3.	77⅞
C. G. B.	86	600 do	77⅞
2,000 P., F. & C. 3d.	98	100 do b3.	77⅞
5,000 N. J. C. Con.	102	900 do	77⅞
5,000 Ohio& Miss.2d.	80¾	400 do s3.	77⅞
1,000 do	80⅝	200 do	77⅞
9,000 do	80	1200 Un. Pac b. c.	33⅞
4,000 Mil.& St.P.1st		1700 do	33⅞
M.La Crs. D.	91½	100 do b3.	33⅞
3,000 M. & St.P. 1st.	106½	100 do s3.	33⅞
10 Fourth N. B. c.	105	400 do s3.	33⅞
20 Ger. Am. Bank	93	400 do s3.	33⅞
200 M.L.& M.C.b.c.b8.	8¼	1300 do	33¾
1600 W. Un. T. b. c.	73⅞	700 do s3.	33¾
3600 do	73½	100 do	33¾
400 do c.	73½	800 do	33¼
300 do s3.	73⅝	70 Morris & Essex	92⅝
600 do	73⅝	100 do b. c.	92⅝
40 U. S. Ex.	71	200 C., M. &St.P.b.c.c.	42
50 Harlem	131	200 do	42⅛
100 do	130½	500 do	42
50 N. J. Cen. b. c.	105	100 do	42
100 Chic. & R. I. b.c.c.	105	100 do s3.	42
300 do s3.	105	500 do	42¼
100 do	105⅛	100 do	42⅛
100 do	105	700 C.,M. & St. P. Scr.	78
100 N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	104½	200 do b. c.	79
500 do	104⅝	100 do	79
1000 do b3.	104½	1,000 Tol. & Wab. b. c.	46¼
800 do	104½	800 do	46⅜
200 do	104⅝	500 do b10.	46⅜
800 do s3.	104⅝	100 do c.	46¼
600 do s3.	104½	400 do	46¼
100 do	104½	100 H. & St. Jo	29½
50 do	104⅝	100 do	29¾
100 do	104⅜	100 do b. c.	29¾
300 do	104⅝	100 do	29⅝
100 do b3.	104½	200 H. & St. Jo.Pf.b.c.	38⅞
200 do c.	104½	100 Chic. & Alton	105
600 Chic. & N. W. b. c.	52⅛	25 do b. c.	104½
500 do	52¼	100 Ohio & Miss. b. c.	30
500 do	52¼	100 do	30⅛
100 do b3.	52⅛	100 do	30⅛
200 do	52⅛	300 do	30¼
550 do	52	100 C., C. & I. C. b. c.	29⅞
500 do	51⅞	20 Mich. Cen. b. c.	87

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

800 West. Union s3.	73⅝	100 Tol. & Wab.	46⅛
300 do	73⅜	1100 do	46
700 do	73⅜	200 do b3.	46
200 N. Y. C. & H. s3.	104⅜	100 do s3.	46
600 Erie Railway	43⅞	100 do	46⅛
100 Pacific Mail s3.	42⅝	100 do	46⅛
300 do	42⅞	100 do	46¼
100 do b3.	42⅛	500 Chic. & Alton	105
100 do	42	100 Ohio & Miss.	30¼
100 Union Pac b3.	33⅛	100 do	30⅛
100 do	33¼	100 C., C. & I. C. s3.	29½
500 North-western	51¾	100 do	29½
400 do	51⅞	100 Pac. R. of Mo. b3.	42
200 do	51¾	100 At. & Pacific P. c.	17⅜
100 North-west.Pref.	71	100 do	17⅜
100 Rock Island	104⅞	800 Lake Shore	77⅞
200 St. Paul	42⅛	200 do b3.	77⅞
200 do s3.	42	200 do	77⅞
100 do b3.	42	800 do c.	77⅞
100 do	41⅞	700 do s3.	77⅞
100 do s3.	41⅞	500 do s3.	77⅞
200 St Paul Pref.	63⅞		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:15 P. M.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, Reg., '81 b.c.	118⅞	$1,000 U.S. 5-20 Reg. '67	118¾
4,000 U. S.6sC. '81.	119⅞	5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67 b.c.	119⅝
4,500 U. S. 5-20 Reg. '65 N. b.c.	118½	5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '68	119
1,000 U. S. 10-40 C.	113		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s, old,		900 Un. Pacific b. c.	33⅞
ex coup	71	300 do	33⅞
1,000 N. Car. 6s, old,		300 do s3.	33⅞
Jan. & July	28½	700 do b3.	33⅞
5,000 North Mo. 1st.	86½	200 do	33⅞
11,000 Cen. Pac. G.bs.	94⅞	100 do s10.	33⅞
3,000 Un. Pac. 1st.	85	300 do s3.	33⅞
11,000 do	85⅛	100 L.S. & M.S.b.c.s3.	77⅞
2,000 U. P. 7s, L. G.	82⅜	400 do	78
1,000 C. & N. W. Con.		1100 do	78
Coup. G. bs.	86	100 do b3.	78⅛
2,000 N. J. Cen. Con.	102	300 do b3.	78⅛
6,000 do	101⅞	200 do	78⅛
2,000 P.,F.W.& C.2d.	101½	500 do	78⅛
3,000 Ches.& Ohio1st	55½	500 do s3.	78⅛
500 O. & Miss. 2d.	80	1000 do	78⅛
40 Phenix Bank	100	200 do s3.	77⅞
300 Pac. Mail..b.c.b3.	42⅛	100 Ill. Cen b.c.s3.	104
500 do	42¼	300 Clc. & P. G'd.b.c.	87⅛
200 do	42½	100 Chi. & Alt. b. c.	105
800 do	42⅝	200 C. & N. W. b. c.	51⅞
400 W. U. Tel. b.c.b3.	73⅛	100 do b3.	52
100 do	73⅝	400 do	52⅛
600 do	73⅝	100 do	52¼
200 do	73⅝	100 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c.	71¾
500 do	73⅝	500 Chi. & R. I. b. c.	105⅛
1100 do	73⅝	200 do	105⅛
100 do b3.	73⅝	400 C., M. & St. P.b.c.	42⅝
300 do	73⅝	300 do s3.	42⅝
200 do s3.	73⅝	100 do b3.	42⅝
300 do	73⅝	200 do	42⅝
600 do	73⅝	200 do	42⅝
1100 do	73½	600 C., M. & St. P.sc'p, b. c.	79½
12 Amer. Express	62	350 do	79
40 U. S. Express.b. c.	71½	200 T., W. & W. b. c.	46⅛
300 N.Y.C.&H.R.b.c.c.	104½	200 do	46⅛
100 do c.	104½	200 do	46⅛
100 do	104⅝	300 Ohio & Miss.b. c.	30⅜
500 Erie b. c.	44	200 do	30⅛
400 do	43⅞	400 do	30⅜
500 do s60.	43¼	100 C., C. & I.C.b.c.b3.	29⅞
100 At. & Pac. Pf.b. c.	17⅝	50 do	29⅝

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

10,000 Un. Pac. Inc.	77¼	300 Pacific Mail b3.	42⅛
100 Western Union	73⅝	20 Mich. Central	85½
800 do	73½	600 Union Pacific	33⅞
200 do	73⅝	200 do	33⅞
300 do	73¾	100 do s3.	33⅞
300 do	73⅝	100 do	33⅞
1000 do b3.	73⅞	500 do b3.	33⅞
800 do	73⅞	200 do b3.	33⅞
100 A. & P. Tel.	17	100 North-west. Pref.	71
500 N. Y. C. & Hud.	104⅝	400 North-western	51⅞
200 do b3.	104⅝	100 do	52⅛
400 do b30.	104⅜	100 do	52⅛
50 do	104⅝	800 do	52⅛
100 do b3.	104½	600 St. Paul	42⅛
100 Rock Island	105¼	200 do	42⅛
100 do b3.	105⅛	100 do	42⅛
100 do	105⅜	700 St. Paul Scrip	78½
1000 Lake Shore	78	100 Toledo & Wab.	46⅜
400 do	78⅛	300 do	46⅛
200 do s3.	78¼	100 Boston, H. & E.	1⅞
600 do	78¼	200 Del., Lack. & W.	109
900 do	78⅛	400 Ohio & Miss.	30⅜
600 do	78⅛	100 do	30¼
300 do	78⅛	200 At. & Pac. Pref.	17⅜

TUESDAY, March 10—P. M.

Wall Street was very dull to-day in all the markets. The Gold Room was, perhaps, firmest on sales at 111⅝@111¾ ₱ cent. Bills on London were extremely inactive, and, to make sales for Wednesday's mail, the Brokers accepted $4 84 to the £ Sterling, leading Bills, and a fraction lower on other Bankers. Money 4@5 ₱ cent. on call loan, while for Discounts at Bank the rates are 6@7 ₱ cent., with a fair demand on prime paper, running 3@4 months.

The Stock Exchange speculation was tame, and the investment orders for the Public Funds, the Southern State Stocks, and the old-established Railroad Mortgages, were only to moderate amounts, though at full rates. The transactions, of a speculative character, in the New-York and Western Railroads, and in Western Telegraph, fell off nearly one-half from yesterday's business. The New-York Central Stock was firmest, and Erie the weakest of the list, while the Telegraph Stock was a fraction weaker than on Monday.

At 3 o'clock the Share list left off with some firmness on New-York Central, Rock Island, and Lake Shore, and otherwise steady, although the prevailing speculation seemed somewhat tame.

Closing Quotations—MARCH 10.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s	114½	114½
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	119⅝	120
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	119⅛	119¼
American Gold	111⅝	111¾
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 84½	$4 84
N. Y. Central and Hudson	104⅛	104½
Chicago and Rock Island	104⅞	105⅜
Pacific Mail	42⅛	42½
St. Paul Common	42⅛	42
Western Union	73⅝	73⅞
Union Pacific	33⅛	33⅞
Lake Shore	78	78⅛
Toledo and Wabash	46⅜	46¼
Harlem	130½	130½
North-west	52⅝	52⅛
North-west Preferred	71½	71
C., C. and Indiana Central	29⅞	30
Delaware and Lackawanna	109¼	109¼
Central New-Jersey	104½	104¾
Panama	115	114⅛
St. Paul Preferred	*64⅝	63⅞
Erie	45⅛	44
Atlantic and Pacific	17⅜	17⅛

* Ex dividend.

The following are the prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	118⅞	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	118⅝
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	119⅝	5-20 reg., '67	118⅛
5-20 reg., '62	116½	5-20 coup., '67	119⅝
5-20 coup., '62	116⅝	5-20 reg., '68	118
Called bonds, '62	112½	5-20 coup., '68	118⅝
5-20 reg., '64	118½	10-40 reg.	112⅞
5-20 coup., '64	118⅜	10-40 coup.	113
5-20 reg., '65	118⅜	5s, coup., '81	114⅜
5-20 coup., '65	119⅜	5s, currency	118
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	118½		

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the State Stocks:

Tenn. 6s, old	91½	Missouri 6s	94
Tenn. 6s, old, ex. c.	70⅞	Mo. 6s, H.&St.Jo. is.	91½
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	91	Mo.6s, Asyl'm or Un.	91½
Tenn. 6s, new, ex. c.	70⅞	California 7s	111
Tenn. 6s, new, n. s.	70⅞	Connecticut 6s	101
Vir. 6s, old	32½	Rhode Island 6s	100⅞
Vir. 6s, new bds.	40	A.7s,L.R.P.B.& N.O.	16
Vir. 6s, con. bds.	51	Kentucky 6s	100
Vir. 6s, deferred bds.	11	Illinois coup.6s, '77	100
Geo. 6s	75	Illinois coup.6s, '79	100
Geo. 7s, new bds.	87½	Indiana 5s	101
Geo. 7s, indorsed	77	Michigan 6s, '78-'79	100
Geo. 7s, Gold bds.	65	Michigan 6s, '83	100
N.C. 6s,old, J. & J'y.	28	Michigan 7s, '78	100
N.C.6s,N.C.R.,J.&J.	37½	N.Y. Reg. B'y Loan	106
N.C.6s,N.C.R.,A.&O.	36	N. Y. Coup. B'y L'n.	106
N.C.6s,N.C.7off J.&J	26	N.Y. 6s, Can. l'n '74	110
N. C. 6s, F. A. '63	24	N.Y. 6s, Can.l'n '75	110
N.C. 6s, n.bds.,J.&J.	19	N.Y. 6s, Can.l'n '77	110
S. Carolina 6s	25	N.Y. 6s, Can.l'n '78	110
S.C. 6s, Jan. & July.	8½	N.Y. 5s, Can.l'n '75	103
S.C. 6s, F. A. '66	16	N.Y.6s, Can.gold '87	112
S.C.6s, L.C.,'89,J.&J.	16		

And the following for the Railroad Bonds:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	95½	Tol. & W. 1st Ext.	93½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	94½	Tol. & W. 2d	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102	Gt. West. 1st, '88	92½
N. Y. Cen. 1st M. C.	106	Gt. West. 2d, '93	83½
Erie 1st 7s, '79	99½	Galena & Chic. Ext.	102
Long Dock Bonds	99	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	105
H. C. M. & S. F. 6s	100	Morris & Essex 2d	99¼
Alb. & Sus. 1st bds.	102	N. J. C. 1st, New	105½
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.	99⅜	N. J. C. Cony	101⅞
M. Cen. Con. 7s, 1902.	98¾	P., F. W. & C. 2d.	104¼
M. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d.	100	Cl. & P. C. S. F.	98
M. S.&N.I.S.F.7₱ ct.	103¼	Cl. & P. 3d.	100
C. & Toledo S. F.	102½	Chic. & Alt. 1st.	105
Lake Shore C. C. bds.	96	Chic. & Alt. Inc.	99
Lake Shore C.R. bds.	96	Ohio & Miss. 2d C.	80¼
Cen. Pac. Gold bds.	94½	Dub. & S. C. 1st.	90
Union Pac. 1st bds.	84⅞	St. L. & I. M. 1st.	95
Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	82½	St. L. & I. M. 2d.	80
Union Pac. Inc. 10s.	77½	M. &S. P. 1st 8s,P.D.	100½
Belle.&S.Ill. R.1st8s.	94	M.&S.P.1st7 3-10 P.D.	95
Alton & T. H. 1st.	100	M. & S. P. 1st LaC. D.	91½
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	102	M. & S.P.1st C. & M.	80½
Chic. &N.W.Ex.bds.	89	Joliet &Chic. 1st.	100
Chic. & N. W. 1st.	102	C., C. & Ind. 1st.	90½
Chic.&N.W.C.G.bds.	85⅞	C., C. & Ind. 2d.	66
C.,C.C.&I.1st 7s S. F.	102¾	Tol., P. & W., 2d.	58
North Mo. 1st.	85	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	101
Del., L. & W. 1st.	102½	Bos., H. & E. 1st.	29¼
Del., L. & W. 2d.	103	Cedar F. & M. 1st.	75

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MARCH 10.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101	
City 6s, new	103	103⅛
Camden and Amboy	123	
Pennsylvania Central	103½	103¾
Reading	115	115¼
Lehigh Valley	61¼	61½
Catawissa Preferred	42½	43
Philadelphia and Erie	20	20¼
Northern Central	37	38
Lehigh Navigation	89	89½
Lehigh Gold Loan	96	96½

The City Controller will open sealed proposals March 19 for any part of $1,292,500 Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York, 7 ₱ cents., May and November, the stock redeemable Nov. 1, 1894.

The regular Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ₱ cent.* on the Stock of the New-York Central Road was declared this morning. The Dividend will be paid April 15, and the transfers will close March 16.

There was an auction sale to-day, for whom it may concern, of $1,000,000 Lake Shore Second Mortgage Bonds. Mr. Vanderbilt was the purchaser at 90 ₱ cent., including interest from Dec. 1.

The Jefferson Fire Insurance Company advertise to pay a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.* on the Capital Stock, and a 6 ₱ cent. Interest Dividend on the outstanding Scrip of the Company, both on demand.

The Stockholders of the Union Pacific Company will hold their annual meeting for the election of Directors and other business, if presented, at Boston, to-morrow, March 11.

The week's exports hence of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the value of $5,338,161.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell GOVERNMENT BONDS and GOLD at current market rates; buy Gold Coupons; buy and sell Stocks and Bonds at the Stock Exchange on Commission for cash; receive Deposits, and allow interest at the rate of four per cent.; make Collections, and transact a general Banking and Financial business.

We also deal in the CENTRAL PACIFIC and WESTERN PACIFIC GOLD BONDS, which, at present prices, are very desirable for investment.

We are also selling the CENTRAL PACIFIC GOLD SIX PER CENT. LAND BONDS at 85 and accrued interest.

FISK & HATCH.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 10, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	6	Spirits Turp., bbls.	334
Broom-corn, bales	82	Pitch, bbls.	38
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	900	Tar, bbls.	352
Flour, bbls.	14,024	Leather, sides	24,541
Meal, bbls.	75	Tallow, pks.	516
Meal, bags	820	Stearine, pks.	95
Wheat, bushels	89,000	Beef, pks.	90
Corn, bushels	14,900	Pork, pks.	56
Oats, bushels	27,150	Cut-meats, pks.	1,888
Rye, bushels	1,200	Lard, tcs.	2,581
Malt, bushels	3,800	Lard, kegs	71
Peas, bushels	300	Butter, pks.	1,518
Cotton-seed, bags	729	Cheese, pks.	500
Cotton, bales	2,298	Dressed Hogs, No.	1,234
Dried Fruit, pks.	126	Pecans, pks.	612
Eggs, bbls.	3,054	Pea-nuts, bushels	300
Beans, bbls.	170	Rice, pks.	168
Flax, bales	62	Starch, pks.	500
Horns, No.	6,850	Tobacco, hhds.	141
Hides, No.	6,241	Tobacco, pks.	339
Hides, bdls.	312	Wool, bales	31
Skins, No.	51	Whisky, bbls.	535
Resin, bbls.	921		

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the steamer City of Montreal, for Liverpool—66 bxs. Drugs, 1,311 bxs. Bacon, 28 cases Sewing-machines, 447 cases Clocks, 4 cases Machinery, 1,142 bxs. Cheese, 16 cks. Steel, 1 Organ, 155 bbls. Pork, 12 bbls. Oysters, 1,160 bales Cotton.

By the brig Ann, for Cork—27,590 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer State of Virginia, for Glasgow—250 bbls. Grease, 461 bxs. Bacon, 1,175 tcs. Lard, 4,600 bbls. Flour, 50 bbls. Oil, 120 bales Leather, 93 logs Wood, 150 hhds. Tallow, 20 bxs. Flavine, 10 logs Mahogany, 71 tcs. Beef, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 50 cks. Oxide Zinc, 185 cases Spermaceti.

By the bark Denbighshire, for London—2,000 bbls. Oil-cake, 300 bbls. Resin, 15,285 bushels Wheat, 127 tcs. Beef.

By the bark American Lloyd, for Antwerp—2,190 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the brig Vitesse, for Antwerp—7,581 bushels Wheat, 51 pks. Tallow, 298 tcs. Lard, 750 bbls. Flour, 3,600 Staves.

By the steamer Morro Castle, for Havana—100 bbls. Flour, 15 bxs. Bacon, 2,395 bags Rice, 3 cks. Brass, 6 pkgs. Hats, 350 pks. Lard, 1,500 cases Petroleum, 10,000 reams Paper, 5 cases Butter.

By the schr. E. A. Scrimmer, for Cardenas—50 bxs. Oil, 90 pks. Grease, 125 bbls. Cement, 500 bags Rice, 50 bags Corn, 298 Empty Hogsheads, 489 bdls. Hoops.

By the bark Annie, for Havana—575 tons Coal.

By the schooner Mrs. Satterly, for Caibarien—2,333 bdls. Shooks and Heads, 238 Empty Hogsheads.

By the brig A. M. Knight, for Matanzas—700 Shooks and Heads, 18 tcs. Ham, 1 bx. Beef, 12 hhds. Sand, 6 bbls. Sand, 12 hhds. Clay, 3 bxs. Perfumery, 2 bxs. Drugs, 400 bdls. Hoops, 350 Empty Hogsheads.

By the schooner E. L. Smith, for Carbarien—3,185 bdls. Shooks and Heads.

By the bark H. D. Glover, for Havana—2,000 cases Petroleum, 450 pkgs. Lard, 2,087 bags Salt, 1,000 Shooks, 600 bags Oats, 60 bags Bran.

CANDLES—Have been selling slowly within the previous range. Adamantine, 12 to 16 ounces, quoted at 13½c.@18c.; Paraffine, 28c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ₱ lb.

COAL—Has been quoted about steady, on, however, a very light business in all descriptions. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $20; do. Gas Cannel at $11, and Anthracite at $5@$8 25 ₱ ton.

COFFEE—Has been dull throughout. Holders have been offering supplies quite moderately, and asking full previous quotations, but the demand has been limited. The last sale of Rio made public was that of 511 bags by the M. V. Hugg, at Baltimore, at 26c., gold, as already reported. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos at this port were 37,726 bags; sales, 24,450 bags. We quote invoices nominally thus: Rio, ordinary, 23½c.@23⅞c.; fair, 24⅛c.@25c.; good, 25¼c.@26c.; prime, 26¼c.@26⅞c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 23½c.@27¼c., gold; Java, 28c.@31c.; Maracaibo, 25c.@27c.; Porto Rico, 24c.@25c.; Laguayra, 25½c.@27c.; Savanilla, 26c.@28c.; Costa Rica, 25c.@27c.; Mexican, 25c.@26c.; San Domingo, 22¼c.@23¼c., and Jamaica, 24½c.@26½c.

COTTON—Has been in less request for early delivery, at rather easier prices, though the official quotations have not been altered materially. Sales 1,687 bales, (of which 369 bales were to arrive,) including 369 bales to shippers, 635 bales to spinners, and 683 bales to speculators. A moderately active movement has been reported for forward delivery, at a reduction of ⅛c. ₱ lb., closing about steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 18,200 bales, (of which 3,700 bales were on last evening, and 14,500 bales to-day,) with 1,700 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with March option closing at 15⅝c.; April, 15 21-32c.; May, 16⅛c.; June, 16½c.@16 17-32c.; July, 16 25-32c. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,298 bales, including 342 bales from New-Orleans, 341 bales from Newbern, 587 bales from Indianola, 223 bales from Wilmington, 99 bales from Baltimore, and 705 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 10,994 bales, and thus far this week, 41,435 bales, against 54,842 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last 3,191,839 bales, against 2,829,664 bales same time the preceding season. Consolidated—(three days)—Exports to Great Britain, 29,934 bales; to the Continent, 10,817 bales. Stock—In New-York, 121,845 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 755,861 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N.Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
Good Ordinary	14	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	14⅝	14⅞	15 1-16	15 1-16
Low Middling	15¼	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Middling	16⅛	16¼	16⅜	16⅜
Good Middling	17⅛	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝

EGGS—Have been plenty and depressed, with a moderate demand noted at from 19c.@23c. for fresh, chiefly at 20c.; Limed stock dull at 12c.@15c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair request, mostly on home trade account, though in part for export at somewhat steadier rates. The offerings of low grade stock have been less urgent at the current quotations. The better qualities of Superfine and No. 2 have met with a readier market at the ruling figures. The sales reported since our last have been 13,550 bbls., of all grades, including very poor to choice No. 2 at $4 25@$5 50, chiefly at $5@$5 50; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 60@$6 10, chiefly at $5 85@$6; inferior to good Extra State at $6 20@$6 65, mainly at $6 40@$6 55; very good to fancy do. at $6 65@$7 50; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 10@$6 65, chiefly at $6 35@$6 50; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 50@$6 90; low grade Minnesota Extra, for shipment, at $6 50@$7 ₱ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates. Included in the sales were 2,900 bbls. shipping extras, for the English markets, and 1,800 bbls. choice do., for the West Indies, within our range.

No. 2 Flour	$4 25@$5 50
Sour Flour	3 50@ 6 00
Superfine State and Western	5 60@ 6 10
Extra State	6 20@ 7 50
Extra City	6 35@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	7 65@ 9 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	7 50@ 6 90
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 10@ 6 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 90@ 9 75
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 75@ 9 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 75@10 75
Extra Minnesota, poor to superlative	6 50@10 50

Southern Flour has been more sought after, partly for export, at about former quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,750 bbls., in lots, at from $6 45@$6 75 for very poor to choice shipping, and $7 65@$11 for ordinary to fancy choice Family Extras, ₱ bbl....Canada Flour neglected and nominal....Rye Flour has been in better request at $4 50@$5 75 for Fine to choice Superfine; sales 480 bbls., chiefly at $5 25@$5 75 for superfine, ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been fairly active, within the range of from $3 50@$4 35 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western, $3 40@$3 85 for White do., $4@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 40@$4 50, chiefly at $4 40@$4 45, for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been 1,825 bbls., chiefly Yellow Western stock, of which 990 bbls. were Golden Ear....Bag-meal continues in moderate demand, in a jobbing way, within the range of $1 47@$1 65 for Coarse, $1 55@$1 75 for Yellow, and $1 70@$1 85 for White, ₱ 100 lbs....Buckwheat Flour at $3@$3 50 for State and Pennsylvania, the latter rate for very fancy, ₱ 100 lbs....Oat-meal at from $6 25@$8 ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—The general market has been comparatively dull, with prices favoring buyers. Sales, 2,500 bxs. Layer Raisins, in lots, at $3@$3 05, closing at $3; 1,300 bxs. loose Muscatel do., part at $3 40 ₱ box; 220 bbls. Currants, part at 6⅜c., and 30 casks Turkey Prunes at 12½c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been offered less freely, and though irregular in price during the day, opened and closed somewhat stronger, with a fair demand noted for the better qualities, especially of No. 2, mostly on export account—though the want of freight-room, for prompt use, has been against the outward movement. Winter Wheat has been in limited supply and demand at unsettled rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 74,000 bushels at $1 62@$1 63, in part, for prime to choice Minnesota and Milwaukee Spring; $1 57@$1 59 for ordinary to prime No. 2 Milwaukee do., closing with $1 59 reported bid by export buyers, and $1 60 for strictly prime boat-loads; $1 53@$1 55½ for No. 2 Chicago and North-west stock, from track and afloat, mainly at $1 54@$1 55 for fair to prime, afloat; $1 54 for strictly prime do. in store, and this price reported bid at the close; $1 50@$1 60 for ungraded Spring; $1 80 for White Michigan; $1 62½ for White Spring; $1 73 for White Canada, in bond....Corn has been in less demand, especially for export, and at the close less firm as to price. Sales have been reported since our last of 83,000 bushels at 85c.@88c. for inferior to prime new Mixed Western, chiefly at 87c.@88c. for fair to prime samples, afloat; 85c.@86c. for new do., in store; 87c.@88½c., mainly at 88c., for new Yellow Western; 89c.@90½c. for about prime to very choice old Mixed Western, in store; 90c. for good average old do., afloat; 88c. for new Yellow Southern....Rye held firmly on lighter offerings, but quiet; sales, 2,500 bushels Pennsylvania and State, in lots, at $1 02 ₱ bushel....Barley has been inactive at about former figures....Barley-malt has been in fair request, and the better qualities held quite confidently; sales have been reported of 11,000 bushels at $2 30 for Canada and French, on time, and $1 85 for Western....Oats have been quoted strong as to price, with a fair trade demand noted for the better qualities, which have been offered reservedly. Sales have been reported of 62,000 bushels at 63c.@65c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, mostly at 64c.@64½c. afloat, and 63c. in store; 64½c.@66c. for ordinary to prime White Western, with higher rates claimed for strictly choice lots; 64c.@65c. for poor to fair White State; 64c. for Mixed do....Feed in demand and steady at $23@$30 ₱ ton....Hay and Straw as last quoted.

HIDES—Have been held firmly, though showing only a moderate movement. Sales include 2,000 Rosario, 100 dry Zanzibar, and 1,100 City slaughter on private terms.

METALS—There has been a moderate inquiry noted for Copper at about previous prices; 200,000 lbs. Ingot sold at 24½c. New Sheathing quoted at 33c.; old do., 22½c.@25c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 24c....Iron has been without further change of moment as to values, business having been quite dull in all kinds of stock. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $38 50@$40; Glengarnock, $39@$41; Coltness, $43@$44; Gartsherrie, $46; No. 1 American Pig at $35; No. 2 do. at $31@$33; Forge, $29@$31; English Rails at $55@$60, gold; American Rails, at works, $62 50@$65; Old Rails, $40; Wrought Scrap at $40@$42 50....Pig-lead has been slow of sale, with foreign quoted at 6⅜c., gold, for ordinary, and domestic at $6 25@$6 37½, gold; Bar quoted at 9c.; Sheet and Pipe, 9c. Spelter has been dull and heavy at 6¾c.@7c., gold, for foreign, and 7¼c.@11c. for domestic....Pig-tin has been quoted lower and in slack demand, with sales reported of 20 tons English, part to arrive, at 21½c.@22c., and 20 tons Refined do., part to arrive, at 23¼c.@24c., gold. Straits closed at 26½c., gold; English at 21¾c.@22c.; Refined do., 23¼c.@23½c., and Banca at 28½c. Tin Plates dull and quoted less firm; sales, 300 bxs. I. C. Coke, 14x50, Wasters, W. A. G., at $8, gold. We quote: Charcoal Plates quoted nominal at $10 50@$11; Charcoal Terne, $9@$10; Coke, $8@$8 50; Coke Terne, $7@$8 25....Zinc inactive at 8¼c.@8¾c., gold.

MOLASSES—The general market has been very quiet. The available supply of new crop Foreign has been augmented by recent arrivals, which included a cargo of Cardenas, another of 518 hhds. and 40 tcs. Cienfuegos, another of 269 hhds. and 147 tcs. Mayaguez, another of 147 hhds. Demerara, and a few small invoices of Lagua and Cienfuegos. Holders have been claiming full previous prices, but buyers have been unwilling to operate freely. No important sales of foreign have been reported for prompt delivery, though some sales of cargoes to arrive were rumored, without reliable particulars. Of New-Orleans, 213 bbls. have been sold, in lots, at 70c.@73c. ₱ gallon. We quote about as before: Cuba Muscovado Refining, 32c.@35c. for new crop; Grocery do. at 35c.@42c.; Porto Rico, 40c.@65c., the latter for fancy; English Islands, old, 32c.@45c.; New-Orleans, 65c.@75., the latter for fancy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been generally dull, but without change of moment as to values; Strained to good Strained quoted at $2 40@$2 50; sales, 250 bbls. No. 1 at $3 50@$4 ₱ 280 lbs....Tar quiet at $3@$3 12½ ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine inactive at 47c. for merchantable.

OILS—There has been a very slow movement reported in nearly all kinds of stock, prices remaining, however, essentially as before. The demand has been mostly for job lots of the leading descriptions, to meet urgent wants. Crude Whale quoted at 60c.@63c.; Unbleached Whale, 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale, 70c.@72c.; Crude Sperm at $1 65@$1 67½; Unbleached Sperm, $1 80@$1 85; Bleached at $1 85@$1 90; Lard-oil at 80c.@85c.; Red Oil at 48c.; Saponified do. at 50c.; Linseed-oil at from 96c.@97c., in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 12@$1 15, in casks; Menhaden, 45c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 50c.; Yellow do. at 55c.@57½c.; White do. at 61c.@70c.; Palm-oil at 7½c.@8c. ₱ lb.; Refined Spermaceti at 24c.@25c.

PETROLEUM—Has been generally quiet, and weak as to price. The export demand has been checked in part by the limited offering of freight accommodation....Crude inactive at 6⅞c., in bulk, and 10½c. in shipping order, with 3,000 bbls. rumored sold at the latter price....Refined has been in slack request, with early deliveries quoted here at 14⅞c., and first half of April option at 15c.@15¼c.; a sale of 5,000 bbls., first half of April, was reported at 15c....At Philadelphia 3,000 bbls., early delivery, reported sold at 14⅞c....Refined, in cases, quoted at 20½c....Naphtha at 8½c.@8⅝c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite dull and heavy, since our last, with sales reported, for early delivery, of 100 bbls. new Western Mess at $16 25, an extreme rate; 100 bbls. Medium Mess at $15 62½; 250 bbls. Western Prime Mess at $14 62½; 50 bbls. Extra Prime within the range of $13 75@$14; and 15 bbls. Clear at $16. For forward delivery, no dealings of importance were reported; new Western Mess, March option, quoted nominally at $15 95@$16; other options wholly unsettled....A moderate inquiry prevails for Dressed Hogs, within the range of 7¼c.@7⅞c. for City, and 6⅞c.@7c. for Western....Cut Meats have been in rather limited request, at less buoyant prices; sales have been reported of 500 fresh Hams, in bulk, 12 lbs., at 10¼c.; 1,000 Smoked Hams at 12½c.; 100 tcs. Pickled Hams, 16 lbs. to 14 lbs., at 10c.@10⅜c.; 500 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 6⅜c.; 500 Smoked Shoulders at 8¼c.; 250 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders at 6½c., and 5,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 10 lbs., at 9⅜c....Bacon has been in very light supply, and held above the views of buyers, as a rule, checking business. Sales embraced 150 bxs. Short Clear on private terms, quoted at 9⅝c.@9¾c., and 300 bxs. City Long Clear at 9⅜c....Lard declined ⅛c. ₱ lb. on a slower movement. Sales for early delivery embrace 350 tcs. Western Steam at 9¼c.; 170 tcs. Western Kettle, fair to choice, at 9½c.@9¾c.; small lots of City Steam at 9⅜c.@9¼c.; 500 tcs. Refined for the West Indies at 9⅞c. And for forward delivery of Western Steam 1,750 tcs. March options, at 9⅛c.@9 3-16c., closing at 9 7-16c.@9¼c.; 1,750 tcs. April at 9⅝c.@9⅞c., closing at 9½c., and 250 tcs. May at 9⅞c., closing at 9⅞c.@9 11-16....Beef has been moderately inquired for and held with firmness; 150 bbls. sold in lots. We quote from $10 50@$11 for Plain Mess; $12@$12 50 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl.; $21@$22 for Prime Mess; $24@$25 for India Mess; $28 50 for Extra do., and $31@$32 for do. City, ₱ tierce. Sales, 150 bbls. and 50 tcs....Beef Hams in more demand at $24@$25 for Western, and $18@$23 for Southern. Sales, 325 bbls., including 250 bbls. Texas on private terms....Butter in fair request and generally firm, with Canada product quoted a shade dearer....Cheese firm and in good demand within yesterday's range.

SEED—Clover has been in good demand, mainly for home trade purposes, at about previous prices; sales, 750 bags Western, in lots, at 9⅛c.@9⅜c., chiefly at 9¼c.@9⅜c., and 150 bags State, for export, at 10½c. ₱ lb. Other kinds essentially unchanged.

SOAP—Has been moderately active, in a jobbing way, with Castile quoted firm at 9¼c.@9½c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SUGARS—At yesterday's revised quotations, holders of Raw have been comparatively free in their offerings of most kinds of stock, while the demand has been on a restricted scale, and the advantage as to values has been in favor of purchasers. Sales have been made of 1,266 hhds. and 252 bxs., including 405 hhds. and 91 bxs. Refining Muscovado at 7 9-16c.; 105 hhds. good Refining do. at 7 11-16c.; 257 hhds. refining do. at 7½c.; 250 hhds. Centrifugal at 8⅞c.; 100 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7¼c.; 161 bxs. do. at 7c., and 149 hhds. Melado at 6½c. ₱ lb. We quote: Fair Refining at 7 7-16c.; good do., 7 11-16c.; prime do., 7 13-16c.; fair to choice Grocery do., 8c.@8⅝c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8½c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8⅜c.@8⅞c.; Manila bags, 6⅞c.@7⅜c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¼c.@8c. Refining Sugars continue in moderate demand, with Crushed and Powdered at 10⅝c.; Granulated at 10½c.@10⅝c.; A's, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Yellow, 8c.@9⅛c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in fair request at about former figures. Sales equal to 115,000 lbs. good common to strictly prime at 7¼c.@7 11-16c....Of Stearine, 50 tcs. prime Western sold at 9½c., with choice quoted at 9⅝c....Of Grease, 60 tcs. White sold at 8c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been moderately sought after within the previous range. Sales, 1,500 half-chests Green and 700 half chests Oolong on private terms.

TOBACCO—A moderate inquiry prevails for Kentucky within the range of 5½c.@11c. ₱ lb., with sales reported of 150 hhds. There has been rather less movement in other kinds, yet values have not varied materially. Sales include 64 cases 1872 Connecticut Fillers, at 5½c.; 57 cases 1872 New-York, at 6⅜c.; 163 cases 1872 Pennsylvania, at 6⅛c.@14c.; 280 cases 1872 Ohio, at 6c.@7c.; 150 cases 1872 sundries, at 15c.@40c., and 300 bales Havana, in lots, at 75c.@90c. ₱ lb. We quote Kentucky thus: New Crop, Common Lugs, 4½c.@5½c.; New Crop, Good Lugs, 5½c.@6⅛c.; New Crop, Low Leaf, 6½c.@8c.; New Crop, Medium Leaf, 7¾c.@8½c.; Old Crop, Good Leaf, 8¾c.@10.; Old Crop, Fine Leaf, 9¾c.@10½c.; Old Crop, Select Leaf, 11c.@12½c. And Virginia thus: Lugs range from 3½c.@6½c. for Light; 5½c.@6½c. for Heavy; Low Leaf, 6½c.@7½c.; Medium, 8c.@9c.; Good, 10c.@11c.; Wrappers, 11½c.@13c. ₱ lb. And Seed Leaf thus: Old Crop—Connecticut and Massachusetts, 6c.@9c. Crop of 1871—Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 10c.@12c.; Seconds, 12c.@20c.; Wrappers, 22c.@45c.; Selections, 50c.@60c.; New-York Fillers, 6½c.@8c.; Wrappers, 14c.@25c.; Assorted lots, 10c.@14c.; Pennsylvania Fillers, 10c.@14c.; Wrappers, 25c.@60c.; Assorted lots, 18c.@25c.; Ohio Fillers, 6c.@7c.; Wrappers, 14c.@25c.; Assorted lots 8c.@12c.; Wisconsin Assorted lots, 6½c.@8c. Crop of 1872—Connecticut Fillers, 5c.@7c.; Seconds, 10c.@15c.; Wrappers, 18c.@50c.; New-York Assorted lots, 7½c.@20c.; Pennsylvania Assorted lots, 7½c.@20c.; Ohio Assorted lots, 6¼c.@7½c.; Wisconsin Assorted lots, 6½c.@10c. And Spanish Tobacco thus: Havana—Common, 65c.@75c.; good, 80c.@95c.; fine, $1@$1 10. Yara—Assorted lots, 75c.@80c. And Manufactured Tobacco thus: Black Work, common and medium, 15c.@16c.; do. good and fine, 18c.@25c.; Bright Work, common and medium, 20c.@23c.; good and fine, 25c.@40c., in bond.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 281 bbls., in lots, at 96½c. ₱ gallon; market rather weaker.

WOOL—Pending the auction sale of 1,500 bales Cape, and 50,000 heavy Cape Wool Skins, announced for Thursday of this week at Boston, the general movement has been comparatively tame, and the market, on the whole, somewhat less firm, though the principal holders have been unwilling to make concessions from late sales on the more desirable grades. Manufacturers have been purchasing moderately, and only to meet pressing wants. The later cable advices relative to the English sales have been favorable to holders. Sales have been reported here since our last of 203,500 lbs. Domestic Fleece, mostly at 50c.@55½c.; 54,000 lbs. Unwashed stock at 39c.@45c.; 18,000 lbs. Washed at 57½c.@65c.; 87,500 lbs. and 36 bales Scoured at 51c.@$1, chiefly at from 68c.@90c.; 40,000 lbs. Combing at 51c.@63c.; 32,000 lbs. and 435 pks. Domestic Pulled at 35c.@50c.; 27 bales and 10,000 lbs. Lamb, part at 25c.; 94,000 lbs. Texas at 21c.@34c.; 175 bales and 17,000 lbs. Oregon, mainly at 40c.; 27,000 lbs. and 185 pks. California Spring at 31c.@35½c.; 178,000 lbs. and 310 bales California Fall at 18½c.@26c.; 60,000 lbs. Donskoi and 50,000 lbs. African on private terms; 56,000 lbs. Montevideo, part at 35½c.; 95 bales and 10,000 lbs. Cape at 36c.@39½c.; 25 bales unwashed Greek at 20c.; 25 bales New-Zealand at 45c.@48c., and 6,000 lbs. Noils, part at 43c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—Trade in the way of berth freights has been unusually tame, owing partly to the very limited offering of accommodation for prompt use. Rates have been quoted firm in most instances. The chartering movement has been on a restricted scale, and though tonnage has not been abundant, the advantage as to rates has been in favor of shippers as a rule....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by steam, 300 bxs. Bacon at 45s. The engagements of Cheese, mentioned in our last, should have been printed 1,850 bxs., and the rate on the Wheat, 10⅝d. ₱ bushel. The Wheat engagement, however, has since been reported as having been canceled, the steam-ship requiring the room for extra coal, in view of prevailing heavy weather....For London, by sail, 100 tcs. Beef at 7s. ₱ tierce, and 50 tons Oil-cake at 27s. 6d. ₱ ton; and, by steam, via Liverpool, 100 bbls. Pork at 9s. ₱ bbl. Also, a British ship, 643 tons, hence, with Oil-cake, in bags, at 27s. 6d. ₱ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,200 bbls. Flour at 4s. ₱ bbl.; 450 bxs. Bacon at 50s. per ton; 50 tcs. Beef at 8s. ₱ tierce; 30 tons Wood at 35s. ₱ 40 feet measurement....For Newcastle, via Glasgow, 100 bxs. Bacon at 60s. ₱ ton....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian brig, 213 tons, hence, with about 1,400 bbls. Naphtha at 8s. to the United Kingdom, and 8s. 6d. to the Continent; a Norwegian bark, 368 tons, hence, with about 2,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 6s. 9d. to the United Kingdom, 7s. to the Continent, and 7s. 3d. to the Baltic....For Antwerp, by sail, 400 tons Cedar-wood, reported on private terms....For Bremen, by sail, 100 bales compressed Cotton at ¾c. ₱ lb.; 50 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco at 47s. 6d., 100 hhds. Virginia do. at 40s., 400 cases Tobacco at 27s. 6d., and 200 bbls. Resin on private terms. Two German barks, 687 and 614 tons, just arrived, had been chartered some time since, to load, hence, with Petroleum at 6s. and 6s. 1½d., respectively, and previously reported....For Hamburg, by sail, 100 tcs. Lard, and 50 hhds. Tallow at 45s, and 500 sides Leather at 50s. Also, a British bark, 461 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms. The Norwegian steam-ship St. Olaf, 1,316 tons net, (of the Norwegian American Line,) has been chartered for Hamburg, to take the place and cargo of the German steam-ship Herder, (of the Eagle Line,) which has been reported as having put back to Queenstown in distress....For Copenhagen or Aarhaus, a Norwegian bark, 539 tons, hence, with about 3,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Lisbon, an American bark, 592 tons, hence, with extra Heavy Pipe Staves reported at $87 50....For Windsor, N. S., an American schooner, 320 tons, with Hewn Timber, from Charleston, at $13, gold....For Manzanilla, an American schooner, 252 tons, with Coal, and back with Sugar, at 50c.

LAW REPORTS.

CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Donohue, J.—40, Cochrane vs. Gould, &c.; 71, Platt, &c., Executors, vs. Platt; 83, Evans vs. Powell; 90, Platt, &c., vs. Platt; 91, Hunt, &c., vs. Brennan, &c.; 98, Keenan vs. Waverley Mills Paper Mills; 102, Platt, &c., vs. Platt; 109, In the matter, &c., Baltic Fire Insurance Company; 137, Jacoby vs. Johnston, &c.; 159, Bowne vs. Bowne; 185, Bixby, Receiver, vs. Snow, &c.; 189, McIntosh vs. Fish, Executor, &c.; 207, Leake vs. Brown; 213, Valentine vs. Gates; 230, Meyers vs. Beach; 268, Seward vs. Torrence; 275, Kellem vs. Gazzam; 301, —— vs. ——; 303, —— vs. ——; 327, —— vs. ——; 331, —— vs. ——; 333, —— vs. ——.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Davis, P. J., Daniels and Larremore, JJ.—Enumerated motions.—145, Randolph vs. Peck et al.; 148, English et al. vs. Steele; 150, Greenwood et al. vs. Brink; 151, Reedy vs. Schneider et al.; 152, Boardman vs. Gaillard et al.; 154, Jex vs. The Board of Education; 155, Barry vs. Brune et al., impleaded; 158, Hope vs. Lawrence; 160, Pollock vs. Schulse, Receiver, &c.; 161, Kiersted et al. vs. The O. and A. Railroad Company et al.; 162, Arctic Fire Insurance Company vs. Austin, President; 163, Union Manufacturing Company vs. Byington; 165, Holmes vs. Pettingill et al. Non-enumerated Motions—21, Marshall vs. Marshall; 37, Watson vs. Watson. Enumerated Motions—167, Chamberlain et al. vs. Lindsay et al.; 168, Heinemann et al. vs. Heard et al.; 169, Westervelt vs. Acklay; 171, Gray et al. vs. New-York and Virginia Steam-ship Company; 172, Kuhn vs. Brown et al. Non-enumerated Motion—30, Atlantic Savings Bank vs. Hettrich et al. Enumerated Motions—153, Gallup et al. vs. Lederer; 139, Bossett Jr., vs. Lederer; 173, Morrison et al. vs. Hartman et al.; 174, Connolly vs. Hamill.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—480, Hubbard et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1666, Ainsworth vs. Backus; 436, Smith vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 1216, Webb vs. Walsh; 3113, The People ex rel. Dolan vs. Keating; 1776, De Martin vs. Associazioni Martina de Lambunciole; 994, Bruce et al. vs. Zschoch et al.; 1780, Moulton vs. Madison; 1782, Silberman vs. Hoyt; 1784, Wright vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 1786, Tracy vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 1788, Caldwell vs. Lynn; 1790, Lester et al. Cohen, impleaded; 1792, Newhall et al. vs. Tayler et al.; 1794, Cafredo vs. Bacigalupo; 1796, Wood vs. Moore et al.; 1800, Jerome vs. Corwin; 1802, Burgess et al. vs. Wray, impleaded; 1804, Bryan et al. vs. Remsens; 1806, Hilton vs. Brooks; 3114, Baker et al. vs. Schlegel; 3116, Griffith et al. vs. Conklin; 3118, Griffith et al. vs. Eagle Condensed Milk Company; 3119, Schatt vs. Baust.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Monell, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—899, Jones vs. Barlow, et al.; 345, Hawes et al. vs. Nolan et al.; 637, Beverridge vs. Day; 741, Boschee vs. Frank et al.; 871, Fitzgibbons vs. Sloan; 731, Parsons et al. vs. Sutton et al.; 865, Forty-second Street and Grand Street Ferry Railroad Company vs. Guntzer; 533, Ellis vs. Black; 341, Brodie vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1595, Howe vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 1647, Whitney vs. Mayor, &c.; 1021, McColl et al. vs. The Sun Mutual Insurance Company; 237, Robinson vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 159, Martin, &c., vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 729, Hexter vs. Knox.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Freedman, J.—830, American Med. Company vs. Kessler; 650, Doyle et al. vs. Sharpe; 870, Keep vs. Kauffman et al.; 1490, Hickey vs. The Mayor, &c.; 902, Brinker vs. Hobbs; 922, Schlessinger et al. vs. Hexter; 924, Furlong vs. Allen; 926, George the Count Joannes vs. Niles; 928, Tompkins et al. vs. Heller et al.; 932, Livermore vs. Livermore et al.; 934, Mendelson vs. The Greenwich Insurance Company; 936, Davis et al. vs. Rubenstein; 938, Colles vs. Meyers; 940, Cochran vs. Sanford.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—Held by Daly, C. J., Robinson, and J. F. Daly, JJ.—32, Nerdhams vs. Sturdel; 68, Dooper vs. Neelke; 45, White vs. Continental Bank; 2, Devlin vs. Costello; 13, People ex rel. Ryan vs. Green; 15, People vs. O'Brien; 16, People vs. Hickey; 19, In the matter, &c., Nos. 740 and 742 Broadway; 20, Same vs. Same; 21, Same vs. Same; 22, Same vs. Same; 23, People ex rel. Kinkle vs. Earle; 24, Willard vs. Peak; 25, Prall vs. M. P. L. A. Society; 26, Faxon vs. Sohoe; 36, Mechanics' Bank vs. Crowe; 47, Blumenthal vs. Collins; 70, Schott vs. Wright.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—1307, Turnley vs. The C., P. N. and E. Railroad Company; 3988, Kingsland vs. Mayer; 68, McCauley vs. Gams; 2120, Boneyow vs. Richards; 2077, Heitler vs. Abt; 1363, Brenk vs. New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company; 2726, Pollen vs. Hanson; 2429, Conner vs. Gray; 2499, Kryenberg vs. O'Brien; 107, Harrison vs. Alden; 2423, Hanf vs. Moore; 1966, Duncan vs. Brennan; 3819, Vandervoogt vs. Gibbs; 463, Roger & Bro. vs. Graham; 2734, Fiess vs. Bremsen.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Spaulding, J.—3312, Tiffany et al. vs. Cowing; 3664, Hawley, Jr., vs. Wegman; 3342, Liddy et al. vs. Theiss; 3422, Palmer et al. vs. Rosh et al.; 3492, Gallaher vs. McPherson; 3334, Persch vs. Rabe; 3374, Schwartz vs. Lippman et al.; 3326, Aldrich vs. Walsh; 3398, Feldman vs. Jack; 3396, Browne et al. vs. Eggleston; 4037, Wind vs. Seebacher; 1174, Barkle vs. The New-York Ferry [illegible]; 3942, Walcott vs. Kinney; 4536, Mayer et al. vs. Crooks; 3236, Berliner et al. vs. Bennington.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Shea, C. J.—3238, Lake vs. Hodge et al.; 3475, Mackellar et al. vs. Tallerhausen and Bayner C. D. R. and P. Co.; 3317, Murphy vs. Solomon; 3327, Hill et al. vs. Collingsworth; 3318, Kullin vs. Jordan et al.; 3915, Dixon vs. Springfield; 4361, Kuhn vs. Platt; 3477, Hawthorne vs. Aston; 3478, Arch Iron Works vs. Koch; 3483, Gordon vs. Moffit; 3487, Brinck vs. Pincheny; 3486, Mosely vs. Byrne; 3489, Dreyfoos et al. vs. Levine; 3497, Beekman vs. Dinsmore et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—3890, Scandinavian B. P. Society vs. Coe; 3831, Hass vs. Kennedy; 4546, Tedler vs. The [illegible] Manufacturing Company; 3474, Mackellar et al. vs. Cramer; 2867, Beck vs. Cohen; 4567, Halleck vs. Rome; 4066, Dunkin vs. Moore; 3489, Keene vs. Seaman; 4628, Allaire vs. United Power Press Company; 3177, Oesenheimer vs. Ohrt et al.; 4649, Sherwood vs. Cummings; 4659, Hersberg vs. Bossing; 3203½, Bogert vs. Carney et al.; 4448, Gallaudet vs. Heath et al.; 3482, Nelson vs. Bogan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Sutherland, J.—Victoria C. Woodhull, Tennie C. Claflin, James W. Blood, libel.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Fossing vs. Feeny; Sheils vs. Sheils; Demmler vs. Demmler; Baird vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; referred.

Spierkerman vs. Murkin; In the matter, &c., Bleecker; Stewart vs. Loring; Busch vs. Muckin; Roberts vs. Kramer; Chesterman vs. Ryland; In the matter, &c., Stuyvesant; Judah vs. Cotter et al.; orders granted.

Shorey vs. Shorey; decree of divorce granted.

Lawrenceville C. Co. vs. Murphy et al.; motion granted, with costs.

The People, &c., Hochster vs. Sigel; granted.

Terry vs. Terry; order denied. Memorandum.

Hyman vs. Barman; motion denied.

Biggel vs. Bowery Savings Bank; order granted to dismiss without costs.

In the matter, &c., Murphy; Winship vs. Winship. Memorandums.

Allenton vs. Kuine; Order of reference granted.

Sprague vs. Spaulding; motion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Platt vs. Smith et al.; leave granted to the defendant to serve answer within five days, without cost to either party.

Floyd vs. Burns; motion granted.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Monohan vs. Reisy; order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Krekeller vs. Ritter. Case settled.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Presiding Judge Davis and Judges Daniels and Donohue.

DISCHARGE FROM CIVIL ARREST.

The People ex rel. Eldridge et al. vs. Enoch L. Fancher.—This was an appeal from an order made by Judge Fancher discharging from civil arrest one Max Friedlander, who had been a debtor of Eldridge & Co. It appeared that application had been made to Judge Robinson, of the Court of Common Pleas, for the discharge of Friedlander, under what is commonly known as article 5 of the Revised Statutes, and the motion denied, the court holding that the debtor being held under execution could not be discharged. A similar application on behalf of the debtor was then made to Judge Fancher, in Supreme Court. This latter application was resisted on the part of the creditors on the ground that it was res adjudicata, but it was claimed in reply to this theory that the motion did not come up in the same form as that in which it was presented to Judge Robinson, and Judge Fancher so held, and discharged the debtor. From this order of Judge Fancher the present appeal was taken in the form of a writ of certiorari, directing Judge Fancher to certify to this court the proceedings had before him in the case, and on which his order was based. The court has now decided in favor of the validity of Judge Fancher's order.

A. L. Seixas, for appellants; Thomas Allison and Horatio F. Averill, for respondent.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—PART I.

Before Judge Gilbert.

THE CARROLL CASE.

Margaret Carroll vs. Elizabeth Carroll.—This action, which is a contest between two women claiming to be widows of the same man, and in which the plaintiff seeks admeasurement of dower in the estate of deceased, was continued this morning. As the case is by no means a new one, it will be remembered that the Surrogate admitted a will of deceased to probate, by which the property was left to the defendant. For the plaintiff several witnesses were called. Margaret Carroll herself testified to her marriage with John Carroll and the other facts as to the birth of the children, and her desertion and subsequent discovery that her husband was living here with another woman claiming to be his wife. Several other witnesses testified to having known John Carroll in Ireland, and that the John Carroll living here on Myrtle avenue was the same John Carroll whom they had known in Ireland. Another witness testified that when John Carroll left Ireland, he went to England, and that when he came to this country he brought an English wife with him. The will and its admission to probate were admitted as evidence of John Carroll's death. A commission to Ireland was produced, in which the clerk of the diocese swore that there was a vicar in the parish at the time referred to of the same name as the one Margaret Carroll claimed to have officiated at her wedding. He also testified to the genuineness of her marriage certificate. This closed the case for the plaintiff. After the plaintiff had rested, Gen. Crooke announced that he should not call any witnesses for the defense, and he proceeded to sum up for his client. He characterized the whole thing as being as great a fraud as the Tichborne case. Moreover, there was no proof that John Carroll was dead, and if he had married Margaret Carroll and then run away from her, it was probably because he was tired of her. He claimed that his client was entitled to a verdict on the facts presented by the other side. Judge [illegible] summed up for the plaintiff, after which Judge Gilbert charged the jury, and they retired. The jury, after being absent about an hour, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff on all the issues.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Before Chief Justice Monell and a Jury.

COOKED LEMONS.

Firmin Cousinery et al. vs. John Pearsall et al.—This action, on the final result of which over twenty similar suits depend, arose out of the following state of facts, as disclosed on the trial: A large quantity of lemons were shipped from a port in the Mediterranean consigned to plaintiffs, a firm in this City. On arrival it was found that, owing to their having been stowed close to the boilers of the vessel, a large quantity of them had become "cooked" on the voyage, and were thereby rendered valueless. The entire cargo was thereupon put up for sale at auction, purchasers having notice at the time of sale that the lemons were sold just as they were, and without any guarantee of their entire soundness. A large number of parties purchased, but refused to receive them when tendered for delivery. Plaintiffs then resold them, with notice to the former purchasers that such sale was at their risk and responsibility for any difference which might exist between the sum they might bring and their bids at the first sale. The present suit was to recover this difference against defendants. After the testimony was in, the jury, under instructions from the court, found a verdict in favor of plaintiffs for the full amount claimed, with interest—$4,236 32. The court further directed that the exceptions in the case be heard in the first instance at General Term, and that, until the decisions of that court, all proceedings to enforce the present judgment be stayed.

Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, for plaintiffs; Niles & Bagley for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Before Judge Freedman and a Jury.

PARTNERSHIP LIABILITIES.

Shepard vs. Fredericks, Avery, and Penebart.—This action was brought by plaintiff to recover $1,800 alleged to be due him for services in writing up the books of defendants. It appeared that defendants had been partners in business, and that after the dissolution of such copartnership, the services for which pay was claimed in the action were rendered. Fredericks, one of the defendants, resisted the suit on the ground that the amount claimed was excessive; the other two defendants, not only on the ground that the charge was excessive, but that at the time when rendered, the partnership had been dissolved, and that they did not participate with their codefendant Fredericks in the employment of plaintiff. The suit, therefore, became a sort of triangular fight, plaintiff being interested in securing a judgment against all the defendants, Fredericks, one of the defendants, being interested in having his two codefendants share the burden of any judgment which might be obtained by plaintiff in the case, and his two codefendants being equally anxious to place all responsibility in the matter on the shoulders of Fredericks alone.

The jury found in favor of plaintiff and against all the parties, but reduced the amount of the claim from $1,800 to $1,150. But after two hours' deliberation the jury seemed to vary in their understanding of what their real verdict was. The foreman announced to the court that their verdict was $1,150, with interest still to be added, but the jurors being polled at the request of Mr. Allison, counsel for the two last-named defendants, two of them announced their understanding to be that the $1,150 was the gross amount of the verdict. Thereupon further deliberation became necessary, and finally they settled down unanimously in favor of a verdict for plaintiff for $1,150, without interest.

White and Bush, for plaintiff; C. D. Fredericks, for defendant Fredericks; Thomas Allison and Horatio F. Averill, for the remaining defendants.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 10—12:30 P. M.—Consols, for money, 92@92½; for the account, 92¼. United States Bonds, new 5s, 104¼. Erie Railway Shares, 41½@41⅝.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 40½.

3 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 40¼@40½.

4 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3 7-16 ₱ cent., which is 1-16 ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. The amount of bullion gone into the bank on balance to-day is £32,000. Erie Railway Shares, 40¼@40¾. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 60f. 70c.

4:30 P. M.—Consols, for money, 92¼@92¼; for the account, 92¼@92⅜. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 109¼; 1867s, 109; new 5s, 104⅝. Erie Railway Shares, 40¾.

6 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 60f. 60c.

LIVERPOOL, March 10—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet. Sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 30,000 quarters, including 16,000 quarters American.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is firm. Wheat, 12s. 6d.@12s. 8d. ₱ cental for average California White, and 11s. 5d.@12s. 3d. for Red Western Spring. Corn, 39s. ₱ quarter. Provisions—Lard, 44s. ₱ cwt. Bacon, 40s. ₱ cwt. for Long Clear Middles.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,200 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February and March, at 7 13-16d. Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February, at 8 1-16d.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below good Ordinary, shipped February, at 7 13-16d.; do. do., shipped March and April, at 7⅞d.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable April and May, at 8 1-16d.

6 P. M.—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is dull, but prices are not quotably lower. Produce—Tallow, 37s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

Evening—Spirits Turpentine, 34s.@34s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, March 10.—Tallow, 37s. 6d.@37s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

THE PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—Wool active and in improved demand. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Western, Double Extra and above, 56c.@57½c.; Extra, 55c.@57c.; Medium, 55c.@57c.; Coarse, 45c.@50c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western, Fine, 50c.@53c.; Medium, 54c.@56c.; Coarse, 45c.@50c.; Combing, washed, 65c.@70c.; Combing, unwashed, 43c.@45c.; Canada, Combing, 63c.@65c.; Fine, unwashed, 35c.@38c.; Coarse and Medium, unwashed, 35c.@38c.; Tubwashed, 54c.@57½c.; Colorado, washed, 25c.@30c.; Colorado, unwashed, 20c.@23c.; Extra and Merino, pulled, 45c.@50c.; No. 1 and Superfine, pulled, 45c.@50c.; Texas, Fine and Medium, 28c.@33c.; Texas, Coarse, 23c.@25c.; California, Fine and Medium, 30c.@35c.; California, Coarse, 22c.@25c.

SOUTH AMERICA.

BRAZIL AND THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As there has been some misapprehension in regard to the causes of the war said to be impending in the River Plate region, I presume that a résumé of the negotiations between Brazil and the Argentine Republic will be found interesting to many of your readers.

Before the war of Lopez against the allies their position concerning questions of limits with Paraguay was this: Uruguay had no claim against Paraguay; Brazil wanted the ratification, or rather the demarkation of a certain line, as settled by the treaty of Oct. 1, 1777, and more lately by Lopez I. in 1847. The Argentine Republic claimed the whole Misiones and Chaco up to Bahia Negra. Upon accepting the war offered to it by Lopez II., Brazil, while disclaiming any desire to annex one inch of Paraguayan soil, thought that the future Government that would be formed in Asuncion ought to be compelled to settle that unimportant but too long and wearing question of its frontier, for which it at least could invoke the principle of *uti possidetis*. The Argentines were only too glad of this demand of Brazil. Their dream is the re-establishment of the old Spanish Viceroyalty, stretching itself through the whole Chaco, comprehending also the Republic of Uruguay, and all the eastern department of Chiquitos and the vast department of Santa Cruz, of the Republic of Bolivia, and then extending southward up to the Magellan Straits, disputing Patagonia to Chili. The Argentines, therefore, acceding to the request of Brazil, wanted also to settle their "limits" with Paraguay. The treaty of alliance was promulgated on May 1, 1865. Both countries stated therein which frontier they claimed, and article 16 said that, "in order to avoid all doubts about the limits, the allies shall have the right to intimate the Paraguayan Government to negotiate definite treaties of peace with each one of the allied powers." Brazil defined the frontier that it claimed, and so did the Argentine Republic. But as Bolivia also claimed, and still claims, the Chaco, Brazil reserved all rights of this Republic, and was very glad to reserve them, because this limitation would certainly be sufficient to prevent it from mixing itself in the future questions of limits with the three countries. The geographical position of Paraguay is such that Brazil could not well attack it without crossing Argentine territory; hence its anxiety for the Argentine alliance, which was first refused, but accepted afterward, as Lopez invaded the Argentine province of Corrientes. Thus Brazil and Uruguay allowed the other ally to state in the treaty whatever line of frontier it claimed. This was a question to be decided between the future Government of Paraguay, Bolivia, and the ally itself. Such statement was, therefore, considered as harmless. The main purpose of the war was not conquest, but revenge and the breaking down of Lopez's power, which, as President Sarmiento declared at the time in the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, was immensely dangerous to liberty in the riverine republics. In fact, one of the first articles of the alliance solemnly declared that the allies pledged themselves "to respect the sovereign integrity of Paraguay," and in another article they agreed to guarantee to each other only "the result of their separate negotiations with Paraguay with regard to boundaries."

The war ended in 1869. In November of that year, before peace was declared, the Argentines occupied the Chaco, and there exerted certain acts of civil jurisdiction. The Brazilians merely acknowledged the occupation, but protested that their acknowledgment did not mean the guarantee that the allies were to give to each other after their separate negotiations with Paraguay. The Argentine Government, in a note dated Dec. 27, agreed with that view of the Brazilians, and maintained that "the fact of victory does not give to the allies the right of demarcating their limits with Paraguay before the celebration of treaties with it." It maintained, furthermore, that the occupation of the disputed soil was subjected to the right on the part of Paraguay to recuperate (*reivindicar*) it, and to the right of discussion on the part of Bolivia—all according to the treaty of alliance.

On May 9, 1870, the allies signed a preliminary treaty of peace. Paraguay accepted the treaty of alliance as the basis of the definite peace, but was allowed the right of proposing modifications in its own favor. The allies agreed to make two series of negotiations with their late enemy—one common treaty of peace, and separate treaties of limits between each ally and the late enemy. These last treaties were to be signed simultaneously with the common treaty.

After the negotiation of this preliminary peace the Argentines began to oppose many difficulties as to the true meaning of the duties it imposed on the allies about their question of limits with Paraguay. These objections delayed the separate negotiations with the last country for six months. On Nov. 27, 1870, the Argentine Envoy summoned a conference of the allies, in which he stated the interpretation given by his Government to the duties referred to. He wanted to establish beyond dispute the following principles:

"The only judge of the claims of Paraguay" (concerning limits) "is the nation to which they refer."

"The other allies cannot interfere with any one of themselves to make it concede one inch of territory more to the Government of Paraguay, or to allow it any other concession, than it chooses to do, not even on the ground of respecting the territorial integrity of Paraguay."

"If Paraguay should not accede to the demands claimed by each one of the allies, the other allies can not negotiate any treaty with it."

Such doctrine of the Argentine Government was peremptorily denied by the two other allies. The Envoy from Uruguay declared that he was sorry to see that the Argentine Government wanted to bind the allies to guarantee limits before all discussion, and possible concessions. The preliminary treaty of peace had modified the treaty of alliance in so far as it concerned the joint duties of the alliance in questions of boundaries with Paraguay; it at least involved possible concessions to this country after regular discussion. How, then, were the allies now called upon to decide the questions beforehand? The Brazilian Envoy agreed with his Uruguayan colleague; he maintained that the allies could not guarantee at once a claim which the Argentine Government had subjected to discussion and agreement with Paraguay. In reply, the Argentine Envoy declared that he would answer to these points in a long memorandum that he would file to the protocols; but asked the allies to postpone negotiating separately with Paraguay. Both the other allies disagreed once more about this proposed delay. The Brazilian Envoy declared that his Government had already waited six months, and would wait no longer, as it needed to withdraw the greater number of its troops from Paraguay, which it was thus compelled to maintain there at great expense.

The memorandum referred to was handed to Brazil only one year and three months after that conference, or in March, 1872. Although the Brazilian Envoy refused to wait, his Government postponed the negotiations with Paraguay for one year and one month after the conference, or nineteen months after the preliminary peace. The results of these negotiations of Brazil with Paraguay, which lasted from January to March, 1872, were embraced in four treaties of commerce, extradition, limits, and peace. In the last one the contracting parties stipulated especially that: "The Government of Brazil confirms and ratifies articles 8 and 9 of the Treaty of May 1, 1865," (of alliance). * * * "It therefore binds itself always to respect the sovereignty and independence of Paraguay, which it further guarantees for five years," (article 17.) Again: "This treaty nowise prejudices the special stipulations that Brazil has made or may hereafter make with the Argentine and Oriental Republics," (article 19.)

The conclusion of these separate treaties by Brazil, although in accordance with the preliminary treaty of peace, but in spite of the Argentine desire to postpone the negotiation still further, created great excitement against Brazil in that Republic. Its Minister, Señor Tejedor, addressed a very impolite note to Rio de Janeiro, which seriously threatened to break the peace between the two countries. The excitement, however, subsided a little afterward. Gen. Mitre, Ex-President of the Republic and Generalissimo during the first part of the Paraguayan war, was dispatched to Rio to smooth over the difficulties. Upon being received by the Emperor he professed "the greatest and sincerest wishes for the generous Brazilian nation * * * by the common glories and sacrifices in the struggle against two barbarous tyrannies which were the disgrace of mankind and a peril to the cause of liberty in those regions," (Plata.) But while Minister Mitre was saying this in Rio de Janeiro, the Argentine Government was raising a large loan in London and ordering powerful iron-clads, and buying munitions of war in Europe and in this country. Señor Garcia, its Minister in Washington, was sent to Europe to superintend these purchases, and is still there. Of course, the Brazilians saw all this, and began also to prepare for war.

The Mitre mission was successful, but his Government did not approve heartily of its results. Mitre is a Presidential candidate against Alsina, the candidate of the actual Government. Brazil agreed with Mitre that the Argentine Government would at once open direct negotiations with Paraguay; that Brazil would employ its moral influence to cause Paraguay to accede to the Argentine demands regarding the frontier line by the Pilcomayo River; that the withdrawal of the allies from Paraguayan soil was to be the subject of special agreement among themselves.

The Argentines obtained already the Paraguayan territory up to the Pilcomayo, but they are far from being contented. They feel as if they have been cheated out of the real purpose with which they waged war against Paraguay, and they feel that the Brazilian occupation of the country is a great obstacle to the execution of their plans. Although they know that Brazil is much the stronger, still they are aware that it has no special interest in keeping Paraguay occupied by its troops or in preventing the extension of the Argentine jurisdiction over great swamps. They are also aware that a war at this moment is most unpopular in Brazil. They have, therefore, annoyed it by all possible means, and their war-fever increases as the election day is approaching and as the iron-clads are coming from Europe.

The other day the Argentines stopped and visited a Brazilian merchant steamer coming down the river. They released her only because they saw the approach of two men-of-war, but the ostensible cause given for the release was mere deference to the Emperor of Brazil. They did not offer the apology asked for by Brazil, as yet, and Brazil cannot afford to let the fact be established as a precedent—no more so than this country in the Virginius affair, or England in the Trent case.

Again: Although it has been clearly stipulated in the Mitre treaty that the complete withdrawal of the two allies from Paraguay would be the object of special agreement between them, the Argentines have now intimated to the Brazilian Government to let Paraguay alone. The Brazilians replied that they would vacate Paraguay as soon as the Argentines would vacate Villa Occidental, a few miles opposite Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay. To which the Buenos Ayres Government answer that that region is Argentine territory, notwithstanding all solemn declarations during the war and in the treaty of preliminary peace.

Besides this the Argentines have caused two revolutions in Paraguay. As the actual Government of this last country is friendly to Brazil—its strongest and truest friend—the Buenos Ayres politicians are now employing a few ex-ministers of that "disgrace to mankind," Lopez, to overthrow the said Governments and get up another which shall pay due attention to the Argentine demands.

The second reply of the Brazilian Government to the intimation of the Argentines about the withdrawal is not known yet. If there will be peace or war, much depends on this reply.

J. C. RODRIGUES.

THE LAST OF THE GLADSTONE ADMINISTRATION.

The London *Times* of Feb. 23 has the following: "On Saturday Windsor enjoyed the privilege of seeing the last public appearance of the late Government and the first of the present Ministry. Nothing could have been more marked than the contrast of the respective receptions given by the inhabitants to the two sets of statesmen. A sneering curiosity was the attitude of the crowd at the station, and of the groups at the corners assembled to see the Liberal Cabinet arrive and depart, while Mr. Disraeli and his colleagues experienced a demonstrative welcome and enthusiastic good wishes on their way from the train to the Castle, and on their setting out again for London. Mr. Gladstone, who had an audience of the Queen on Friday evening, did not accompany his noble and right honorable friends on their mission to surrender the seals of office; and, to judge by the observations of not a few of those who took part in the demonstration, it was a matter of regret that they were thus deprived of the opportunity of displaying their ingratitude for his distinguished public services. The special train for the conveyance of the outgoing Ministers left Paddington at 12:10. It was timed to reach Windsor at 12:42, and at that time five of the Queen's traveling carriages were drawn up at the side of the station. The postillions and the footmen were in undress liveries. Two footmen were on the platform to attend the Ministers to the carriages. There was a space corded off for the central portion of the express train; but it was invaded by the spectators, who were of all classes, the well-dressed preponderating, and the fair sex being, if not an actual majority, very strong in numbers. The saloon in the centre of the train was drawn up a little short of the royal waiting-room. In it were seated all those Ministers who had seals to deliver, including Lord Granville, Lord Selborne, Mr. Bright, Mr. Lowe, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Halifax, Lord Kimberley, Lord Aberdare, Mr. Cardwell, and Lord Sydney. Sir A. Helps and Mr. Charles Reed also came down by the train; but, as already stated, Mr. Gladstone did not, nor did Mr. Chichester Fortescue, Mr. Goschen, Mr. Forster, nor Mr. Stansfeld. So closely did the crowd press in on either side that it was with difficulty a passage was made for the Ministers when they stepped out of the saloon; but not a hat was raised, nor was a greeting given to any of the Cabinet. Lord Aberdare was the first to alight. He was followed by Mr. Bright and Mr. Lowe. Then there were some irreverent allusions to 'matches,' but these were offered tentatively and *sotto voce*, and met with not much response. Lord Aberdare and Sir A. Helps proceeded on foot to the Castle. As the carriages left the side of the station and drove up High street and Castle hill, they passed many groups of spectators, who stared and named the occupants, but preserved a frigidly cold demeanor. The Ministers had entered the Castle before 1 o'clock, and it was just 2:15 when the carriages left the quadrangle on their return. During that interval the sight-seers remained about the streets, and indulged in a sanguine expectation that under Mr. Disraeli there will be a return to 'the good old times.' The economical propensities of the late Ministry were universally censured. It was declared on all hands that they had 'cut everything down.' There was no longer any money in Windsor. It was not the place it used to be. There was nothing going on now. The town wasn't worth living in. When the train with the Ex-Ministers was moving off, a Liberal member of the municipality of Windsor raised his hat and asked the bystanders to give a cheer for them. There was a response, but so faint as to be scarcely a compliment.

The preparations for the incoming Ministry, who left Paddington at 1:55 o'clock, were now commenced. The five carriages drew up by the side of the station, and two footmen stood in waiting on the platform, but a crowd twice as large as that which had before assembled thronged the railway premises and the yard outside. At 2:35 o'clock a train entered the station, and before it pulled up there was a general taking off of hats, an enthusiastic cheer being at the same time raised all along the platform. The spectators rushed to the carriages, but discovered that the train was an ordinary one, and that their welcome had been given to a number of very astonished travelers. In five minutes more the special arrived and was besieged by some hundreds of people, who cheered and waved hats and handkerchiefs. In the saloon was Mr. Disraeli, surrounded by the eleven other members of the Cabinet. Mr. Hardy leading the way, and the Prime Minister himself bringing up the rear, they all passed through the Queen's waiting-room, the cheering growing louder and louder till Mr. Disraeli, with Mr. Hunt, had taken his seat in one of the carriages. Then the outside crowd pressed close to him, and many solicited the honor of shaking hands, which he readily accorded. The Duke of Richmond and Lord Cairns escaped through the mob and walked up to the Castle. Lord Derby, as well as Mr. Disraeli, met with a particularly warm reception. He, Lord Salisbury, Lord Carnarvon, and Lord Malmesbury occupied the same carriage. At 3:30 the Ministers left the Castle, and at 3:35 they set out from the station on their return to London amid a scene of renewed enthusiasm, the cheering being kept up till the train was out of sight."

A SCENE IN THE SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

The Columbia correspondent of the Charleston (S. C.) *News* describes a recent scene in the South Carolina House of Representatives as follows: "The House was at this time in great confusion. Holmes, of Colleton, called upon the chair for the yeas and nays, but the call was not recognized by the speaker until the vote had been announced, whereupon Holmes arose to a question of privilege, which was overruled. Holmes, however, insisted upon his question of privilege, and began to make a speech. It was then that a most ridiculous scene ensued. While the member for Colleton was going ahead slowly with his question of privilege his brother members seemed to be suddenly seized with a species of epizootic or chronic influenza. It was evidently a deliberate, premeditated design to cough the member down, and taking in the situation at a glance he became proportionally wrothy. He first called upon the Speaker to protect him, to which the Speaker replied that the gas was probably escaping. This made the member more wrothy, and he threw out the 'insinuendo' that some of the members were choking with one of Joe Woodruff's $250,000 pills. Mackey appealed to the Speaker to send for a physician. But the coughing continued, until the member from Colleton began to realize that his brother members were not disposed to hear him, whereupon he gracefully took his seat, and the symptoms of epizootic disappeared."

SUICIDE OF AN AMERICAN IN PARIS.

The Paris *Figaro* states that on Feb. 23 an American, called Charles Briggs, committed suicide at the Hotel de Lille under the following circumstances: In 1867 he married at Washington a Miss Hawright, pretty, but ill-tempered. One day he proposed a divorce. The lady took him at his word, and three months afterward became Mrs. Gunnel. Unfortunately, immediately after the separation, the first husband regretted it. He made frequent attempts to see Mrs. Gunnel to tell her so, but was indignantly repelled. He followed her about for five years, and ultimately came after her to Paris. On Sunday night he had a scene with Mr. Gunnel at the door of the Vaudeville, and, four hours later blew his brains out, leaving a letter giving the foregoing particulars.

GIFT TO CINCINNATI UNIVERSITY.

Mr. Joseph Longworth has made to the Trustees of Cincinnati University a donation of $50,000 in United States bonds. This gift is to endow, or partly endow, an art department in the Cincinnati University. The interest is to be used, and the principal preserved forever for that purpose. If the United States ever take up these bonds, the money by which they are redeemed is to be safely invested, and its proceeds applied to the same purpose.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES AT BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

The first annual report of this school, established last May, is before us, and as we congratulated its founders last year upon their plan, we now congratulate them upon the success which has so far met their efforts. The committee of seven ladies who have managed the school, in connection with the Superintendent, have been most untiring in their efforts to select the most intelligent and efficient women out of the large number of applicants from all parts of the Union. These applicants, numbering seventy-three, were from New-England, the Middle States, and the far West, even including Colorado Territory, Minnesota and California.

Twenty-nine have been admitted to the Training School; dismissed on account of ill health, 3; for inefficiency or unsuitableness, 5; family claims which we could not in conscience oppose, 2, leaving 19 in the Home. This is for the present our limit, but probationers are constantly applying, and now we must enlarge our Home by taking floors in the adjoining house.

The standard for admission is high, as will be seen from the following paragraph quoted from the pamphlet published last year by the association:

"In this country we have a large class of conscientious and laborious women whose education and early associations would lead them to aspire to some higher and more thoughtful labor than household service or work in shops; such as the daughters and widows of clergymen, professional men and farmers throughout New-England and the Northern States, who have received the good education of our common schools and academies, and are dependent on their own exertions for support. An American woman, with such an education, and her heart in the work, could be trained to make the best nurse in the world, for the race has ready wit, quick perception, and strong powers of observation. Let her, in addition to these qualities, acquire the indispensable habit of obedience, and you have all the elements for making a good nurse. To such women we are prepared to offer a career of the widest usefulness; a profession acquired under masters of the highest skill, (physicians and surgeons of not only American, but of European fame,) and an assured means of livelihood."

The committee feel that this standard has been reached by the twenty-nine young women admitted into the school. They have done their work so conscientiously and efficiently as to win the approval of the Medical Board and the house-staff of Bellevue, many of whom have voluntarily given lectures and instruction to the nurses on ventilation, anatomy, bandaging and other subjects connected with their profession. The course of instruction has been both surgical and medical, and now the committee have applied to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction for permission to take charge of the lying-in wards of the hospital. They propose to place a thoroughly trained nurse at the head of this department, with three of the nurses who have been already some time in the school under her, and six pupil nurses; that is, giving ten nurses where six have hitherto been employed, and this with no additional expense to the City. Aside from the advantage to be derived by the citizens of New-York by the education of these intelligent women to be trained as midwives and nurses, the moral effect of their presence in the hospital is not to be disregarded. In the wards now belonging to the training school the influence of the nurses has even effected the "helpers" or prisoners appointed to clean the wards. Formerly these women were the scourge of the place. Their presence and foul language were regarded by the association as an insult to the patients. Now, in the wards of the school, many of these women have proved obedient and respectful, and some have begged to be allowed to remain after their time had expired, and have done so, serving without pay for three months, saying "It was so like home." Such are the results which Christian kindness produces upon the most degraded natures. In the lying-in wards at Bellevue the presence of women of superior character will be an incalculable gain. Visitors of the association find themselves confronted with keepers of the houses of ill-fame, who send their victims there to be treated, and who visit them constantly in order not to lose sight of them, and to beguile other women into their toils. Men also visit these wards for the same object. The visitors have seen as many as three sitting at one time by the bedside of a patient. At the request of the ladies orders have been given to exclude these disreputable characters, but the Warden cannot always be on the spot, and the one nurse now employed at one time in a ward cannot watch and know the character of all her visitors. If, however, these wards are given in charge to the committee of the Training School these unfortunate victims of sin and vice will be, for a time at least, under the tender care and good influence of pure women, and any women desirous of leading an honest life in the future will be assisted by the ladies of the association and protected from the threats and snares of the wretches who stand ready to seize and carry off their helpless victims.

We hope that the Commissioners of Charities and Correction will open these wards without delay to these voluntary workers in so noble a cause, and we trust the citizens of New-York will show their interest in the Training School by subscribing liberally to its support.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-York.—WILLIAM K. LOTHROP, Receiver of the Washington Insurance Company, against JANE W. McCUNN and Thomas McCunn, individually and as executors of and Trustees under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, deceased; James M. Gano, individually and as executor of and Trustee under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, deceased, and as collector or special administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of said John H. McCunn, deceased, and Irene May Gano, his wife; Mary McCunn, wife of the said Thomas McCunn; James McCunn, and Matilda, his wife; Sarah Long, wife of Joseph Long, and the said Joseph Long; Nancy Barnett, wife of John Barnett, and the said John Barnett; Jane McCrea, wife of James McCrea, and the said James McCrea; Elizabeth McMains, wife of Matthew McMains, and the said Matthew McMains; George Hettrick; Margaret W. Hettrick; Martha Hettrick; Mary Hettrick; Sarah Hettrick; Laura Hettrick; Eliza Lecky, wife of John Lecky, and the said John Lecky; Caroline M. Morgan; John K. Waring, and Mary his wife; John M. Gano; Jane W. Gano; Elizabeth Patterson, wife of William Patterson, and the said William Patterson; Catherine Bonner, wife of David Bonner, and the said David Bonner; William McMains, and Susan, his wife; John McMains, and Mary, his wife; Marcus McMains, and Mary, his wife; Elizabeth Martin, wife of James Martin, and the said James Martin; the people of the State of New-York; John A. King and Richard King, executors of the last will and testament of Mary King, deceased, and William H. Morgan. Summons—For relief. (Com. not served.) To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the above-named court, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 56 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 2, 1874. MAN & PARSONS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 56 Wall street, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, in said City, on the 2d day of January, 1874.
MAN & PARSONS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
f18-law6wW

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND County of New-York.—CHARLES C. GOODHUE and Charles E. Butler, as Trustee of Gerard H. Coster, plaintiffs, against NAFTALI K. ROSENFELD, Joseph Smith, Richard Thornton Wilson, George H. C. Salter and Mary E. Salter, his wife, and Albert E. Salter and Ann Salter, his wife, (she being sued by the name of Ann because the plaintiffs are ignorant of her real name,) defendants.—Summons—For relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office, at No. 52 Wall street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 22, 1873.
EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 22d day of December, 1873.
EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE,
ja7-law14wW Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, State of New-York.—JOHN A. HARTCORN and MORRIS GERSHEL, plaintiffs, against HUGH SHIELDS, defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant, Hugh Shields: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the new Court-house of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 261 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and ninety-four dollars and forty-four cents, with interest from the 10th day of January, 1874, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York City, Jan. 10, 1874. WILLIAM STRAUSS, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 261 Broadway, New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the Court-house, in said City, on the 10th day of February, 1874.—Dated Feb. 10, 1874. WILLIAM STRAUSS,
f11-law6wW* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JULES G. TOURNADE and EMANUEL VIERMONDOY, plaintiffs, against ALPHONSE CALICE, as survivor of Calice Bros., defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has this day been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 69 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-nine hundred dollars and forty-six cents, with interest from the 31st day of December, 1872, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated Feb. 24, 1874.
MIRON WINSLOW, Plaintiff's Attorney.
f25-law6wW

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES, PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

To California via Panama.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will be dispatched from Pier No. 42, North River, New-York, as under:

Saturday, March 14, at 2 P. M., HENRY CHAUNCEY, Commodore A. G. GRAY. Passengers and freight.

The HENRY CHAUNCEY has been thoroughly overhauled and fitted under the inspection of the Board of Underwriters, and is in splendid condition for the accommodation of passengers, having been repainted and decorated throughout, and newly upholstered by A. T. Stewart & Co.

Saturday, March 28, at 2 P. M., COLON, Capt. ——. Passengers and freight.

Saturday, April 11, at 1 P. M., ACAPULCO, Capt. ——. Passengers and freight.

Saturday, April 25, at 1 P. M., HENRY CHAUNCEY, Commodore A. G. GRAY. Passengers and freight.

And every fortnightly Saturday thereafter, connecting at Panama with all steamers for Central America, Mexican coast, and South Pacific ports.

Passenger steamers will call at Kingston, Jamaica, both on their outward and homeward trips, arriving at that port on Friday, the sixth day after leaving New-York, and leaving Saturday P. M. for Aspinwall.

Extra steamers for freight, &c., will be dispatched on intermediate Saturdays, whenever the necessities of transportation may require it.

TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

The splendid steamers of this line leave San Francisco first of every month for Yokohama, Hong Kong, and Shanghai, carrying United States mails.

Extra steamers will be dispatched on the 16th of the month, whenever sufficient business offers. Steamers of this line leaving Hong Kong after April 1, next, will bring freight to Panama, via Yokohama and San Francisco, without breaking bulk.

Time contracts and through bills of lading issued via Panama.

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York, fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
(Including berth, meals and all requisites for the trip.)
New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100 or $110 currency, according to location.
New-York to Kingston, $25 or $50, gold, according to location.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.
For freight and passage or other information apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
Abyssinia, Wed'y, March 11	Batavia, Sat'day, March 14
Calabria, Wed'y, March 18	Hecla, Saturday, March 21
Algeria, Wed'day, March 25	Marathon, Sat'y, March 28
Java, Wednesday, April 1	Atlas, Saturday, April 4
Cuba, Wednesday, April 8	Samaria, Saturday, April 11

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 10 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, 11th March, 1874.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

INMAN LINE.

NOTICE.

The course laid down for these steamers, and followed by them for several years, is fixed to pass 250 miles south of Cape Race. Although the voyage is thus lengthened about 100 miles, better weather is met with, and there is much greater freedom from fogs and floating ice, and the danger of navigation consequent thereon.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF MONTREAL...Wednesday, March 11, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.......Saturday, Mar. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.......Saturday, Mar. 21, 8 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.......Saturday, Mar. 28, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.
STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, Havre, or Hamburg, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:
ANDES.......March 7
GLAMORGAN.......March 21
PEMBROKE.......April 4
ANDES.......April 18

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.
First Cabin.......$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin.......$55 currency
Steerage.......$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.......$33
Drafts for £1 and upward.
For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
BALTIC.......SATURDAY, March 14, 2 P. M.
OCEANIC.......SATURDAY, March 21, at 8 A. M.
REPUBLIC.......SATURDAY, March 28, at 2 P. M.
CELTIC.......SATURDAY, April 4, at 7 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE.......DAURE.......Saturday, March 21
AMERIQUE.......ROUSSAU.......Saturday....April 4
EUROPE.......LEMARIE.......Saturday....April 18
ST. LAURENT.......LACHESNEZ.......Saturday....May 2

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE:
First Cabin, $125.......Second Cabin, $75.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.
NOTE.—In June and thereafter, the departures will be on Thursday of every week.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ship GOETHE, Capt. WILSON, will sail on TUESDAY, March 24, from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship GRAF BISMARCK, Capt. G. MEYER, will sail on WEDNESDAY, March 11, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship MAIN, Capt. C. UNDUTSCH, on SATURDAY, March 14.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First cabin.......$120
Second cabin.......72
Steerage.......30
For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

ANCHOR LINE

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st., every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked at lowest rates to and from Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, London, Belfast, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. Company's office, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Italy, Wed., Mar. 11, 10 A. M. | Canada, Sat., Mar. 21, 8 A. M.
Spain, Sat., Mar. 14, 1:30 P. M. | Egypt, Sat., Mar. 28, 3 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, SUMNER...Wednesday, March 25, at 11 A. M.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, ENG., DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

The steamers of this line will sail from Pier No. 18, East River, as follows:
CORNWALL, GIBSON.......Saturday, March 14
ARRAGON, WESTERN.......Saturday, March 28
GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER, to follow.

Cabin passage, $70 currency; intermediate, $45 currency; steerage, $30 currency. Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 70 South st., New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE.......March 17, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE.......March 24, 10:30 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.......March 31, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD.......April 7, 9:15 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.......April 14, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE.......April 21, 9:30 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, March 11, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 14, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, March 18, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, March 11.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, March 14.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
CLARIBEL.......March 17
CORINTH.......April 3
For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
ETNA.......March 24
ATLAS.......April 10
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, T. H. MORTON, March 10.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, HOLMES, March 11.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, T. S. CURTIS, March 17.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, March 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct).......March 12
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico).......March 14
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau).......March 19
CUBA, (Havana direct).......March 21
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)....Wed.. March 25
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY will commence their regular trips for the season WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 11, at 6 o'clock, from Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy st. Freight received daily. JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.
Second term begins Feb. 1.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Winter recess ends Jan. 6.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, BORDENtown, N. J.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully conducted and best sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWery, Up-town College, No. 1,282 Broadway.—Young men taught book-keeping, arithmetic, spelling; foreigners English; backward students privately advanced; 24 writing lessons, $2 50.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE, NEWBURG, N. Y.—A family school for boys. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING PUPILS are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

LITTLE BOYS ADMITTED TO YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York. O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D., Principal.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New-York, March 9, 1874.

THE FIRM OF WHITE, DE FREITAS & RATHBORNE is this day dissolved by mutual consent. BENJAMIN M. WHITE is authorized to sign in liquidation.
BENJAMIN M. WHITE,
GEORGE A. DE FREITAS,
CHARLES L. RATHBORNE.

B. M. WHITE and G. A. DE FREITAS will continue business, under the firm of WHITE & DE FREITAS.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, 7 P. M. For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 5 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after March 2, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, an intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this month, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted for the sale of Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto and Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. Great inducements to the trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

CHURCH PIPE-ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing st., have just finished, and have for sale, several very superior-toned organs, ten and twelve stops, with pedal bass, sixteen feet; one, two rows of keys, twenty stops, pedal bass, sixteen feet; also, second-hand parlor organ, eight stops.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS.
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap, also on easy monthly payments.

S. X. BALL & CO., NO. 15 EAST 14TH ST.—Grand, square, and upright pianos; Chickering's, Steinway's, Weber's, and others; also, cabinet or parlor organs low for cash, on installments and for rent.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD WARREN WESTON, late of the City of New-York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Horace Gray, Esq., No. 64 South st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1874.
HORACE GRAY, GEORGE CABOT WARD, B. FRANK SMITH, } Executors of Richard Warren Weston.
MARVIN & SMITH, Proctors for Executors, No. 31 Nassau st., New-York.
ja21-law6wW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. ROSS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of the New-York Gas-light Company, No. 157 Hester street, in the City of New-York, his place of transacting business, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of December, 1873.
d17-law6mW* CORNELIUS P. ROSS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. FAILE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 130 Water street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of October, 1873.
THOMAS H. FAILE, Jr.,
CHARLES V. FAILE,
EDMUND PENFOLD,
o22-law6mW* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA ACKERMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, No. 20 Warren street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of February, 1874.
GEORGE ACKERMAN,
f18-law6mW Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SETH ELY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to Henry C. Ely, No. 143 Front street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York the 29th day of October, 1873.
ADELAIDE S. ELY, Administratrix.
n12-law6mW* HENRY C. ELY, Administrator.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 17th day of March, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for fitting up, for school purposes, premises on the south side of 88th st., between 2d and 3d avs., and premises on the north side of 124th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the time and place above named, for the desks, seats, and other furniture required for the schools that are to occupy said premises.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

DAVID H. KNAPP,
JOSEPH P. FALLON,
LAWSON N. FULLER,
ANDREW SMITH,
GRANVILLE P. HAWS,
Board of School Trustees, Twelfth Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, March 2, 1874.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until TUESDAY, the 17th day of March, 1874, and until 3:30 o'clock P. M. on said day, for fitting up premises Nos. 222 and 224 75th st., between 2d and 3d avs., for Primary School No. 33.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the time and place above named for the desks and other furniture required for said school.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the time and place above named for dividing the gallery rooms in primary departments of Grammar Schools Nos. 27 and 53.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of a party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

RICHARD KELLY,
JULIUS KATZENBERG,
JOHN J. MACKLIN,
JONATHAN O. ALSTON,
FERDINAND T. HOPKINS,
Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.
Dated New-York, March 2, 1874.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 16th day of March, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for fitting up and furnishing a part of the building Nos. 15 and 17 3d st. for Primary School No. 6.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

HENRY MERZ,
THEODORE H. MEAD,
ADAM WEBER,
OWEN MURPHY,
FREDERIC C. WAGNER,
Board of School Trustees, Seventeenth Ward.
Dated New-York, March 2, 1874.

NAVY PAY OFFICE.

BOSTON, Feb. 16, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until noon, March 16, 1874, for the delivery of fifty tons of best Russia Hemp, at the United States Navy-yard, Boston, Mass., with the privilege of taking one hundred tons.

Samples of the Hemp required will be furnished by the Commandant of the Navy-yard, and also can be seen in this office. The Hemp must be equal to these samples in every respect, and subject to the usual inspection after delivery.

All Hemp rejected must be removed from the Navy-yard at the risk and expense of the bidder, and will be at his risk until removed.

The price of the Hemp offered in the bid must include its delivery at the Navy-yard.

Two satisfactory sureties must accompany the bid guaranteeing a faithful execution of the offer if accepted.

GEORGE PLUNKETT,
Paymaster, United States Navy.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, March 4, 1874.

Proposals for laying and ballasting two additional main tracks upon the line of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, between Albany and Rochester, will be received until MONDAY, March 16, at 6 o'clock P. M.

Contracts, specifications, and blank propositions can be obtained at this office, and also from the Assistant Engineers upon the line.

Proposals must be inclosed in sealed envelopes, indorsed "Proposals for Ballasting," and forwarded to the undersigned, at Albany.

CHARLES H. FISHER, Chief Engineer.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A STEAM floating derrick of a capacity for lifting ten tons. Sealed proposals for the above work will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of Tuesday, March 17, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*; copies for sale Room No. 2 City Hall.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES GERN and ALEXANDER EMERY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Charles Gern and Alexander Emery, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, New-York City, in said district, on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—No. 4,486.—In the matter of BENJAMIN F. TODD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a second and third general meeting of creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in the Southern District of New-York, on the 24th day of March, 1874, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of John Fitch, one of the Registers in bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867. And this is further to give notice that I have filed my final accounts as assignee of the estate of the said bankrupt in said court, and that on the said 24th day of March, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, I shall apply to said Court at Chambers, before the said Register, at his office aforesaid, for the settlement of my said accounts, and for a discharge from all liability as assignee of said estate, in accordance with the provisions of the twenty-eighth section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, March 9, 1874.
JOHN H. PARSONS, Assignee.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANK J. BANG, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Frank J. Bang, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 23d day of March, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. ST. JOHN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by William H. St. John, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of March, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, Nos. 12 and 14 John street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of March, 1874.
mh4-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 4,539.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. ST. JOHN, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William H. St. John, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 31st day of January, A. D. 1874.
MICHAEL CANFIELD, Assignee,
mh4-law3wW* No. 79 Cedar street, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH F. YOUNG, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Joseph F. Young, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 24th day of February, A. D. 1874.
STEPHEN V. WHITE, Assignee,
f25-law3wW* No. 8 Wall st., New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES H. FINCH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of James H. Finch, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City the 10th day of March, A. D. 1874.
JOHN SCHREYER, Assignee, No. 355 West 42d st.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 4th day of March, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of MARCUS E. HARRIS, of the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
mh4-law3wW* No. 40 Wall street, New-York.